

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning, by

**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

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.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To amend an act, entitled "An act for the  
relief of Edward Hallowell."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled "An act for the relief of Edward Hallowell," passed on the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be amended, so as to allow the said Edward Hallowell, without regard to the date of purchase, to avail himself, in respect to all the goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in the said act, of all the benefits and provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in like manner, and as fully, as if the purchase of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, had been made before war was known to exist between the United States and Great Britain, at the port or place where the purchase was made.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 159  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Richard Mitchell.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Richard Mitchell, of the state of Tennessee, be, and he is hereby released from the payment of two thousand and thirty dollars, being the balance remaining unsatisfied of a judgment obtained on the twenty-sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred, against Reuben Saunders, Richard Mitchell, and others, in the district court of the United States, for East-Tennessee: *Provided* however, That nothing contained in this act, shall be considered as releasing Reuben Saunders from any claim, which the United States have against him, as collector of the internal revenues, for the first division within the state of Tennessee.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 140  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Xaverio Nandi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary for the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Xaverio Nandi, for services, and expenses incurred while acting as consular agent for the United States at Tripoli, and to allow the said Xaverio Nandi, therefor such compensation as may appear equitable and just under all the circumstances of the case: *Provided*, That such allowance shall not exceed the limitation at present allowed by law, to consuls regularly appointed to reside at Tripoli; and the sum to be allowed, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Xaverio Nandi, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 141  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of the Baltimore and Massachusetts Bible Societies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the duties due and payable to the United States, on a set of stereotype plates, owned by the Baltimore Bible Society, imported from London to Philadelphia, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, on board the ship Electra; and from London to Baltimore in the same year, on board the ship Joseph, be and the same are hereby remitted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Comptroller of the Treasury

be, and he is hereby authorized to direct a debenture to be issued to the Massachusetts Bible Society, for a drawback of duties upon an invoice of Bibles exported from the port of Boston, on board the brigantine Panther, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: *Provided* however, That the said society shall produce satisfactory evidence to the said comptroller, as the law directs, that the invoice aforesaid had been landed in some foreign port or place.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 142  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Edward Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Edward Wilson shall be permitted to withdraw an entry made by James Caldwell, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, at the land office at Steubenville, from the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the township number nine, straddled so as to allow the said Edward Wilson, without regard to the date of purchase, to avail himself, in respect to all the goods, wares, and merchandise, mentioned in the said act, of all the benefits and provisions of the act, entitled "An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in certain cases," passed on the second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in like manner, and as fully, as if the purchase of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, had been made before war was known to exist between the United States and Great Britain, at the port or place where the purchase was made.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 143  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning held officers of the militia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of next, instead of one lieutenant colonel commanding to each regiment, and one major to each battalion of the militia, as is provided by the act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing a militia throughout the United States," approved May the eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, there shall be one colonel commanding of each battalion. Where there shall be only one battalion, it shall be commanded by a major: *Provided*, That nothing contained herein shall be construed to annul any commission in the militia which may be in force, as granted by authority of any state or territory, in pursuance of the act herein recited, and bearing date prior to the said first day of May next.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 144  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Further supplementary to the act, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person or persons claiming public lands in the Mississippi territory, under the act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed January the seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, who have not duly released their claims to the United States, so as to entitle them to the indemnification provided by the act of Congress, passed the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," and the acts supplementary thereto, shall be allowed further time to execute and file with the commissioners appointed to decide on such claims, good and sufficient legal releases of their claim, as by said acts are required, until the first Monday of March next. And the commissioners aforesaid are hereby authorized and empowered to decide on such claims, and to adjudge to every such claimant or claimants the proportion of indemnification to which he or they may be respectively entitled.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby authorized, in all cases where they shall direct suits to be commenced for the recovery of money fraudulently withdrawn from the treasury of Georgia, to transmit to the counsel or attorney appointed to institute and conduct such suits, all original papers or documents in their possession that may furnish evidence to sustain the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the United States, to each of the said commissioners and their secretary, the further sum of one thousand dollars, as a compensation for the

