General Advertiser

REPUBLICAN STAR AND

VOL. XXI. EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1820. NO. 41....1073.

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

To impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in lieu of the tonnage duty now paid on French ships or vessels, there shall be paid a duty of eighteen dollars per ton, on all French ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States, any act to the contrary notwithstanding: PROVIDED HOWEVER, that nothing contained in this act, shall be so construed, as to prevent the extension of the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between the goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States," to French ships and vessels, and the goods imported therein, whenever the government of France shall accede to the provisions of the act above referred to.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the tonnage duty laid, and directed to be paid by this act, shall be collected and paid according to the provisions of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall commence, and be in force, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

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

AN ACT

Designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, it shall not be lawful for any foreign armed vessels to enter any harbor belonging to the United States, excepting only those of Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, in North Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile; unless when such vessels shall be forced in by distress; by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, and be unable to make any of the ports above mentioned; in which cases, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering such harbor; shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector; and shall conform himself to such regulations as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of the first section of this act; and the President shall also be authorized to employ such forces to prevent any foreign armed vessel from entering or remaining within any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, except such as shall lie in her direct course in entering from sea, or leaving, to proceed to sea, either of the harbors above mentioned.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and no longer.

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

AN ACT

To limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, all district attorneys, collectors of the customs, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, navy agents, receivers of public monies for lands, registers of the land offices, paymasters in the army, the apothecary general, the assistant apothecaries general, and the commissary general of purchases, to be appointed under the laws of the United States, shall be appointed for the term of four years; but shall be removeable from office at pleasure.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commission of each and every of the officers named in the first section of this act, now in office, unless vacated by removal from office, or otherwise, shall cease and expire in the manner following: All such commissions bearing date on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease and expire on the day and month of their respective dates, which shall next ensue after the thirtieth day of September next; all such commissions bearing date after the said thirtieth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall cease and expire on the day and month of their respective dates, which shall next ensue after the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one. And all other such commissions shall cease and expire at the expiration of the term of four years from their respective dates.

Sec. 3 *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as in his opinion the interest of the United States may require, to regulate and increase the sums for which the bonds required, or which may be required, by the laws of the United States, to be given by the said officers, and by all other officers employed in the disbursement of the public moneys under the direction of the War and Navy Departments, shall be given; and all bonds given in conformity with such regulations shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as if given for the sums respectively mentioned in the laws requiring the same.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the commissions of all officers employed in levying or collecting the public revenue, shall be made out and recorded in the Treasury Department, and the seal of the said Department affixed thereto; any law to the contrary notwithstanding: PROVIDED, That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States.

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

AN ACT

For the relief of Susannah Stewart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State be, and he hereby is, authorized and required, upon surrender of a certificate given at the Department of State, on the thirtieth December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and signed by S. Pleasonton, acknowledging the deposite of certain papers, therein specified, by Charles J. Ingersoll, attorney in fact of Susannah Stewart, to deliver to her, said Susannah Stewart, or to her agent duly empowered, the several papers in the said certificate mentioned and contained.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.
Washington, May 13, 1820.—Approved,
[51] JAMES MONROE.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Caroline county court, on the equity side thereof, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer for sale on the premises, near Collins's Cross Roads, in Caroline county, on Thursday the 29th day of June next,

A TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND,

lying and being in Caroline county, and on the road leading from Collins's Cross Roads to Potter's Landing, containing about ninety-four acres of Land—And also one other tract or parcel of Land, lying in Caroline county, and near to Collins's Cross Roads aforesaid, containing about two hundred and seventy acres of Land, more or less: all which said lands belonged to and will be sold as the property of Charles Ireland, late of Caroline county, dec'd. on the following terms, to wit:—on a credit of eighteen months, by the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

N. B. The creditors of the said Charles Ireland are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

JAMES JOHNSON, Trustee.
may 30 4q

Dancing School.

MR. P. GUIGON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he will open his

DANCING SCHOOL,

on Monday the 12th of June, at Mr. Lowe's Ball Room, from 6 o'clock to half past 7 for young Pupils, and from half past 7 to 9 for Gentlemen.

Mr. G. having last summer taught at several of the most respectable families of this vicinity, hopes having in this place the same confidence bestowed on him as in Baltimore, Annapolis, &c. Nothing will be neglected for his Pupils' improvement. Having received lately from France several new fancy Dances, he intends to teach them if it is requested.

FRENCH INSTRUCTION.

