Eastern Shore REPUBLICAN STAR OR General Advertiser.

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[VOL. 5....8.] TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1807. [NO. 28.....202]

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.

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 18th day of March, instant, at twelve o'clock, A. M. on the premises,*

ALL that part of a Tract of Land called *Johns's Hill*, 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

Notice.

WILL be sold at public sale, on *Thursday* the 19th inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the house of the subscriber, living in St. Michael's, one Horse and Chaise, household and kitchen Furniture, with a quantity of DRY GOODS. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

ELIZA. HAY.
St. Michael's, March 10, 1807. 2

Public sale.

BY an Order from the orphan's court of Talbot county, will be sold at public sale, in Easton, near the Market House, on third day *(Tuesday)* the 24th of March, instant, on a credit of nine months on all sums over six dollars, with note and approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale; and the cash will be required for all sums of and under six dollars, on removing the property—All the personal property of which WILLIAM ATKINSON, late of Talbot county, died seized, consisting of corn, bacon, lard, horses, cows, hogs; and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock, A. M. and attendance given by

THOMAS ATKINSON,
ISAAC ATKINSON, Admrs
of William Atkinson, deceased.
Easton, 3d mo. March 10, 1807. 3

Land for sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscribers by the mutual consent of, and being duly authorised by the Representatives of GEORGE WILSON, *late of Talbot county, deceased, will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on* Wednesday *the 25th day of March next, at the late dwelling of the dec'd.*

THE REAL PROPERTY of said deceased, consisting 1st—of 570 and an half acres of Land, lying in the county aforesaid, near the Fisheries on Tuckahoe creek, which will be offered in three Lots, all of which are well timbered, together with an abundance of Fire Wood thereon—the greater part of the improvements in good repair, a quantity of Meadow Ground, to two of the lots, which with a small expence may be put in compleat order for grass. 2dly—Of an improved lot in Lewis Town, in said county containing about three-fourths of an acre of ground. 3dly—Of an improved lot in the village of Hillsborough, Caroline county, containing about one quarter of an acre of ground—The above property will be sold for the benefit of the representatives of the aforesaid deceased, on a credit of thirty months, one third to be paid on or before the 25th day of January, 1808, another third to be paid on or before the 25th day of the next succeeding November, the residue on or before the 25th day of September, 1809; the purchaser or purchasers to pass their bonds with security approved by the subscribers to the aforesaid representatives according to their respective shares, bearing interest from the day of sale. Any persons inclinable may have a view of platts of the property by applying to Peter Harris. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JOHN TILLOTSON,
PETER HARRIS, } *Com'rs*
JOHN FREEMAN,
Talbot county, Feb. 17, 1807. 6

Postponement of Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 30th instant, all the real estate of JOSEPH BOUSEE, late of Worcester county, deceased, situate and lying in said county.—This property consists of several lots with suitable buildings thereon, and sundry unimproved lots in New-Town, in said county—The terms of sale will be, the purchasers to give bond with approved security to the trustee for the purchase money, payable in twelve months, which bonds will be on interest from the dates.

LEVIN POLLETT, Trustee.
March 10, 1807. 3

Notice.

TO all those persons who purchased property at the vendue of the Goods of the late *William Lowrey*, deceased, that the first payment is now become due and that they are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and settle their notes. Attendance will be given at Easton on Tuesdays by one of the subscribers, and every day at the Trappe, for five successive weeks, in order to receive the same—All those who neglect this notice may expect suits commenced against them without respect to persons.

THOS. STEVENS,
WM. JENKINS, } *Adm'rs.*
March 10, 1807. 3

The successful Experiment.
THOMAS, & CO.

RETURNS their sincere thanks to the public for the generous encouragement they have met with in their new packet, running from Queen's-Town to Baltimore; they now beg leave to inform all those who wish to pass from the eastern to the western shore, that they have made several advantageous alterations in her during the winter, and that she is now in compleat order for the reception of passengers, and will commence running on the 11th of this month. The Experiment is one of the most elegant, convenient, and fastest sailing vessels from the eastern shore, and has one of the most experienced skippers in the Chesapeake—There is good accommodations in Queen's-Town for passengers, who can be furnished with horses and carriages to carry them where they wish. The Experiment will leave Queen's-Town on every *Wednesday* at eleven o'clock; and leave Baltimore on *Saturday* at the same hour.

March 10, 1807. tf.

Look Out!

You that want GREAT BARGAINS—
THOMAS, & CO.

FIND that it is so inconvenient to attend to their store at St. Michael's under the late Firm of *James P. Leary*, and Co. have determined not to continue the business longer than this year—they will therefore sell out their DRY GOODS on the most reduced terms for cash.

March 10, 1807. 6

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphan's Court, February* 21, 1807.

ORDERED, That *William R. Stuart*, executor of *Alexander Stuart*, deceased, cause to be inserted in the "Star" at Easton, the under-written advertisement.

Test,
RICHARD BARROLL,
Reg'r. of Wills for Kent county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Alexander Stuart, late of Kent county, deceased—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1807.

