Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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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.

WILLIAM CLARK,
Has just received from PHILADELPHIA, *and is now opening, a* GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS:
AMONG WHICH ARE—
PRINTED Calicoes and furniture Chintzes,
Undressed ginghams,
Chambray muslins,
Dimities,
Cambric muslins,
Plain, spriged, and tambored Lenoa muslins,
Plain and figured piquet do.
Spider laced mull do.
Japanned dice cambric do.
India mull mull and Nansook do.
Spider nett and spider net sleeves,
Book muslins and book muslin handkerchiefs,
Black cambric muslins,
Lenoa and embosed muslin shawls,
Lutestrings, senshaws, mantuas and fashionable plaid silks,
Sarcenets, persians and modes,
Ladies' silk and kid gloves,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Cotton cassimeres and grandurells,
White and olive Jeans,
India dimity.
Marseilles quilting, and printed jeans waistcoating,
Nankeens,
Irish linens,
Irish, Russia and Flemish sheetings,
German and Irish dowlass,
Brown Holland,
Diaper,
Linen cambrics and long lawns,
Striped bed-ticking,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandanna and Madras handkerchiefs,
Linen and cotton pocket do.
Black Barcelona and Love do.
Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Bombazets,
Durants,
Moreans,
Callimancoes, and
Rattinets,
Mens' Buckskin, Beaver and cotton gloves,
Suspenders,
Ladies' morocco and kid shoes,
Children's do. do.
Coach lace and fringe,
One ease gentlemen's fashionable London hats,
Cotton laces, ladies hair combs, ribbons, &c.
Seine Twine, fresh Teas, Pine Apple Cheese, &c.
Hardware,
China, Glass and Queen's Ware,
Together with a General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash.
Easton, May 26, 1807. tf

LAMBERT W. SPENCER,
BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods:
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Elegant sattin worked Mull Mull Muslins.
9/8 and 6/4 cambrick do
9/8 and 6/4 figured do
9/8 and 6/4 checked and striped Leno,
7/8 and 9/8 shirting cambric,
4/4 and 6/4 checked and Tambored Leno shawls,
Leno handker'fs do
4/4 and 6/4 jaconett and book muslins,
4/4 book handkerch'fs
7/8 pink, purple and fancy ginghams,
7/8 and 9/8 checked and plain chambrays,
Nuns thread,
Lace cotton hose.
Superfine plain do
Coloured do do
A great variety of
Fancy 7/8 and 9/8 calicoes,
furniture do
Superfine London cloths and cassimeres,
Scarlet, yellow, blue and chocolate Bandanna handkerch'fs,
Cotton cassimeres and Grandurells,
Dimities,
Furniture do.
Cambrick do.
7/8 9/8 and 6/4 black cambric muslins,
Marseilles quilting,
Lutestrings, Senshaws and Sattins,
Silk, Kid, Beaver and Buckskin Gloves,
Mens' Leghorn Hats,
Morocco and Leather Shoes,
Whips, Umbrellas and Farasolls,
Together with a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
China, Stone, Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.
All which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.
Easton, May 26, 1807. tf

SAMUEL GROOME,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the MERCANTILE BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH HASKINS, nearly opposite the Court-House, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE—
SUPERFINE London and Yorkshire Cloths and Cassimeres,
Printed and White Jean and Marseilles waistcoating,
Coloured and plain Nankeens,
Cotton Cassimeres and Grandurells,
Irish, German and Russia Linens,
Bed-tickings and apron Checks,
5-8 and 9-4 Diapers,
Cotton shirting and linen Cambric,
Calicoes and furniture Chintzes,
Undress'd Ginghams,
Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins,
Colored and white cambric do.
Mull Mull and Colonade do.
Lace and vein Cambrick do.
Plain and figured Leno do.
India and British Book do.
Leno Veils,
Leno, Cambric, Satinett and Cotton Shawls,
Jaconett, Book and Leno handkerchiefs,
Silk, linen and Cotton pocket do.
Corded and cambric Dimities,
White, colored and figured Italian Mantuas,
Lutestrings, Senshaws and Satins,
Silk, thread and cotton Hosiery,
Silk, Kid and Buckskin Gloves and Mitts,
Cotton Counterpanes and Marseilles Quilts,
Mens' Chip Hats,
Bombazeen, Bombazet and Durants,
Hat and Bonnet crape and Silk Velvet,
Carriage Lace and Fringe,
Ladies' and Childrens' Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes,
Looking Glasses, Whips, Umbrellas, and Parasolls,
Japan'd Tea Trays and Bread Baskets,
Pins, Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, &c.
Together with a General Assortment of
GROCERIES,
China, Glass, Stone, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
All which have been particularly selected by himself in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and will be sold at the very lowest prices, for cash only.
Easton, May 19, 1807. tf