Mr. GUIGON, Jun. a pupil of the College of Soreze (in France) begs leave to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will begin to give lessons in the French Tongue as soon as his return here, which will be about the 8th of June. Nothing will be neglected to give a true pronunciation of that useful and ageeable Language.

TERMS.

$20 for both French and Dancing, or
$12 for either of them.
may 30 w

Union Bank of Maryland,

MAY 22, 1820.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders in this Institution, that a general meeting will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY the 3d day of July next, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of choosing Sixteen Directors.

By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present Board of Directors are eligible for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board.
J. PINCKNEY, JUN. Cashier.
may 30 5w

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE NOW OPENED.

Clark & Green

Beg leave to inform the public, that their entire assortment of

SPRING GOODS

ARE NOW OPEN,

Which they invite their friends and customers to call and examine. The assortment consists in part as follows, viz:

Best extra superfine London blue and black Cloths
Handsome second quality & commom Cloths assorted
Superfine single and double milled Cassimores (fashionable colours)
Plain and twilled Bombazetts (all colours)
Fine black and other colours Bombazeene
Rattinets, Corduroys and Velvets
Elegant superfine and common Calicoes (a large assortment)
Super Cambric and common Ginghams, Carlisle Ginghams
Fine plaid and stripe Seersuckers
Plain Cambric Muslins
Striped and figured do.
Cambric Jaconet do.
Plain and figured mull mull do.
Plain India Book do.
Handsome Imitation do.
Elegant sprig'd and dotted do.
Plain and figured Leno do.
Berlin Nett do.
Black, blue, green, pink & olive Cambric do.
Cambric Dimities
Garment do
Furniture do
Elegant white Merseilles Bed-Quilts
Handsome knotted cotton Counterpanes
White Jeans
Black do
Cotton Cassimores, York Stripes
Petersham Stripes (a new article for pantaloons)
White Drilling for do.
Long and short Nankeens, blue do.
Fine white Merseilles Vesting
Handsome figured do
Black silk Florentine do
Black silk Mole skin do
Elegant white, black, pink, blue, green and other colours Sattins
Handsome figured Sattins, various colours
Black, white, blue, green and changeable Florences
Black Italian Lutestring
Black and changeable Senchews
Black and other colours India Sarsnetts
White, pink and green French do
Black Mode
Black, white, pink and blue silk Pattinets
White and pink embossed do
Elegant Pattinet Lace Trimming
Rich garniture dress do
Black silk lace Veils
Nice white, black and green Italian Crapes
Plain green Gauze
Plain white and figured do.
An elegant assortment of plain and fancy figured Ribbons (all colours)
Galloons and worsted Bindings
Thread Laces, silk do.
Inserting Muslins
Ladies' Corsets and Elastic Garters
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths
Silk Cords, Cheneil Cords. Floss Cotton
Millinet, Cotton Furniture Fringe
Bed Binding, Sewing Cotton, Nuns Thread
Fans, Suspenders, Pins, Buttons
Tapes, Bobbins, Boot Cord and Boot Webb
Plain and figured Canton Crapes
Nankin do and embossed Robes
Canton Crape Shawls and Scarfs
Levantine and damask silk Shawls assorted
Black and other colours Canton Silk Handkerchiefs and Shawls, black Love do.
Mull Mull Muslin Shawls
Merino do. Chintz and common Cotton do.
Bandanna and Madrass Handkerchiefs
Common cotton Pocket do
Gentlemen's fancy Cravats
Ladies' English, French & German silk Hose
Gentlemen's do.
Cotton do. assorted
Gentlemen's long and short cotton and thread do. assorted
Ladies' silk and kid Gloves assorted
Gentlemen's buckskin, dogskin, beaver and Woodstock do.
Common India Muslins, fine Gurrahs
British steam-loom shirting Muslins
Bleached power-loom domestic do. (superior quality)
Brown domestic do.
Bleached and brown Waltham Sheetings
Domestic Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays
Irish Linens
Bleached Irish Sheetings
Brown do do
Linen Cambrics, Long Lawns
Damask table and napkin Diapers
Cotton table Diapers
Russia Sheetings, Brown Hollands
Ravens Duck, white Ticklenburgs
Droghedas, Derrys, Burlaps, Osnaburgs
Hessians and undressed brown Irish Linens
Pennsylvania Tow Linens, Bedtickings
Apron Checks. Furniture Oil Cloths
Gentlemen's silk Umbrellas
Ladies' Parasols
Gig and switch Whips
Coach Lace and Fringe
Writing and Letter Paper
Ink Powder, Slates
Bonnet Boards, Bonnet Wire
Cotton Yarn (twist and filling) knitting do.
Wool Hats, Morocco do.
Ladies' tortoise-shell Hair Combs
Common shell do. dressing do. pocket do.
Morocco Pocket Books
Elegant Mosaic hair & cloth Brushes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Teas, Spices, Fruit, &c. &c.

