Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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THE TERMS OF THE STAR

ARE TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum—payable half yearly, in advance.——No paper discontinued until the same is paid for.

Advertisements inserted three weeks for ONE DOLLAR a square, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week for continuance.

In COUNCIL, ANNAPOLIS, January 25, 1803.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, an act respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof, and for other purposes, be published once in each day, for the space of four weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis; the Baltimore American, the Telegraphe, the National Intelligencer, Mr. Smith's paper, at Easton; Mr. Bartgis's paper, at Frederick-town, and Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town.

By order,

NINIAN PINCKNEY, Clerk.

An ACT respecting the debts due to this state, and the debtors thereof, and for other purposes.

BE *it enacted by the general assembly of Maryland*, That the treasurers of the respective shores, with the advice and under the direction of the governor and council, be, and they are hereby vested with all and singular the powers and authorities necessary for, and incident to, the demanding, requiring and obtaining, the payment of all arrearages, balances whatever due to the state from the debtors thereof; and the said treasurers of the eastern and western shores, and the auditor, are hereby severally required to furnish the governor and council, when requested, with correct statements of such arrearages and balances; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered to direct suits to be commenced against such debtors of the state as they may think proper and expedient, and appoint an attorney or attornies to prosecute and conduct any particular suit or suits, so directed to be brought and commenced as aforesaid; provided, that all debts due to the state shall be paid to the treasurers of the western or eastern shore respectively, and no other person or persons whatsoever.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to make composition with any of the debtors of the state, and direct the respective treasurers to take bonds to the state with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years.

And be it enacted, That the several sheriffs and clerks of the several counties shall make payment of all monies due to the state, and received by them, or which may hereafter be received by them, for fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, within the time limited by law, and, if necessary, the governor and council may direct suits to be brought against any defaulting sheriff or clerk for recovery of the same, and may credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale any confiscated British property that remains unsold, or the property of any debtor to the state, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the governor and council shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to appoint a fit and proper person to act in this behalf on the part of the state, who is hereby directed and required, before he proceeds to act, to give bond, with sufficient security, to the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties required of him; and such sales shall be made upon such public notice, and upon such terms, as the governor and council shall direct; and such person, so appointed as aforesaid to act for and in behalf of the state, in case the sale shall be directed to be made on a credit, which shall in no case exceed two years, take bond to the state, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurers of the respective shores, from the purchasers; and all bonds taken by any person appointed as aforesaid shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as shall be mentioned in a schedule thereto annexed, and the said treasurer shall make report of all such bonds, to the next general assembly thereafter; provided nevertheless, that the said person, so appointed as aforesaid, shall, and he is hereby directed, at the time of any sale of any confiscated property in virtue of this act, to make known that he only sells the right of this state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

And be it enacted, That in all cases of uninstalled debts, where the same shall be considered insecure, and in all cases of suits depending in chancery with any state debtors, the governor and council shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to make compromise upon such terms and principles as they shall think equitable and just; and if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased shall be taken back and revested in the state, the governor and council may appoint a fit and proper person to sell the same at public sale, upon such notice and upon such terms, as they shall direct; and the same person so appointed, before he proceeds to act, shall give bond to the state, with sufficient security, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties required of him, and shall take bonds to the state, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurers of the respective shores, if such sale shall be directed to be on a credit, which shall in no case exceed two years, and the bonds, when taken, shall be deposited with the treasurer of the western shore, and reported by the treasurer to the next general assembly thereafter.

And be it enacted, That in all cases in chancery where no compromise is effected, the governor and council shall be and they are hereby authorised and empowered to direct the attorney general to prosecute and defend the same to immediate final decision, and, in cases of difficulty, to direct aid to the attorney general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds.

And be it enacted, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the governor and council may direct process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or may proceed on any execution against any state debtor already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or may direct any execution to be delayed as long as they may think expedient and necessary; and no process shall issue against any of the public debtors unless by the direction of the governor and council; and all sales of property taken by *fieri facias* at the suit of the state, may be suspended by the governor and council from time to time, as they may think most to the advantage of the state, and may direct execution against the body of any state debtor to be entered "not called by consent."

