STAR

OR,

EASTERN SHORE GENERAL ADVERTISER

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING
MARCH 3, 1807.

Extract of a letter, dated, "Washington, February 21, 1807.

"Messrs Bollman and Swartwout were yesterday admitted to bail, and were this day finally discharged (without trial) by the supreme court. Capt. Rankin, of this place, is I understand, to give them a ball to night.—To-morrow they leave this for New-York."

Charleston, Feb. 12.

FOULK, governor of West-Florida, with 300 men, was at Fort St. Johns, within a few miles of New-Orleans, on the 21st ult. He had requested permission to land his men and march to Baton Rouge, but was refused by General WILKINSON.

The army of 150,000 men ordered to be raised in Spain, was suspended two days after Bonaparte's requisition of answer to certain questions concerning a Russian emissary at Madrid.

Mr. Daniel Clarke is re-elected the delegate from New Orleans to congress for the tenth congress.

A person of the name of *Peoples* has been arrested at New Orleans, as a conspirator with Burr; and acknowledged his being a captain of the gang.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.

From the coffee house books—The merchants and traders of New Orleans, and the other persons transporting goods on the waters of the Mississippi, are hereby informed that in consequence of official orders, which have in view the tranquility and welfare of the country, no vessels, boats, barges, rafts or flotillas, containing cannon, powder, arms, ammunition, military or naval stores of any description whatever, will be permitted to *ascend* the Mississippi, without passports signed by Governor Claiborne.

If from the date hereof, any vessel, boats, barges, rafts or flotillas, containing cannon, powder, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, be found *ascending* the Mississippi without said passports, the same, together with the person or persons on board, shall be taken in custody, brought back to the city of New Orleans, and there detained during the pleasure of his excellency gov. Claiborne.

Every vessel, boat, barge, raft or flotilla, *descending* the Mississippi, with any of the aforesaid military or naval stores, together with the person or persons on board, will be taken charge of by the squadron in advance, and sent to New Orleans, for the further consideration and decision of his excellency governor Claiborne.

JOHN SHAW,
Commanding the U. S. naval force.

On Wednesday last, 14th inst. the legislature of this territory met pursuant to adjournment; and on motion of Mr. Viliar, the question was taken, whether the lobby should be cleared and the doors closed? It passed in the affirmative, with only two dissenting votes —Messrs. Parrot and Hughes, and the doors were closed. The house continued to deliberate with closed doors each day, until their meeting on Saturday morning between ten and eleven o'clock when general Wilkinson attended for the purpose of communicating some information to the house. On motion of Dr. Cooley, it was ordered that general Wilkinson's communications be received with closed doors. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Parrot and Hughes. The doors were closed until about two o'clock, when the general left the house, and they adjourned till Monday.

The population of the countries conquered by the army of the emperor of France since the 14th of October, is estimated at ten millions and an half; the population of Poland, is eighteen millions and an half. It is asserted that the Poles will have an army in the field of one hundred and fifty thousand men to oppose the Russians.

Charleston City Gaz.

Joseph Alston has addressed a letter to the Governor of the state of South Carolina, refuting the charge supposed to be made in the cyphered letter of colonel Burr, published as a document with the President's message, of his having any concern in the supposed treasonable measures of his father in law.

The legislature of the state of Delaware have passed an act to establish a Farmers' Bank in that state.

Joshua Lewis, esq. of Jessamine county, Kentucky, is appointed judge of the district of Orleans.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

February, 10.

Dr. Logan observed, that he had for some time viewed, with anxiety the continued depredations committed on the commerce of the United States by the belligerent powers of Europe, by which our mercantile capital had suffered a loss of millions, and our national character was degraded. He considered the present melancholy situation of our commerce to arise from the bounty, in the form of drawback given by government to encourage the carrying trade, by which our merchants were led into unnecessary conflicts with foreign nations —he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of repealing so much of any act as allows drawback of duties on goods, wares, and merchannize exported out of the United States, and that such committee be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

February 17.

The reports and ordinary business of the day having been disposed of, the Senate took up the bill from the House of Representatives, for repealing the duty on salt, and for continuing in force the 2 1-2 per cent additional for the Mediterranean fund. Dr. Mitchell made a speech against the bill, until the hour of adjournment.

February 18.

The same bill being again under consideration Maclay spoke at length in favor of the bill, and in answer to Mr. Mitchell. After him in the course of the debate, Messrs. Bradley, Smith of (Md.) Adams and Hillhouse, argued against the bill. And Mr. Moore, delivered his sentiments in its favor.

February 19.