WILLIAM R. STUART. Ex'or
of Alexander Stuart, deceased.

Note. The creditors are requested to odge their claims with the Register of Wills for Kent county. 4

Notice.

THE creditors of *Robins Chamberlaine*, whose claims have been heretofore rejected by the Auditor, are requested to take notice that all claims against the said Chamberlaine's estate, which have not been allowed, will (on application) be decided on by the chancellor after the first day of April next.

J. EDMONDSON, *Trustee.*
February 17, 1807. 7

For sale,

AN elegant SADDLE HORSE. For terms apply at the Star-Office.
February 24, 1807.

The New Line of
PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE
PACKETS AND STAGES,

For the accommodation of Passengers and transportation of Goods, by the way of New-Castle, on the Delaware, and Old Court House Point, in Bohemia.

THE Proprietors respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced running a new, convenient and expeditous line of Packets and *Stages* between the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore—by this route passengers can be accommodated in a very superior style.

A packet will leave Paul Beck's wharf Philadelphia, every day in the week, Saturday excepted.

The proprietors have erected good and substantial wharves and ware houses at New Castle and Court House Point, for the reception of goods, and have appointed competent persons to receive and forward them on without delay.

The landing at court house point, is from seven to eight miles below French town, and the navigation is sufficiently good to enable the packets to sail from or arrive, at any time of tide, even with the wind ahead.

At New Castle they possess the same advantage as to depth of water. The importance of a landing at court house point must be obvious to every traveller, as hereby the most difficult part of the navigation river is avoided.

The proprietors think it almost unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages of this line over any other yet established: They flatter themselves that their packets will be found equal (if not superior) in point of accommodations and sailing to any in the United States.

The four packets in the Chesapeake are commanded by the four captains who formerly sailed in the French town packets, viz. Trippe, Taylor, Ferguson, and Owens, who are all interested and careful experienced men; and those in the Delaware, by captains Whelldin, Robinson, and Milner, who are also interested and careful experienced men.

The road from New Castle to Court House Point, is through a beautiful level country, and can be travelled at all seasons of the year in four to five hours.

Passengers traveling this route can frequently be landed in either Philadelphia or Baltimore on the night of the same day that they leave either place.

They have also provided waggons with trusty drivers for the conveyance of goods to and from New Castle and court house point, and can always deliver them either in Philadelphia or Baltimore as soon as any other line of packets.

Goods entitled to *Drawback*, may be transported by this line.

They do not wish to underrate any other establishment of this kind, and their only wish is to do justice to their own and by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage—For freight or passage, apply to the captains, on board or to

GEORGE HAND, junr.
No. 9, South Wharves.
March 10, 1807. 6

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.

This is to give notice.

THAT the subscriber of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Cornelius*, of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of September next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of February, 1807.

Wm. GILBERT, Adm'r of
John Cornelius, deceased. 4

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to Talbot county court at the next May-Term thereof, for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors."

STEPHEN REYNER.
February 10, 1807. 8

From the National Intelligencer.

I will make no apology for presenting to the public the following statement of facts. It is a duty I owe my country, my friends, and myself.