Whereas many persons have made discoveries of British property, confiscated property, or property liable to confiscation, to the governor and council, the late intendant, and late agents of the state, and have made application to purchase the same upon the terms held out by law to the discoverers: And whereas there is no person invested with authority to estimate the value, or fix a reasonable price for the said property, and to compound with the person or persons making such discovery, or with the person or persons applying to purchase the same, *Be it enacted*, That the governor and council be and they are hereby empowered to compound with all persons who have heretofore made discovery of British property, confiscated property, or property liable to confiscation, either to the governor and council, the late intendant, or any of the state agents, and to allow not exceeding one third of the value of such property to any person or persons having made such discovery, and who shall make application to the governor and council on or before the first day of March next, to compound for and purchase the same, and the said governor and council are hereby authorized to dispose of such property to such applicants, and take bonds with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, for the purchase money, bearing interest, payable to the state at the periods that may be agreed on.

And be it enacted, That if such discoveries shall not make known to the governor and council the title of the state to the property aforesaid, on or before the first day of March next, or shall refuse or neglect, on or before that day, to agree for the purchase of the same, that then the governor and council shall be and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of the state's right to the said property to any person or persons applying to purchase the same, or may appoint a fit and proper person as aforesaid, who shall give bond as aforesaid, to sell the same at public sale in the manner as herein before directed, without making such discoveries, who refuse or neglect as aforesaid, any compensation.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons purchasing as aforesaid any confiscated British property under the authority of this act, to prosecute any suit or suits, either in law or equity, in the name of the state, for recovery of said property for their use; provided that the said state shall not be liable to pay any costs incurred in prosecution of said suits, but that the same shall be paid by the person or persons for whose use said suits shall be prosecuted; and provided also, that in all such sales, so to be made by the governor and council, or under their direction and appointment, it shall be made known, and it shall be a condition thereof, that they only sell the right of the state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

And be it enacted, That on all sales to be made by the governor and council, and under their direction and appointment, of confiscated property, in pursuance of this act, deeds shall be executed by the chancellor to the purchaser or purchasers, in the same manner as for other confiscated property heretofore disposed of.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, such bonds shall be a lien on the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and all such bonds shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside; and the treasurer of the respective shores shall, within one month after they receive them respectively, cause them, with the schedules annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerks of the western and eastern shores respectively, at the expence of the obligors, and a copy of said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the clerk in whose office the same record shall have been made, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby requested to make communications to the next general assembly of the several proceedings under this act.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized to allow to any person whom they shall think proper to appoint to sell any real property to be directed to be sold in virtue of this act, a sum not exceeding three *per centum* on the amount of any sale.

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

We understand that the rev. B. Allison, principal of the academy at Bordentown, New Jersey, in connection with Mr. John J. Hawkins; has made a discovery likely to prove highly beneficial to paper-makers, viz. the making of paper from the *husks of Indian corn*. It is expected that this article can be furnished in great abundance by the farmers at a low rate.

We are informed, that they have obtained a patent for the invention from the United States, and propose selling out rights to paper-makers.

On the 24th of January, there were inspected in the town of Alexandria, two hundred and twenty-seven waggon loads of flour, making two thousand three hundred and seventy barrels.

Wanted Immediately,

At the STAR-OFFICE an Apprentice

To the Printing Business.

SEVENTH CONGRESS, OF THE *United States of America.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 26.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on so much of the President's message as relates to a warfare with Tripoli, &c. Mr. Varnum in the chair.

The resolution with which the report concludes, authorising the procuring four ships of war not exceeding 16 guns each, was agreed to without a division; when the committee rose and the house immediately confirmed their report, and ordered a bill to be brought in.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the importation of ordnance, arms, &c.

Mr. Varnum in the chair.

Mr. Rutledge proposed an amendment, for extending the right of importation duty free to individuals as well as states.

Messrs. Bacon and S. Smith said a few words against, and Messrs. Macon and Rutledge in favor of the amendment; when on the question being taken, it was lost.

Ayes 36—Noes 45.

The committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

On taking the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, the yeas and nays were required, and were yeas 46—nays 49.

The refusal to engross is equivalent to a rejection of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Mitchel, the house went into a committee of the whole—*Mr. Dawson* in the chair—on the bill for the encouragement of learning and the promotion of the useful arts.

Mr. Bayard moved to amend the section so as to extend the privilege of obtaining patents to aliens as well as citizens.

Messrs. Bayard, S. Smith, and Early supported, and Messrs. Randolph, Griswold, and Mitchill opposed the motion.