The question was taken on the two first sections of the bill, and carried to strike them out: Ayes 17, Noes 15.—Afterwards on motion of Mr. Bradley, a substitute was offered and agreed to, repealing the duty of 8 cents, as imposed in 1797, from the 1st of July next. And Gen. Smith moved an amendment which was carried, for shortening the constitution of the bill from the end of the next session of Congress to the 31st Dec. next. In this form the bill has passed to a third reading.

The bill "respecting seizures made "under the authority of the United "States," &c. was referred to a select committeee consisting of Messrs. Mitchell, Adams and Smith of (Md.)

SUPREME COURT of the UNITED STATES.

Friday, February 20.

Mr. Rodney informed the court that he had not been able to find any cases that bore with precision on the point yesterday submitted by the court.

Mr. Martin observed that he had handed to the chief justice some few authorities, which might be examined by the Attorney general.

After examining them Mr. Rodney said that he found Mr. Martin had not been more fortunate than himself, that the cases did not pointedly apply, and required no further observations from him.

After some remarks on the inadmissibility of General Wilkinson's affidavit by Messrs. F. Key, Harper, Rodney, and Martin;—and some incidental remarks from the court,—the *Chief Justice* said the court would take time to consider the case, and hoped by to-morrow to be able to give an opinion.

Mr. Martin, in consequence of the proposition made yesterday by the court, requested them to state the bail that would be required for the recognizance of the prisoners.

The court required bail to be given by each of the prisoners, himself in a sum of 3,000 dollars, with sureties to the like amount.

Messrs. Martin and Van Ness were received as bail for Mr. Swartwout—and Messrs. Martin and Harper for Mr. Bollman.

Saturday February 21.

Chief *Justice Marshal* delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

The opinion was very long, and went, to a considerable extent, into a definition of the crime of treason.

On several points involved in the case, the court, consisting of four judges (Judge Livingston having gone home in consequence of the illness of his daughter) were equally divided.

The opinion concluded with the order of the court to *discharge the prisoners.*

A letter has been received from *general Adair*, addressed to the Kentucky delegation, stating the circumstances of his arrest at New-Orleans, the harsh treatment which he says he has experienced, and declaring himself innocent of all participation of any scheme hostile to the United States. In this letter (which we had expected to have given in this paper) general Adair represents that while in Kentucky, he received some time in November a letter from general Wilkinson, dated Sept. 29th, inviting him to come to New Orleans, and join him in an attack on and conquest of the Spanish possessions: and that he immediately answered it, declining all participation in the plan proposed to him. He adds that his purpose in going to New Orleans was entirely to make a purchase of lands.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.

We yesterday announced the arrival of lieutenant Luckett, with gen. Adair and P. V. Ogden under guard, as state prisoners. It is said in the last Gazette that judge Nicholson, on application being made to him, caused a writ of *Habeas Corpus* to issue, directed to lieutenants Luckett and Pinkney, returnable yesterday at 4 o'clock. The lieutenants appeared before the judge with their prisoners at the hour appointed in the writ, and returned in answer, that they held their prisoners in custody under the military orders of gen. James Wilkinson, as appeared by a copy of the orders thereunto annexed: These orders contained no charge or imputation of any crime whatever, against either of the prisoners. The judge, however, examined the officer on oath, if he had any knowledge whatever of any act done by either of the prisoners, in violation of the laws of the United States, or of any particular state; to which, the officer answered he had no knowledge of any fact whatever of that nature, except what he had understood from general report and newspaper publication.

The judge then instantly discharged the prisoners.

A proposition to erect the province of Maine in a state of the Union, has again been introduced in the legislature of Massachusetts.—The resolution proposing it has been ordered to lie on the table.

ALBANY, February 9.

Coldest day—The mercury in the thermometer this morning at sun-rise stood fifty two degrees below freezing point, that is twenty degrees below cypher. The instrument is very correct, and is placed in a central part of the city, defended on the north and west by high wooden buildings. Seventeen years ago the mercury fell four degrees lower than this, but the observation was taken on the hill near the old powder house, where it is at least four degrees colder than among compact buildings. We may therefore in truth say, this morning was the coldest ever experienced in Albany since correct notice of the weather has been made.

Cold water sprinkled in the air about twenty-six or twenty-eight feet from the earth fell on the ground like hail.

Norfolk February, 14.

