Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

EASTON—(MARYLAND) Printed and Published every *Tuesday Morning*, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, Printer of the LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

[VOL. 5....8.] TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1807. [NO. 19 .....82]

THE TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR
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.

JAMES BOWIE,

Has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS in the house lately occupied by Mr. *John Bennett*, in the vicinity of the Market-House:—

HE has on hand and offers for sale a Handsome Assortment in that line; on reasonable terms, for Cash—

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Muscovado, East India, Loaf and Lump } SUGARS.
Coffee, Chocolate
Family do.
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Souchong } TEAS.
Madeira, Lisbon and Malaga } WINES.
Cogniac Brandy
Holland and Country Gin
Jamaica Spirit
New England Rum
Apple Brandy
Molasses
Mould and Dipped Candles
Soap
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins
Keg do.
Figs
Tamarinds
Currants
Grapes
Almonds
Lemons
Spanish and Country Segars
Tobacco
Flour
Goshen Cheese and Firken Butter
Brandywine and English Powder
Shot
Cloves, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Mace, Pepper, Ginger, Indigo, Fig-blue, Madder, Allum, Salt Petre, Copperas, Putty, Lamp Oil, Window Glass, Bordeaux Pickles, Codfish, Mackarel, Nova Scotia Herrings, Liverpool and ground Allum Salt, and an assortment of CASTINGS, &c. &c.

Easton, December 30, 1806. 6 tf.

Waggon and Horses for sale.

THE subscriber will sell on a credit of nine months, his WAGGON and FOUR HORSES, with their Geers.

—ALSO.—

200 cords of Oak Wood,

standing, within three and a half miles of Easton. For terms apply to

HENRY NICOLLS, jun.

Easton, Dec. 30, 1806. tf

In Chancery, Dec. 19, 1806.

ORDERED, That the sale of the real estate of THOMAS BAYNARD, late of Caroline county, as made and reported by *Robert Orrell* trustee for that purpose, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shewn by the 28th day of February next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some news-paper printed at Easton, three successive weeks before the 31st day of January, 1807. The report states, that the sale amounted altogether to *L.*1508 2 5¼.

TEST.
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration *de bonis non* (from the Orphan's Court of Somerset county) on the personal estate of *Levin Stayton*, late of said county deceased, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of July next, or by law, they will be debarred from the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 30th day of December, 1806.

SARAH WRIGHT, *adm'trix.*
3 *de bonis non* of Levin Stayton, dec'd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I do intend to apply to the county court of Kent county, at their March Term next, for a commission to mark and bound a Tract of Land lying in said county, called YAPP, which said tract I hold in fee.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.
December 30, 1806. 8

R. GALT, & Co.

Have received and are now opening a handsome assortment of

Plain and Fancy Goods,

At the store lately occupied by Mr. Spencer—Among which are—

SUPERFINE, second and common cloths,
Do. do. cassimeres drab brown, blue, black & scarlet, double and single milled,
Do. do. plain and napt coatings,
Olive flushings,
Bennets cords,
Fancy Windsor cord vest patterns,
Swandown and Marseilles do. do.
Blue drab and mix'd plains,
Do. do. kerseys and halfthicks,
Red, white, yellow and scarlet, plain and twilled flannels,
Rose, double and poiset blankets,
Plain and fancy velvets, velveteens and tabby velvets,
Queen's and constitution cords,
Common and fine calicoes,
Elegant silk and cotton chambrays,
White, black and coloured cambrick muslins,
Elegant plain and printed silk and cotton shawls,
India and imperial do.
Long and square Camel's hair do.
Bandanna handkerchiefs,
Black silk do.
Colored silk cotton and linen do.
India muslins and dimities,
Ladie's and gentlemen's silk, cotton & worsted hose,
Youths worsted do.
Gentlemen's worsted and leather gloves,
Ladies habit and extra long silk and leather do
Nuns and taylors threads,
Adelphi cotton and sewing silks,
Ladies and children's hats and bonnets,
Artificial flowers in wreaths & bunches,
Ostrich feathers,
Ladies plain and printed dresses with figured borders,

And a number of other plain, fancy and millinery GOODS, together with an assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery & Groceries

which will be sold very low for cash.

Easton, December 23, 1806. tf

Strayed or stolen.

FROM the Subscriber, about three miles below Queen's-town, in Queen-Ann's county, on Friday or Saturday night the 4th or 5th of July last a Bay Mare about 14 hands two or three inches high; she is lengthy and stout made, and moves very gay and pleasant under the saddle in a walk, trots and canters, is 11 or 12 years old last spring, has a blaze in her face, her off or right fetlock white, had a cut on the outside of her left or near hoof, which shews a seam quite up to the top of the hoof, has a long switch tail though a piece of the bone was taken off it last winter, and had a defect in her right eye which frequently runs water, and appears smaller than the other.

Any person that will give me information (by letter or otherwise) where she is, so that I get her again, shall be entitled to Five Dollars, and if brought home shall receive Ten Dollars and reasonable charges.