LIKEWISE,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CASTINGS, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE, &c.

The above articles have been carefully selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, from the latest arrivals, part of them purchased at auction for cash, and will be offered at very *tempting prices.* The assortment is very extensive and complete, and the public will find it greatly to their interest by giving us an early call.

Easton, may 23 w

Cheap Shoes & Hats.

JOSEPH SCULL

HAS JUST OPENED A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES,

(A number of which are of the best Baltimore make,) and intends keeping a constant supply of all kinds, at his Store in Easton, nearly opposite the Court House.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND UMBRELLAS.

The best Imperial, Old and Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, and a variety of the best Tobacco.

He has also on hand Jenning's Patent Warm and Hot Baths, together with a number of other articles, all of which he will sell cheap for cash only.

Easton, may 30 w

Irish Linen Warehouse,

No. 2, North Charles-street, Baltimore.

The subscriber imports, and sells on the most moderate terms, every description of

IRISH LINENS.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND, 100 CASES AND BALES OF

4-4, 7-8 & 3-4 white Linens, coarse and fine
ditto half bleached and brown
6-4 & 10-4 Damask and Diaper table linen
5-4 Sheeting
7-8 Lawns
Dowlas, Linen Checks, Droghedas, Derries, Osnaburgs, Dingle Linen, &c. &c.

W. R. ADAIR, JUN.

HE HAS ALSO IN STORE,

Madeira Wine, imported in 1817
Brass Wire
Two superb Lustres
Havana Segars.
april 18 19w

Spring Goods.

The Subscriber's have the pleasure of informing the Public that they have received and are now opening

THEIR ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Purchased in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals, all of which they will sell cheap for cash.

THOMAS & GROOME.
Easton, march 28 w

Seasonable Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA,

With a very handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS;

TOGETHER WITH

CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS-WARE,

GROCERIES, &c.

All which he offers very low for cash. His friends and customers are invited to call and view his assortment.

LAMBERT CLAYLAND.
Easton, may 18 w

The Subscriber

Having taken the stock on hand of the late firm, will continue the business at the old stand (opposite the Court House) where he solicits a share of the public patronage.

IN THE COURSE OF A FEW DAYS HE WILL OPEN

A handsome assortment of seasonable

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of low, for Cash.

His friends and the public generally are invited to call and inspect them.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON.
12 mo. 21 w

Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland.

NOTICE.—In conformity to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Company, at an adjourned meeting held at the Merchants' Coffee House, on Monday the 8th day of May, 1820, a book is now opened, and will continue open till the SIXTH day of August next, and no longer, at the company's Warehouse, No. 152, Market street, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for an advance of FIVE DOLLARS on each share of stock, for not less than FIVE YEARS—for which advance the subscriber thereto will receive half yearly dividends at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and the property of the company will be pledged for the re-payment of said advance and dividend, at the period abovementioned.

Certificates of such advance transferable on the books of the company in like manner as the original stock, will be issued in due form.

By order.
R. MILLER, JR. President.
Baltimore, May 24th, 1820.

☞ The Editors of the Fredericktown Herald, the Hagerstown Torch Light, Maryland Gazette, and Easton Star, will insert the above till the 6th day of August, and forward their accounts to the President for payment.
may 30 10w

Scythe Cradling.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has provided himself with an elegant stock of materials for Cradling Scythes—and solicits the patronage of a generous public in that way—his price for the last ten years has been two dollars, he now will cradle for one dollar and fifty cents—also he continues to carry on the Wagon and Cart business, and has a first rate stock of timber, for waggon and cart bodies and wheels. His present price for Cart wheels is $10.

N. B. I will stock ploughs in the best manner for $2

CLOUDESBERRY KIRBY.
Easton, may 30 3w

Our Relations with Spain.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Message of the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress, on the 9th instant.

[CONCLUDED.]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

To General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain.

Department of State,
Washington, 8th May, 1820.