With pleasure we have to remark that our *dormant* police has awakened, & that an examination of *bread weights, and measures* has taken place—On Thursday last there were about 800 loaves, short of weight, seized and distributed among the poor—upwards of 1000 weights and measures of different sizes were also found deficient and condemned. This *friendly* sort of visit to the stores and bake-houses, we earnestly hope, may be repeatedly made.—It cannot be too often. *Herald.*

FEDERAL PREDICTIONS FULFILLING!

Extract of a Letter from the Bishop of the Methodist Church, to his friend in this city, dated, Lambert-Hall, (S. C.) Jan. 13, 1807.

"MY DEAR SON,

"Great grace attend thee and thine. I have travelled three thousand miles since June last; have been sick three weeks. God is gloriously known in many parts of these states. I am now in the forty-first year of my itinerating ministry; five years I was local. I doubt if America, or the world ever knew such a year. A gracious work of the Lord has commenced in the new state of Ohio. Great additions to the Church of Christ, have been made in the wilderness of Kentucky, in Georgia, South-Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Delavare. In Elder Mead's district, two thousand persons have professed to have received justifying faith. In Dr. Chandler's district, in seven months, seven thousand souls have professed to be converted to God! In all OUR CITIES, west and south, a most gracious work of the Lord's is carrying on. I lose sight of myself: most of my time is gone: The cause of God is all I live for."

(Albany paper.)

Married, on Thursday last, Mr. *John Stevens*, junr. of this town, to Miss *Mary Martin*, daughter of Mr. Tristram Martin, of this county.

——on Tuesday the 17th ultimo, by the rev. Thomas Reed Mr. *Emory W. Sudler*, to Mrs. *Susan Clayland*, all of Queen Ann's county.

Married, on Sunday the 8th Jan. in Kent county, Mr. *William Wroth*, aged nineteen, to Mrs. *Amelia Burke*, aged about forty, both of said county.

Married, on Sunday last, Mr. *Samuel Black*, of Dorchester county, to Miss *Rebecca M'Intire*, of Talbot county.

—Near Carlisle, Mr. HANICLE KENNISH, aged 80, to Miss CATHARINE MOYER, aged 20!—In Birmingham, Eng. Mr. William Stanley aged 93, to Miss Julia Waterman, aged 15!—In Baltimore Master John Richardson, aged 15, to Miss Phebe Maria Fullerton aged 13!—*Children's play!*—At Philadelphia, Mr. Moses Coffin to Miss Caroline Graves—*a dead match!*

IN COUNCIL, *February* 19, 1807.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco, without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace, and the Act to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons, be published once in each week, until the first day of May next, in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the American and Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Republican Advocate, at Frederick-Town, and Republican Star, at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the council.

An ACT to prevent free negroes from selling any corn, wheat or tobacco without having a licence for that purpose from a justice of the peace.

WHEREAS great inconvenience is felt in this state in consequence of free negroes receiving stolen corn, wheat and tobacco, from slaves, and selling the same as the production of their own labour; therefore.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first of May next, no free negro shall sell any corn, wheat or tobacco, unless, at the time of his or her so selling the said article or articles, he or she shall be possessed of a certificate, under the hand and seal of a justice of the peace of said county, that he or she is a peaceable and orderly person, and of good character, which certificate shall be of force for one year, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That if any free negro shall act contrary to the provisions of this act, the person so offending shall incur the penalty of five dollars for every such offence, one half to the informer, the other half to be applied to the use of the county, and to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures, before a justice of the peace in the county where such offence shall be committed.

And be it enacted, That any person who shall purchase or receive from any free negro any corn, wheat or tobacco, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay, for every offence, the sum of ten dollars, one half to be informer, the other half to the applied to the use of the county in which such offence was committed, and to be recovered and applied in the same manner as other fines and forfeitures are by this law directed to be recovered and applied.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every justice of the peace, sheriff and constable, to give information of every violation of this act that shalll come to his knowledge.

An ACT to restrain the evil practices arising from negroes keeping dogs, and to prohibit them from carrying guns or offensive weapons.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any negro or mulatto within this state to keep any dog, bitch or gun, except he be a free negro or mulatto, and in that case he may be permitted to keep one dog, provided such free negro or mulatto shall obtain a licence from a justice of the peace for that purpose, and that the said licence shall be in force for one year, and no longer; and if any dog or bitch owned by any negro, not possessed of such licence, shall be seen going at large, it shall and may be lawful for any person to kill the same, and in case of any suit instituted therefor, the person or persons killing the said dog or bitch my plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence.