JAMES R. BLUNT.

N. B. I purchased the above described mare of col. R. Tilghman, who purchased her of Mr. Henry Ward Pearce, of Cecil county.

December 23, 1806. 4

For Sale,

ON a long credit, and for less than the intrinsic value, the following property, in and near this town, viz.—

One of the houses and lots in the Row of Brick Buildings, fronting on Washington-street continued, commonly called Earle's Row.

Two houses and lots adjoining each other, and adjacent to the Public Square, occupied at present by John Fleming and Henry Parrott.

A lot of ground within a short distance of town, containing about 20 acres, 11 of which are under a new enclosure chiefly of post and railing, and the remainder is excellent wood land. This was lately the property of Peter Redhead, and fronts on the road leading to the Hole-in-the-Wall.

The above may be had upon the lowest terms for cash or good paper.

DAVID KERR, junr.

Easton, July 8, 1806. tf.

Store Removed.

PATRICK M'NEAL

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has removed his Store to the house lately occupied by SAMUEL YARNELL, next door to the Star-Office, where he has a general assortment of

Dry Goods, and Groceries,

which he will sell on his usual low terms, for cash or country produce.

Easton, December 23, 1806. 3

The State of Maryland,

IN COUNCIL, December 10, 1806.

To all whom it may concern.

MR. LOUIS FRANCOIS LE LOUP having produced to this Board an exequator, signed by the President of the United States, and sealed with the seal of the said states, recognizing him as provisional commissary of commercial relations from his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy, at Baltimore: Ordered that the said recognition be published for the information and government of the people of this state.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six.

ROBERT WRIGHT.

By the Governor,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA,

To all whom it may concern,

MR. LOUIS FRANCIS LE-LOUP having been appointed by his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to be the provisional commissary of commercial relations at Baltimore, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges as are allowed to similar agents of the most favored nations. In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eleventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirtieth.

(Signed) THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the president.
(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of state.

Ordered, that the foregoing be published twice in each week, for the space of two weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis; the American, the Federal Gazettee the Telegraphe, and the Evening Post, at Baltimore; the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-town Mr. Grieves's paper, at Hager's-town; the Intelligencer, at the city of Washington; and Mr. Smith's paper at Easton.

By order;
NINIAN PINKNEY.
Clerk of the council.

Dec. 23. 4

Notice to those indebted.

WE are constrained to call on those indebted for the Star, &c. to make immediate payment, as longer credit cannot be given for debts standing over *one year*—bank notes of any size can be procured, the mail is a safe conveyance; and if no attention is paid to this call for our dues, steps will be immediately taken to compel payment.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. in *Centreville*; and ISAAC CANNALL, Jun. Esq. in *Chester-Town*, are authorised to receive monies due in Queen-Ann's and Kent counties.

Star-Office, Easton, December 23, 1806.

A Farm to be Rented and a *BLACKSMITH WANTED.*

TO be rented, for any term not exceeding three years from the first of January next, that large and valuable FARM in Hunting Creek Neck, Caroline county, whereon *John Higgins* now lives. A crop of wheat of about 120 bushels will be seeded on the Farm for the accommodation of any tenant who may rent the same.

Also to be rented, and possession delivered immediately, a Tenement at the head of Shoal creek, near the town of Cambridge, consisting of a neat comfortable dwelling house, with a kitchen, stable and other convenient out houses, and eight or ten acres of land, now occupied by *John Vickers*. Liberal encouragement will be given to a sober, industrious BLACKSMITH who will settle at this place.

C. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Shoal creek, Nov. 4, 1806. 9

To be Rented,

AND possession given the first of January next, the house and Lot at present occupied by Mr. *John Bruscup* on Harrison-street—For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Easton, September 30, 1806. tf.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bidwell said he did not view the subject in the same light, in which it was seen by his colleague near him, (Mr. Crowninshield.) To him there appeared to be a material difference between the amendment of the Senate, now under consideration, and the proposition which had been negatived by the House, when the bill was before under discussion. The one was an absolute suspension of the act until next December; whereas the other was only the provision of a power to suspend it, if an occasion for such further suspension should occur, when Congress should not be in session. To the former he thought there were objections, which did not lie against the latter.

He could not agree to the observation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. J. Clay) that the prohibitory act is confessedly a measure of hostility.—On the contrary he thought it a pacific measure. It was no more than a system of commercial regulation, which, consistently with the established laws and usages of nations, we have an undoubted right to adopt. It did no injury, and could give no just occasion of offence. It was indeed intended to press upon G. Britain. One principal object of it was to convince that government and nation, that we have the power and the determination, by granting or withholding our market for their manufactures, by peaceable means, to make it their interest to do us justice, and be on good terms with us. This was not a hostile, but a pacific and lawful policy.