Valuable Property for Sale.
IN consequence of an unjust detention of monies, I am compelled to offer at public vendue, on *TUESDAY* the 16th day of June next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, if not previously disposed of, all that house and lot, with a shed appartment thereto, at present occupied by Mr. *George Martin*.—Also, a frame house and lot, with a stable and carriage house, &c. where the subscriber now lives, situate, on Washington street, near the Landing Road.—It would be useless to give a further description, as it is presumed, those wishing to purchase will take a view of the premises.—A considerable credit will be given on one half the purchase money, and further terms made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by the subscriber.
HUGH MARTIN.
Easton, May 26, 1807. 3

For Sale,
ABOUT Twelve Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in Caroline county, twelve miles from Denton, and three from Collins's Cross Roads—The soil is very much like that which lies between the above mentioned land and Denton. Any person wishing to purchase the whole or any part thereof, may view the land by applying to *Samuel Sparkland*, living on the premises, and the terms may be known from either of the subscribers.
JNO. K. B. EMORY,
THOMAS W. HOPPER,
J. D. EMORY.
Queen Ann's county, May 26, 1807. 6

Union Bank of Maryland,
5th May, 1807.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an Election for sixteen Directors will be held at William Evans's Tavern, in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 6th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until 3 in the afternoon.
By order of the Board of Directors
R. HIGINBOTHOM, *Cashier*.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
☞ The editors of the Easton Star, the Frederick-town Herald, and the Elizabeth-town Gazette, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts.

CASH GIVEN FOR
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT
Regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all the decision made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose of examining the claims of persons claiming lands in the district of Detroit, in favor of such claimants, as entered in the transcript of decisions which have been transmitted by the said commissioners, to the secretary of the treasury, according to law, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to every person or persons in the actual possession, occupancy, and improvement, of any tract or parcel of land, in his, her, or their own right, at the time of the passing of this act, within that part of the territory of Michigan, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, and which said tract or parcel of land was settled, occupied, and improved, by him, her, or them, prior to and on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, or by some other person or persons, under whom he, she, or they, hold or claim the right to the occupancy, or possession thereof, and which said occupancy or possession has been continued to the time of the passing of this act; the said tract or parcel of land thus possessed, occupied, and improved, shall be granted, and such occupant or occupants, shall be confirmed in the title to the same, as an estate of inheritance, in fee simple, *Provided, however*, That no other claims shall be confirmed by virtue of this section, than such as have been entered with the register of the land office of Detroit, within the time, and in the manner provided by law, and by the commissioners aforesaid, have been inserted in their [illegible], transmitted as aforesaid; nor shall more than one tract or parcel of land be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than the quantity claimed, nor more than six hundred and forty acres: *And provided also*, That the same shall not extend to any tract heretofore reserved, or which may by the President of the United States be set aside for public uses, in the town of Detroit, and its vicinity, or on the island of Michilimakinac.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the territory of Michigan, together with the register and receiver of public monies, of the land office of Detroit, shall be commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining and deciding on the rights of persons claiming the benefit of this act: and the said commissioners shall previous to entering on the duties of their appointment, respectively take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some person qualified to administer the same: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will impartially exercise and discharge the duties imposed upon me, by an act of Congress, entitled "An act regulating the grants of land in the territory of Michigan."—And it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to meet at the town of Detroit, on or before the first day of July next, and they shall not adjourn to any other place or for any longer time, than three days, until the first day of January next, or until they shall have completed the business of their appointment.—And the said commissioners, or a majority of them shall have power to hear and decide in a summary manner, all matters respecting such claims, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and examine witnesses, any such other testimony as may be adduced, and to determine thereon according to justice an equity Minutes of the proceedings, decisions, meetings and adjournments of the board, shall be regularly entered on the register, in a book to be kept for that purpose together with the evidence on which such decisions are made, unless such evidence has already been entered according to law, in the book or books of minutes, kept by the commissioners appointed under former acts, to investigate the claims to land in the district of Detroit. And when it shall appear to the said commissioners that the claimant is entitled to a tract of land by virtue of this act, they shall give a certificate thereof stating the circumstances of the case, and that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such a tract of land, by virtue of this act; which tract shall be surveyed in conformity with the decision of the commissioners, at the expense of the party, and under the direction of the surveyor general by such of his assistants, residing in the territory of Michigan, as the said surveyor general shall appoint for that purpose: Provided, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be actually run, surveyed or marked. The surveyor general shall transmit to the register of the land office at Detroit, general and particular plots of all the lands surveyed as aforesaid, and shall also forward copies of the said plots to the secretary of the treasury. The commissioners shall transmit to the secretary of the treasury a transcript of their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded, and shall be signed by the said commissioners, and shall state the names of the parties in whose favor the certificates have been granted, the number of acres granted and the situation of the land. And the certificate and certificates, granted as aforesaid by the commissioners, being duly entered with the register of the land office of Detroit prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall entitle the party or parties, as soon as the plot or plots aforesaid, shall have been transmitted to the said register, to receive from him a certificate or certificates, for each of which certificates the register shall receive one dollar, directed to the secretary of the treasury; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that such certificates have been fairly obtained, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, then and in that case patents shall issue, in like manner as is provided by law for the other lands of the United States.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the powers vested by this act if the commissioners above mentioned shall not extend to lots in the town of Detroit, the claims to which shall be ascertained and decided upon, in the manner provided by the act, entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment of titles of land, in the town of Detroit and territory of Michigan, and for other purposes."