On the question being put, the motion was lost.

Ayes 19—noes 44.

Thursday, January 27.

Mr. Bacon laid the following motions on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient for congress to recede to the state of Virginia, the jurisdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia, which was ceded to the United States by the said state of Virginia; by an act passed the 3d day of December, in the year 1789, entitled "an act for the cession of ten miles square," or any lesser quantity of "territory within this state, to the United States, in congress assembled," for the permanent seat of the general government."

Provided, the said state of Virginia shall consent and agree thereto.

Resolved, That it is expedient for congress to recede to the state of Maryland the jurisdiction of that part of the territory of Columbia which was ceded to the United States by the said state of Maryland, by an act passed the 19th day of December in the year 1791, entitled "an act concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington.

Provided the said state of Maryland shall consent and agree thereto.—

On motion of Mr. Nicholson a committee was appointed to enquire whether it is expedient to make any, and if any, what alterations in the acts for the establishment of a marine corps, and for fixing the rank and pay of the commanding officer.

Mr. Griswold presented a memorial from eleven of the late circuit judges of the United States, representing that they have been divested by law of their judicial duties, and requesting congress to define the duties to be formed by them, and to assign some judicial tribunal competent to a decision of their claim for salary.

Mr. Griswold moved a reference of the memorial to a select committee.

Mr. Gregg moved a reference to the committee of claims.

Mr. Randolph moved a reference to a committee of the whole house.

This last motion, after debate, prevailvailed—ayes 53.

Mr. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day for that day.

Mr. Griswold moved that it be made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. Randolph's motion prevailed.

When the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. Griswold then submitted two resolutions.

The *first* to provide by law for defining the duties of the circuit judges.

The *second* to provide by law for submitting to judicial decision the right of the judges of the circuit court to compensation.

After debate, the committee divided on the first resolution—ayes 34—noes 56—lost.

And on the second resolution ayes 35—noes 57—lost.

Mr. Varnum then submitted a resolution—that the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted, and that the petitioners have leave to withdraw their petition,—which was carried without a division.

The committee rose and reported this resolution, which was agreed to; the yeas and nays being called—yeas 61—nays 37.

The Speaker laid before the house a memorial and remonstrrnce from the citizens of Alexandria, against a territorial legislature.

REPORT.

THE committee of ways and means, who were instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary to be made in the act, entitled "an act to amend an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States,"

REPORT—

THAT your committee conceive it unnecessary to offer any reasons in addition to those contained in the letter of the secretary of the treasury, hereto subjoined, tending to prove the inexpediency of any legislative provision in relation to this subject. They, therefore, submit the following resolution:—

Resolved, That no alterations or amendments are necessary to be made in the act, entitled, an act to amend an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

SIR,

THE committee of ways and means, being instructed to enquire "whether any, and if any, what alterations or amendments are necessary to be made to the act, entitled, "an act to amend an act, entituled, "an act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States," have directed me to request of you such information on the subject as you may deem material. It may not be amiss to observe, that this resolution, although couched in general terms, is occasioned by a grievance complained of in the state of New Yoak, viz. that from the mode in which the assessment has been made in that state proprietors of land are unable to ascertain the amount due by them, and are, thereby, exposed to the injustice of being compelled to pay the tax upon lands in which they have no kind of interest.

Should this inconvenience be peculiar to the state of New York (which the committee presume not to be the case) we wish to be assured of the fact.

With perfect esteem,

I am, Sir, yours,

JOHN RANDOLPH, Jun.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
3d January, 1803.

SIR,

I HAD the honor to receive your letter containing certain enquiries on the subject of the direct tax.

There can be no doubt that the assessment of lands has not been as correct as might have been wished; and that in the state of New York, as well as in all others, where a considerable quantity of unoccupied lands were liable to taxation, proprietors of such lands are, in many instances, unable to ascertain with precision the amount due by them, and must run the risk either of paying more than the sum actually due, or of having their land sold under the provisions of the act.

But neither in the situation of proprietors in New York worse than that of owners of similar property in other states; nor does it appear practicable at this late period to correct the former assessment. The assessment in that state, so far as related to unoccupied lands, was rendered more correct than in almost any other; for the act of May, 1800, which was passed upon a representation from New York, and under which the commissioners of that state acted, enabled them to equalize the tax on those lands with much more correctness than was done in those