He observed that when the bill was before the House on a former day, he had taken the liberty to express an opinion that the event of a treaty, intervening before another session of Congress, might be provided for by a separate section in this bill, or by a separate act, to be passed, if necessary, before the close of the present session.—He had preferred the latter; but the reasons for that preference were not so strong as to induce him to dissent from the course which the Senate had thought proper to pursue.

He was generally not in favor of vesting discretionary powers in the executive. But in the present case, where the principle was contained in the law, the discretion was so limited in its object and duration, and the rule for the exercise of that discretion was so obvious, he thought the authority could not be dangerous, and the objection was not applicable.

There was, he said, one strong consideration in favor of the section. If a treaty should be made, during the recess of Congress, or at so late a date as not to be known here until Congress should have adjourned,—courses must be adopted; either the prohibition must be suffered to operate from the first of July until December, which, in case of a satisfactory arrangement, would not be desirable; or Congress must be convened to provide for such a state of things, which might be very inconvenient; or the executive must be authorized to suspend the operation of the law until the next ordinary session of the legislature. The latter course appeared to him to be attended with the least evil. He was, therefore, in favor of providing such an authority; and, as the Senate had judged it most expedient to insert it in this bill, although he should have individually preferred a separate and future bill for the purpose, he would not refuse to concur in the amendment.

Mr. Smilie said he had but a single additional observation to offer, after making which, he would confine himself to giving his negative to the amendment. He had ever held it to be his duty not to grant legislative power to the executive but in cases of necessity. If such a necessity could be shewn to exist at present, he would consider whether it were proper to grant the proposed power. But when there was no such necessity, he would never vest such a discretion in the executive.

Mr. Dana observed that the principle laid down by the gentleman from Pennsylvania was worthy of attention; but it was extremely questionable whether it were applicable to the case then before them. If the amendment of the Senate went to acknowledge a general power in the President to dispense with the laws, a power once claimed as a prerogative by the King of Great Britain, all must be against it. But what was the power here proposed to be given? To authorise the President to continue the natural state of things in this country. The act of the last session went to charge the general policies of the United States whose general political system was peace and freedom of commerce with the whole civilized world. That law impaired this principle, by taking away that freedom of commerce so far as respected G. Britain. Now the power we propose to give, is nearly allied to that exercised on a change from a state of peace to a state of war.—Although the legislature should change the state of things from peace to war, yet the President would be authorized to agree to an armistice, which would, for a time, restore peace, and suspend the laws. In point of principle, therefore, the power at present proposed to be given was similar to that exercised in the case of an armistice. Further, in giving this power to the President, we do no more than what we have done already. The President has given us merely general information relative to our negotiations with G. Britain; and on his responsibility we have passed the act sent to the Senate. He recommends a suspension of the non-importation law to a reasonable time, without specifying it. We fix the time. Perhaps the President may consider this reasonable time of suspension as extending to December. The language of the amendment is, if he thinks so, let him suspend it to that time. The same principle, therefore, is applicable to investing this power, as to the suspension we have already agreed to.

Mr. Dana said he agreed that the amendment of the Senate was in substance nearly the same with the proposition rejected in the House. He was in favor of this proposition, and still continued favorable to it, because he approved the extension of the suspension of the act to December, and because he believed, if the power, of suspending it were vested in the President, he would not suffer it to go into effect before that day.

Without going into the question how far the commercial regulations were calculated to coerce Great Britain, Mr. Dana said he would undertake to say that the operation of the non-importation act was more injurious to ourselves than Great Britain; and that it imposed such burthens on our merchants, and was so extremely vexatious to them, that he had little doubt of its suspension by the President, if he should, be invested with the power. It would be recollected that the resolutions adopted by the House at their last session were very general; that they had been referred to a committee to bring in a bill, who had, from the pressure of circumstances, reported a bill very promptly, and with no other specification than that contained in the resolutions. In the construction given to this law, he understood no regard had been paid to labor, but merely to the material; the consequence of which was extremely vexatious. He would state an instance. *Aqua fortis* could only be imported in glass or gold vessels. A quantity had been imported into New-York in glass vessels, and been refused entry because contained in glass. Mr. Dana here specified some other articles, similarly circumstanced. He added that the provisions of the act were of so dubious a nature, that the Secretary of the Treasury had given no instructions respecting them. For these reasons he thought the law would never be suffered to go into operation. It had, indeed, produced an effect, with the House, in passing it, had not contemplated. He would, therefore, have it done away altogether, and if they were to have any commercial prohibitions, he hoped they would be imposed in such language as all people might understand.

Mr. Bidwell said, before the question was taken, he would, in answer to the gentleman from Connecticut on his right (Mr. Dana,) just observe, that any doubt or difficulty which had arisen or might arise, in the execution of the law from the general description of articles of manufacture, by their material of chief value, might be easily removed by a supplemental act. It was not strange, nor new, that in a complicated system of regulations, experience should point out practical defects in the details, and render legislative explanation or amendment necessary. It was no rational objection against the system.—Notwithstanding any such imperfections in the present details of the pro-