SIR:—In the letter which I had the honor of writing you, on the 3d instant, it was observed that all reference would readily we waived to the delays which have retarded the ratification by His Catholic Majesty, of the treaty of the 22nd February, 1819—and all disquisition upon the perfect right of the United States, to that ratification; in the confident expectation that it would be immediately given upon the arrival of your messenger at Madrid, and subject to your compliance with the proposal offered you in the same note, as the last proof which the President could give of his reliance upon the termination of the differences between the United States & Spain, by the ratification of the treaty.

This proposal was that, upon the explanations given you on all the points, noticed in your instructions and with which you had admitted yourself to be personally satisfied, you should give the solemn promise, in the name of your Sovereign, which, by your note of the 19th ultimo, you had declared yourself authorised to pledge, that the ratification should be given immediately on the arrival of your messenger at Madrid, which promise, the President consented so far to receive, as to submit the question for the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, whether the ratification of Spain should, under these circumstances, be accepted in exchange for that of the United States heretofore given. But the President has, with great regret, perceived by your note of the 5th inst. that you decline giving even that unconditional promise, upon two allegiations: one that although the explanations given you on one of the points mentioned in your note of the 14th ultimo, are satisfactory to yourself, and you hope and believe will prove so to your Sovereign, they still were not such as you were authorised by your instructions to accept—and the other, that you are informed a great change has recently occurred in the government of Spain, which circumstance alone would prevent you from giving a further latitude to your promise previous to your receiving new instructions.

It becomes therefore indispensably necessary to shew the absolute obligation by which His Catholic Majesty was bound to ratify the treaty within the term stipulated by one of its articles; that the reason alledged for his withholding the ratification are altogether insufficient for the justification of that measure, and that the United States have suffered by it the violation of a perfect right for which they are justly entitled to indemnity and satisfaction, a right further corroborated by the consideration that the refusal of ratification necessarily included the non-fulfilment of another compact between the parties which had been ratified—the convention of August 1802.

While regretting the necessity of producing this proof, I willingly repeat the expression of my satisfaction at being relieved from that of enlarging upon other topics of an unpleasant character. I shall allude to none of those, upon which you have admitted the explanations given to be satisfactory, considering them as no longer subjects of discussion between us or our governments. I shall with pleasure forbear noticing any remarks in your notes concerning them, which might otherwise require animadversion.

With the view of *confining* this letter to the only point upon which further observation is necessary, it will be proper to state the present aspect of the relations between the contracting parties.

The treaty of 22nd February, 1819, was signed, after a succession of negotiations, of nearly twenty years' duration, in which all the causes of difference between the two nations had been thoroughly discussed, and with a final admission on the part of Spain, that there were existing just claims on her government at least to the amount of five millions of dollars, due to citizens of the United States, and for the payment of which provision was made by the treaty. It was signed by a minister, who had been several years residing in the United States, in constant and unremitted exertions to maintain the interests and pretensions of Spain, involved in the negotiation; signed after producing a full power by which, in terms as solemn and as sacred as the hand of a Sovereign can subscribe, his Catholic Majesty had promised to approve, ratify, and fulfil, whatever should be stipulated and signed by him.

You will permit me to repeat, that, by every principle of natural right, and by the universal assent of civilized nations, nothing can release the *honor* of a Sovereign from the obligation of a promise thus unqualified, without the proof that his Minister has signed stipulations unwarranted by his instructions. The express authority of two of the most eminent writers upon national law, to this point were cited in Mr. Forsyth's letter of 2nd October, 1819, to the Duke of San Fernando. The words of Vattel are: "But, to refuse, with honour, to ratify that which has been concluded in virtue of a full power, the Sovereign must have strong and solid reasons for it; and particularly he must show that his minister transcended his instructions."* The words of Martens are: "Every thing that has been stipulated by an agent in conformity to his full powers, ought to become obligatory for the state from the moment of signing, without ever waiting for the ratification. However, not to expose a state to the errors of a single person, it is now become a general maxim, that public conventions do not become obligatory until ratified. The motive of this custom clearly proves that the ratification can never be refused with justice, except when he who is changed with the negociation, keeping within the extent of his public full powers, has gone beyond his secret instructions, and consequently, rendered himself liable to punishment; or when the other party refuses to

* "Mais pour refuser avec honeur de ratifier, ce qui a ete conclu en vertu d'un plein pouvoir, il faut que la Souverain en ait de fortes et solides raisons, et qu' il fasse voir en particulier, que son ministre s'est ecarte de ses instructions."
Liv. 2, ch. 12, § 156

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