I left my own house in Kentucky early in December last, and travelled the usual road to the Chickasaw nation, thence through the Chactaw nation to the settlements on Tombigbee. Here I spent two or three days looking at lands; thence across the country, to the upper settlements on the Chickasaw river and down the river to where it takes the name of Pascagoola; here I left my horses and took a canoe, and after spending several days on the river, and part of two at the house of a gentleman, who shewed me the papers and Livingston's address from New-Orleans, I crossed the lake to the Bayou of St. John's and passed into the city the usual road. I am thus particular, that my enemies may retrace my steps if they choose. I rode, for I was unable to walk into New Orleans between 12 and 1 o'clock, P. M. and took lodgings at madam Forages boarding-house—I remained in the public room where there were a number of gentlemen until dinner—at the table, I think about 3 o'clock, I was arrested by colonel Kingsbury of the United States army, who came attended by five or six officers, having left a guard of 200 men at the door. I was immediately taken to the garrison, and closely confined under a centinel. About 2 o'clock the next morning, I was conveyed down the river in a boat about 25 leagues to Fort St. Philips, from thence about the same time the next morning I was conveyed twenty miles further down the river, and kept in the woods until the 22nd in the evening; when I was put on board the schooner Thatcher, (captain Hawes) for Baltimore. On the evening of the 17th February I was given in charge to the officer commanding at Fort McHenry—on the 18th I was taken before judge Nicholson by a writ of Habeas Corpus and discharged. I felt pleased to find myself once more in a country where the laws were respected and where there were men who dared to arrest oppression; whether it was the act of a petty tyrant, or sanctioned by the chiefs of the nation. On the 23d inst. I came to this city, and addressed a note to the Attorney General, letting him know where I was, and requesting to know whether any and what charges were in his possession against me. The second day after I received an answer, telling me that when the Executive should be furnished with sufficient evidence, I would be apprised. I conclude then the executive has not yet been furnished with sufficient evidence to warrant an arrest. I positively say it cannot be furnished—I have committed no crime against the laws of my country; yet I have been imprisoned, forced, from place to place at midnight, sent to sea in a tempestuous season, and carried 1000 miles or more from my business, to the loss of my property, the injury of my health, and the danger of my life. Why has all this been done? I have not yet been told.—Wilkinson has acted with the honor of a soldier and the fidelity of a good citizen—and can the President really approve & justify a venal, petty tyrant in the act of violating the constitution and laws of his country. He is however, aware that some apology may be necessary for his general—he attempts to make it in the latter part of his message of 22d January; he there seems to think it probable, the general sent us round from motives of humanity, least an impartial trial might not be had in the agitated city of New Orleans. In this holy ten miles square, there could be no doubt, where, not only, the highest judical authorities were to be assembled; but where the court could be furnished with the aid of Executive means—What aid? What Executive means? Perhaps the Senate can tell. The Supreme Court did not think it necessary; it decided without and consequently has incurred the displeasure of all who believe in executive infallibility. I have said the Senate could probably tell what was meant by this aid (and that body I highly respect.) Take the following statement—On the 22nd January, this all-important message was communicated to the Senate; their doors were closed, and in a few hours they passed a bill suspending the power of granting the writ of Habeas Corpus; thus prostrating at one blow the civil authority, sacrificing the constitution on the altar of oppression and subjecting every citizen in the west to the will of an ambitious unprincipled tyrant. Was this done through the aid of Executive means; or had they just heard the Arabian Nights entertainment of last winter, and shut their doors to keep out Burr and his army, least they might be tied neck and heels and tumbled into the Potomac—I have said every citizen of the west, because on them was this bill intended to operate—My own case may be the case of every individual of that country—imprisoned without having committed, or being charged with any offence, denied the use of pen, ink and paper, I might have been sent to the Columbia river, and kept there for seven years unheard of by my friends or family—Tyrants never lack the means of destroying the reputations of those they oppress.

Had not the house of representatives spurned with indignation this unconstitutional attempt to justify the lawless acts of a lawless tyrant, the sufferings of Baron Trenck would not have been strange in America.

And what, let me ask, is our present security, unless Wilkinson is punished for his daring outrage on all law? In the case of doctor Bollman, we are told in a newspaper, the writ of Habeas Corpus, granted by judge Bee of South Carolina, was actually served. What was the answer of the officer who had him in custody? Attend to it ye who respect your government. Although (said he) I respect the civil institutions of my country; yet I must obey the orders of my superior officer. The prisoner was not given up. Here then was a denial of this all-important right; no need for the interposition of the senate. In England, that land of oppression, this officer would have been immediately punished. In our free government, things are ordered otherwise. Under the administration of Mr. Adams, there was much grumbling about a gag law, that shut people's mouths—under the present administration a man may not only be gagged, but his throat cut without any law, and he that does it will find protectors amongst the sages of the nation.

Wilkinson tells us he has acted with the approbation of the government and judges. If this be true, it is high time these men were removed from office. Men placed in the most important situations, over a territory respectable for its wealth and population, and over a city that yields in importance to very few on the continent; sworn to administer justice agreeable to the constitution and laws; who would cringe to a military tyrant, and suffer him to trample on all law, should not be trusted. Perhaps the bayonet was at their breasts, or the dagger of the assassin at their side; no less dangerous a situation can plead their excuse. Wilkinson, in telling us this unlikely tale; intends not only an excuse for his own illegal acts, but it is saying to those he has injured; sue me if you dare—I am here entrenched in New Orleans in the favor of the executive—the governor and judges are my creatures—you cannot injure me. How long he will remain thus secure, will rest with the President.

Wilkinson in his long fulsome panegyric on himself; published in the Aurora of the 23d inst. as a letter from New Orleans (for his tricks of this kind are too well known to pass) has discovered from his spy, who had it in confidence from the friends of colonel Burr, that I was sent to New Orleans, and was to meet the col. at Bayou Pierre, on the 12th Jan. Unfortunately for this tale which seems to have been fabricated after my arrest—Major Floyd and Mr. Ralston will declare they have never spoken to me on the subject—but I scorn to justify myself, where I cannot be accused. It was necessary to alledige something against me. Wilkinson and his spies, and other confidential men, have made me a general, and given me an army of 2000 men, (1000 more than I could have needed) and this too without consulting me, whilst I was harmlessly diverting myself in the uninhabited cane swamps in West Florida, three or four hundred miles out of the road leading from Nashville to Orleans. What can they not do? Bonaparte can conquer armies as fast as his enemies can raise them. But, Wilkinson and his friends can both raise and conquer them in the same breath without powder or ball. This charge, however, cannot be the crime for which I have suffered, because the discovery has been made since my arrest. It seems I have committed another. A very great personage in this city, has declared publicly, that Adair was the most impudent of all the conspirators; for he had said to the first