additional service required by this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 145  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning the crews of vessels at the ports of Middletown and Plymouth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful to make entry of foreign ships or vessels, and of cargoes which may on board the same, and to unlade such cargoes respectively, or any part thereof, at the port of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, and at Plymouth, in the State of North Carolina, under the relations in such cases by law provided.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 146  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Patrick O'Fling, and Abigail O'Fling and Edmund O'Fling.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the principal officer of the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay & grant to Patrick and Abigail O'Fling a land warrant for four hundred and eighty acres of land, in the same manner and upon the same terms, that warrants for military land bounty are granted to the soldiers of the army of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the officer aforesaid be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to allow and grant to Edmund O'Fling, a military land warrant for one hundred and sixty acres of land, in the same manner and upon the same terms, that warrants are granted to the soldiers of the aforesaid army.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That Patrick and Abigail O'Fling be, and they are hereby authorized to receive half pay for five years for each of their sons, Lieutenant Patrick O'Fling, and ensign Temple E. O'Fling, who died whilst in the service of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 147  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the more convenient arrangement of the times and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the districts of South Carolina and Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of June next, the Circuit Courts in and for the Sixth Circuit of the United States, shall be held at the following times and places, and no others; that is to say, for the district of Georgia, at Savannah, on the fourteenth day of December in every year, and at Milledgeville, on the sixth day of May, in every year; for the District of South Carolina, at Charleston, on the twentieth day of November in every year, and at Columbia on the twentieth day of April in every year; and the Circuit Court for the said Districts respectively, the Circuit Judge of the said Sixth Circuit is authorized and required to make all such rules and orders as may be necessary to carry into effect the change of time and place of holding the said Courts according to the true intent and meaning of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 148  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To increase the pensions of invalids in certain cases; for the relief of the invalids of militia, and for the appointment of pension agents in those states, where there is a Commissioner of Loans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all persons of the ranks hereinafter named, who are now on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to, and receive, for disabilities of the highest degree, the following sums, in lieu of those to which they are now entitled, to wit: a first lieutenant, seventeen dollars; a second lieutenant, fifteen dollars; a third lieutenant, fourteen dollars; an ensign, thirteen dollars; and a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, eight dollars per month; and for disabilities of a degree less than the highest, a sum proportionally less.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all persons of the aforesaid ranks, who may hereafter be placed on the military pension roll of the United States, shall, according to their ranks & degrees

of disabilities be placed on at the aforesaid rates of pensions in lieu of those heretofore established: *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to lessen the pension of any person who, by special provision, is entitled to a higher pension than is herein provided.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all laws and regulations relating to the admission of the officers and soldiers of the regular army to be placed on the pension roll of the United States shall, and they are hereby declared to relate equally to the officers and soldiers of the militia, whilst in the service of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the secretary for the department of war be, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and proper person in those States and Territories where there is no commissioner of loans, and also in the District of Maine, to perform the duties in those states and territories and in said District respectively, relating to pensions & pensioners, which are now required of said commissioners in their respective states.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 149  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Flood.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized & directed to settle the claim of William Flood, on account of the destruction of his property by the British forces on the eighth of January one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount of such valuation, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said William Flood out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 150  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to lease the Saline near the Wash-bash river for a term not exceeding seven years.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to lease the United States Saline near the Wash-bash river for a term not exceeding seven years, from and after the end of the present term; such conditions as will insure the working the same most advantageously to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 24, 1816. 151  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Respecting the late officers and crew of the sloop of war Wasp.

Whereas, there is reason to apprehend that the sloop of war Wasp, an armed ship of the United States, and lately commanded by Captain Johnston Blakely, is lost:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be allowed and paid to the representatives of captain Johnston Blakely, and of each of the officers & crew aforesaid, as is hereinafter directed, twelve months wages; and that there be paid to the aforesaid representatives, and to the survivors of said officers and crew, if such there be, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be distributed as prize money for the capture & destruction, by said sloop of war, of the British armed vessels Rein-deer and Avon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the distribution of said wages, and compensation shall be as follows, to wit: one third to the widow, and two thirds parts to the children of the deceased; and in case there be no child, the whole to the widow; and if there be no widow, then to the child or children; and if there be neither widow nor child, then to the parent or parents; and if there be no parent, then to the brothers and sisters; and if there be neither brother nor sister, then such share or shares not claimed as aforesaid, shall be and remain part of the navy pension fund; and the sums aforesaid shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: *Provided*, That in all cases, which here shall be only one child, the