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the territory of Michigan, shall be entitled to receive five hundred dollars, in full for all the services rendered by him under this act, to be paid out of the sums which have been, or may be appropriated for carrying into effect the several laws enacted for the disposal of public lands and for the adjustment of claims in the Indiana or Michigan territories.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate, pro-tempore
March 3, 1807.
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the Aurora.

FEDERAL DEFENCE.

The captain of the British ship Driver has found a defender in almost every federal or tory editor on the continent.

"He is a lad of spirit," says one—"Jefferson will issue no more proclamations" says a second—"The country merited this chastisement" says a third.—Not one evidence of national pride or dignity is to be found in all these prints put together—the influence of British agents and British merchants is triumphant, and instead of denouncing the *premeditated* and *wanton* insult of the British cruizur, instead of supporting the government in any demand for redress or reparation, every tory newspaper becomes an equal assailant and insulter with the British captain—it tells the British, that they may persevere, and they will be supported; it invites further insult, and promises to divert public indignation from the true object, to the government of the country, whose rights and dignity are sported with and abused.

Can the farmers of America be at a loss to explain these things? Do they imagine that the capt. of a petty vessel of war would dare to act, in such an hostile and insluting manner, if he apprehended correction or reproof? That he would dare to abuse the government of this country, as he did in his letter to Kelteisen, if he were not sure of praise and promotion?

Our farmers and mechanics must have totally forgotten the short history of a few years, if they can for an instant doubt that the Driver acted under a higher authority; her captain had the examples of half a dozen British captains before him, who were promoted by their government because our government complained of their insults and their disregard of our national rights, and anticipates a similar honor himself.

And how can it be otherwise, when more than one half our news-papers are in the direct or indirect pay of British consuls and emissaries—the change of ministry in England is the signal for a renewal of insult and plunder of neutrals; our government refuses to aid in any way the tottering fabric of the most abandoned government on earth; and, for thus refusing, our commerce is harrassed and our harbours blockaded.

If an avowed British emissary is questioned on this subject, he will talk as Cullen does, of the purity of British juries and the excellence of British laws—he will palliate the injury and disgrace, will say that the act is unauthorised, and finally hint, that if the policy of America were more liberal towards Britain, instead of insulting us, British cruisers would *protect* the American coasts, and American commerce.

If an American tory is asked his opinion, he will say, as Coleman does, that there ought to be a navy and fortifications, and an army too; that, the government is cowardly and invites aggression; that the *former administrations* never suffered such insults to go unpunished, because they built ships, raised troops, and made themselves respected.

Such is the slang of the defenders of British robbers and freebooters—such are the sophistry and falshood employed to palliate the injustice and wrongs, committed by the British upon their best customer, a country which prevents them from that annihilation, that must one day or another overtake them.—But let the American farmer reflect upon known facts, and he will be enabled to determine as is right.

Cullen and others are paid for their servises, for exciting distrust of the government here, and for endeavoring to enslave the minds of Americans into a miserable dependence on British power and British virtue and an abject dread of resisting any outrage that may be committed on their rights.

Coleman and others circulate falhoods of former administrations, in order that confidence may be removed from the present, and placed in men who are prepared to assimilate our institutions, in every respect to those of Britain, who would introduce an established church, tythes, excise, taxes of every description and amount, who would raise up an oligarchy, and remove every vestige of free government. As an instance, in his last paper, Coleman enumerates half a dozen laws passed under Adams's administration, for creating an army, a navy, fortifications, &c.—and this he terms *efficient protection*; but it is well known, that after incurring all this expence, not one advantage resulted—a Quixotic war was carried on against *France*, but our glorious navy never attempted to resent or prevent any of the injuries and insults committed by British cruisers, within and without our waters. This navy and army were raised not to protect our rights and dignity, not to defend our harbours and shipping from British insults and depredation, but expressly and avowedly to aid Britain against France, to throw our sword into the scale, and turn it in favor of the coalition of European despots. Folly alone could encourage the propagation of such stuff as that of Coleman—he should not have attempted to defend the administration of Adams, which even his patron Alexander Hamilton declared to be most weak and miserable—but he must say something, even with the knowledge of its absurdity—the greatest insults and depredations ever experienced from the British were committed during the federal administration, and let Coleman if he can point out one instance of redress being granted. But says he, millions were expended, and was not this doing something—it was truly wasting the public money, without any of the anticipated ends being gained.

But the hypocrisy of the tory editors will be tested by these simple enquires—if we had a navy would they advocate its employment against the British?—Would they not call upon the country not to suffer the government to assist France in overturning the "world's