And be it enacted, That after the said first day of May next, it shall not be lawful for any free negro or mulatto to go at large with any gun, or other offensive weapon: and in case any free negro or mulatto shall be seen going at large carrying a gun or other offensive weapon, he shall be liable to be carried before any magistrate, in virtue of a warrant to be issued by any justice of the peace, directed to a constable of the county, and on conviction of having violated the provisions of this section of the act, such offender shall thereupon forfeit, to the use of the informant, such gun, or other offensive weapon, which shall thus have been found in his or her possession, and be subject to the payment of the costs which shall have accrued in such prosecution; provided that nothing in this act shall extend to prevent any free negro or mulatto from carrying a gun, or other offensive weapon, who shall, at the time of his carrying the same, have a certificate from a justice of the peace, that he is an orderly and peaceable person, which certificate shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no longer.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the constable of every hundred to repair once a month, or oftener if information be given him of tumultuous meetings of mulattoes, negroes or slaves, to all suspected places within his hundred, and if he shall find any mulatto or negro not a slave, at any such meeting, it shall be the duty of the constable forthwith to carry such mulatto or negro, so offending, before some magistrate of the county, who shall thereupon commit such person to the common gaol, unless he or she shall enter into a recognizance, with such security as said justice shall require, for his or her good behaviour, and also to appear before the next county court, to answar for such offence in such manner as is prescribed by law for the trial of crimes and misdemeanors within this state, and if such person shall be found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this act, he shall be fined, or imprisoned, for such offence, at the discretion of the court; and if such constable shall find at any such meeting as aforesaid, any slave besides those belonging to the owner of such place, not having permission in writing from his owner or overseer, it shall be lawful for the constable, and he is authorised and required, to whip every such slave, at his discretion, not exceeding thirty-nine lashes.

And be it enacted. That before any constable shall be entitled to receive the allowance granted by the fourth section of the act, entitled, An act to prevent the tumultuous meetings and other irregularities of negroes and other slaves, he shall produce a certificate from at least two respectable citizens of his hundred, of his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his duty under this act and the act above recited.

And, for a further encouragement to take up runaways, *Be it enacted*, That in lieu of two hundred pounds of tobacco, allowed by the act, entitled, An act relating to servants and slaves, any person seizing or taking up such runaways, shall have and receive six dollars.

*** No Washington papers were received yesterday, though two mails arrived—the cause we are at a loss for.

The present session of Congress will close with this day, we may therefore expect much important information by the first mail from that quarter.

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Wednesday *the* 18*th day of March, instant, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,*

ALL that part of a Tract of Land called *John's Hal*, heretofore sold by Zachariah Turner, to Samuel Bowman; also, all that part of the Tract of Land called *Parker's Park*, of which the said Samuel Bowman died seized, lying and being in Talbot county, about six miles from Easton, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond to the subscriber as trustee for the said sale, with good and approved security, for paying the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within twelve months from the day of sale. *Notice is also hereby given*, to the creditors of SAMUEL BOWMAN, deceased, to exhibit their claims to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the second day of July next ensuing.

JOSEPH DARDIN, *Trustee.*
Talbot county, March 3, 1807. 3

For sale,

A VALUABLE YOUNG STUD, a colt of Leonidas, five years old this spring, a beautiful sorrel, about sixteen hands high, stout, well made, and remarkably active. Any person wishing to purchase, may view him at my farm, in Caroline, and may know the terms by applying to captain *William Haskins*, at Hunting Creek, or to the subscriber at Easton.

JOSEPH HASKINS.
March 3, 1807. 3

St. Michael's School.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he will open a SCHOOL on *Monday* the 16th inst. at the above place, where youth will be instructed in the following branches, viz. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Book-Keeping, Geometry, and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Navigation and Surveying. He trusts from his assiduous attention to his Pupils, to merit their approbation.

JAMES HORNER.
Talbot county, Feb. 3, 1807. 4

N. B. He can procure board for a few Scholars, where a strict attention will be paid to their morals. J. H

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN away on Sunday the 15th of February, from the house and work of William G. Garey, shoe-maker, in Easton, Talbot county, Maryland, JAMES HARWOOD, an apprentice to James Ward late of Easton aforesaid, shoe-maker, but now living at Snow Hill, in Worcester county. He is about nineteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, rather dark complexion, and struts in his walk. The clothes he wore when he went away were, a blue round upper jacket with breast pockets, black velvet pantaletts, new furr'd hat, and Cossack boots. Whoever secures the said apprentice in any goal, or returns him to either of the subscribers shall receive Twenty Dollars reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home to either of us.

JAMES WARD, *of Snow-Hill.*
WILLIAM G. GAREY, *of Easton*
March 3, 1807.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone to Norfolk, in Virginia.