widow shall have an equal share with the child.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the navy be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint a prize agent, whose duty it shall be to disburse the moneys aforesaid, or to refund any balance thereof, under such rules and regulations as the said secretary may prescribe; and that all moneys not claimed by virtue of this act within two years from the day when said sums shall be put at the disposal of the said prize agent, shall be deemed and held a part of the navy pension fund.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 152  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Establishing a port of delivery at the town of Bayou St. John.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the town of Bayou St. John, in the state of Louisiana, shall be a port of delivery; that a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at said port, that all ships and vessels bound to said port shall after proceeding thereto, and making report and entry at the port of New-Orleans within the time limited by law, be permitted to unlade their cargoes at the said town of the Bayou St. John, or at the basin of the canal of Carondelet adjoining the city of New-Orleans under the rules and regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the sixth section of the act of Congress passed on the 24th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and four, entitled "An act for laying and collecting duties on imports and tonnage, within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaty of the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three, between the United States and the French Republic, and for other purposes," as is contrary to this act, is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison or their legal representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and required to pay to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, citizens of Virginia, or if either or both of them be dead, then to their legal representatives, the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, to be equally divided between them; which sum is paid them in consequence of their exertions in saving from being destroyed by the gun boat schooner Asp, belonging to the United States, when she was set on fire and left burning by the enemy, after having been taken by them in an action in the month of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in the river Potomac.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816. 154  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning Pharoah Farrow and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Judge of the Albemarle district court in the State of North Carolina be, and he is hereby authorized and required to distribute to Pharoah Farrow and his associates, the proceeds arising from the sale of two armed boats, belonging to the British privateer Mars; which boats, with their tackle and apparel, were captured by the said Pharoah Farrow, and his associates, on the nineteenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, in New Inlet, in the said State; and which, with their tackle and apparel, have been condemned and sold by a decree of the court, the proceeds of which sale are held to the benefit of the United States; and that the said distribution be made, agreeably to the laws of the United States, relating to captures made by private armed ships.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 27, 1816. 155  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,  
For sale at the Star Office



ADDRESS  
OF THE  
COMMITTEE APPOINTED  
BY THE  
BIBLE SOCIETY OF KENT COUNTY.  
Fellow Citizens of Kent  
County and its Vicinity.

THAT nothing is more important to mankind than the culture of religious principles, is one of those truths which all acknowledge and few feel. The observation is so familiar and common that it passes through the mind without making any impression. It is however manifestly erroneous, to neglect any truth because it may want the charm of novelty. Though the importance of religion, and the advantages of cultivating this holy principle in the understanding in order that it may have a suitable influence on the heart and conduct, have been admitted by men of intelligence and reflection, and have been inculcated upon the human family from time immemorial; though the familiarity of the sentiment may in some cases have retarded or weakened its influence; still the sentiment is correct and weighty; religion is a subject of infinite moment; it demands the closest attention of the mind, the warmest affections of the heart.

In order that the affect produced by the culture of religious principle be in any great degree salutary, it is necessary that the principles inculcated be true. The Author of our existence being the only object of religious service, the motives from which that service, must flow and the manner in which it must be directed so as to be acceptable, must be the subject of revelation.—That such a revelation has been communicated and accompanied by a degree of evidence abundantly sufficient to produce conviction, is a point about which there can be among Christians but one sentiment. This communication is contained in the Bible. In this book our attention is called to the declaration of Gods will—the method by which everlasting felicity may be secured—exhortations the most impressive to adopt this method both in principle and in practice, accompanied by sanctions the most glorious and at the same time the most awful. In this book the nature of the Supreme Being—his dispensations to the human family—the immortality of the soul—a future state of rewards and punishments—the resurrection of the body, together with other points of doctrine, having a close affinity with our best interests, are developed with equal perspicuity and fulness. In this book we are taught to recognize the eternal, almighty, omniscient Jehovah as our Father, to whom, we who by nature are at a distance, have been brought near by the death of his son, whose sacrifice has fully satisfied divine justice. In this book we are taught to seek and expect the influence of the Holy Spirit, by which the mind naturally cleaving unto the dust, and insensible to objects most interesting and elevated, comes possessed of a renovating principle, whereby things not seen and eternal predominate in efficacy over things seen and temporal. The instructions which the Bible contains are adapted to every situation and character. It contains all that is necessary in order to convert the deplorably wretched state of mankind by nature, into the ineffably blissful situation of the children of God. Here, whatever is necessary to enlighten the understanding upon those topics with regard to which light and felicity are inseparable—whatever is necessary to reform the will and incline it to make choice of the best objects—whatever is necessary to regulate the affections, is offered to our use.—Here, under the pressure of various burdens, the truest source of consolation is extended.—The breast of woe has never uttered tones so deeply wretched for the views which the Bible contains to turn into songs of thanksgiving or a steady, calm sentiment of resignation. If it be asked, "where is the foundation of the Christians hope—where is the depositary of his treasure, the rich and inexhaustible fountain of his satisfactions and sublimest emotions to be found?" we answer, in the pages of his Bible.\* For there he forms an acquaintance with himself, being taught that "by nature he is a child of wrath,"—there he is introduced to his Saviour, by whose atonement and intercession he is brought into a state of grace;—there he reads with feelings of the purest joy, that "it is a faithful saying," perfectly credible and rational, though it be in the highest degree amazing, "that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners."

Fellow citizens who possess and who appreciate the volume of inspiration, suffice us to suggest the remark, that it is a gift to the importance and value of which, our most lively feelings of gratitude, even when they are expressed in unbounded admiration and love of its author and in habitual attention to its injunctions, can bear no proportion. It is the word of God; we ought to raise it high in our estimation: It is Jehovah that speaks; reverence and attention become every hearer. But is this all that it is? We think not. On the contrary we are persuaded, that if it be the will of those among whom Divine Providence has distributed the good things of this life to impart a portion to their indigent brethren, it is so less obligatory upon those into whose bosoms have been poured the treasures of Heaven to deal out to the hungry that bread which giveth life unto the world, to invigorate the fainting soul with that "living water," of which who

soever drinketh shall never thirst,\* to afford to the naked the means of clothing themselves with that wedding garment which is the badge & characteristic of all all those who shall be admitted to the enjoyment of the "King" of Heaven. The Christian world seems at the present day to be peculiarly alive to this most benevolent and most interesting duty. A vast variety of associations has been formed, the professed object of which is to advance the Redeemers Kingdom.—Among these associations, Bible Societies hold an elevated, perhaps we might say the most elevated standing. Through their agency, innumerable multitudes of mankind oppressed by a "darkness that might be felt" have opened their eyes to the light of life. They have received the Bible and by it have become "wise unto salvation." Like the Bereans they have "searched the scriptures," & found that they are profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.—The beneficial tendency of these institutions and the actual good that has resulted from these operations, the limits of the present address will not permit us to point out. The experience of their very great utility has multiplied their numbers and excited the zeal of their members, in a degree which the most sanguine expectation could not reasonably have anticipated. In Europe, within the last twelve years, hundreds of Bible Societies have been formed, the beneficial effects of which have been conspicuous in their own neighborhood, and extensive in that part of the world which is yet unchristianized. The bright example has been imitated by our own nation. In the United States, there are at least one hundred and ten associations of this description.—Much indeed has been done as our Lord hath "commanded," and yet there is room for further exertion. There is room for exertion in our neighborhood. Fellow Christians, let us then exert ourselves. Whilst our brethren of every name and every country are earnestly labouring to advance this object so beneficial, so praise-worthy, so glorious, shall we "sit all the day idle?" Can we bear to see the Christian world all alive and active in the promotion of the Gospel, and not participate in their "labours of love?" Can we hear the trumpet of Salvation sounding through the earth, and not wish to give augmented force to its blast? In our own names and in your names, fellow-citizens we answer, no. In an object so highly honourable to the human character we will participate; we will no longer be excluded from so delightful an employment. In an object of such extensive utility, an object requiring unbounded exertion, we will co-operate, braving in mind the Apostolic exhortation and promise, "let us not be weary in well doing for in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

In order that our co-operation with our Christian brethren in spreading a knowledge of religion may be then more effectual to establish a Bible Society. On the 5th Inst. such a society was formed, the annexed constitution adopted and a committee appointed to address the Citizens of the County and vicinity, inviting their attention and assistance. We have therefore fellow-citizens earnestly to impress the propriety and the duty of attaching yourselves to this institution.—We say duty, because however the indifference of mankind or their want of ardor in doing good may seem to contradict the sentiment, yet it is a truth to which we must all assent, that to promote a benevolent and useful object is not a matter of inclination only but of positive injunction. Not to do injury is a partial observance of our duty; to do good when our situation and circumstances make it practicable is equally imperative obligation. All denominations of Christians acknowledge the Bible as the true genuine source of vital religion; we therefore solicit the union of all in extending the knowledge of its doctrines. The object of the Society is twofold: first to supply with copies of the holy Scriptures our own poor who may be destitute; and then to assist in spreading a knowledge of the Gospel by means of the Bible among idolatrous or superstitious Pagans. It may be thought perhaps by some, that to establish a society and adopt any plans for the promotion of the former part at least of this object, is quite superfluous; that our poor who can read are supplied with Bibles. The best information collected on this subject satisfies us of the incorrectness of this opinion. We do not entertain a doubt, that there are many poor around us who are destitute of the word of God; nor do we entertain a doubt, that it is our duty to furnish them with copies, lest they "perish for lack of knowledge." But were we to admit that our own poor are sufficiently supplied, an admission however not warranted by fact, how forcibly fellow-citizens would we appeal to our gratitude, our sensibility, how powerfully would it urge upon us "who have bread enough to spare" the duty of distributing to our brethren of mankind who "suffer with hunger?" If our vicinity is so well supplied with the source of di-

\* There are in New Hampshire 2 Bible societies—Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island 2; Connecticut 2; Vermont 10; New York 25; New Jersey 5; Pennsylvania 18; Delaware 1; Maryland 5; District of Columbia 1; Virginia 13; North Carolina 1; South Carolina 2; Georgia 1; Ohio 6; Kentucky 1; Tennessee 2; Louisiana 1; Mississippi Territory 1; Indiana 2; Missouri Do. 1; Illinois Do. 1.—Whole number in the United States is 108.—See joint Report of the Bible Society of Delaware, page 16. Since the publication of this report the American Bible Society has been formed, also a society intended to embrace the Eastern Shore of Virginia and

Vine truth as to my endeavours to encrease its suppression, then is our obligation to send the same source of truth to who are unable through anxiousness to procure it. We are the more solicitous and the more confident expect the patronage of this insti by our fellow-citizens, on account of influence which we may reasonably will result from it on our own character and circumstances. What can a greater tendency to keep alive our zeal to unite in an institution whose object is to disseminate that Book which contains its development?—We read the sacred fire, is it not a reasonable presumption that in our hearts its ardour may be enkindled while we assent in extending "the calf of the Son of God" so that "the world may hear and live," is it not probable, that by it we ourselves are in a greater degree excited to that "one thing" which the judicious lives has long ago decided to in all cases "needful."

Among other advantages which may be rationally anticipated from this institution, we regard with much satisfaction its probable influence on those political animosities which have so greatly relaxed the ties of private and social intercourse, as prosecution of any temporal purpose by means destructive of that brotherly love which should unite the Christian. It is so adverse to the genuine spirit of the Gospel, that the cultivation of Christian charity must moderate if it remove the harshness and violence of prejudice which we too often find to originate solely in a difference of political tenets. Persons who are unknown to each other except by party designations and party prejudices will here be brought into union, and led to see that what may correctly be deemed errors on political subjects does not necessitate ruin every good and generous principle nor eat out like a gangrene the feeling of humanity. By co-operating with each other in this benevolent employment, mutual asperities will be worn off, the politician eagerly & unrelentingly pursuing the interests of his party, will yield to the Christian anxiously promoting the spiritual and eternal interest of all his brethren, by means best adapted to advance their temporal felicity.

We have thought it unnecessary to adduce many arguments in order to ensure the co-operation of our fellow-citizens. While all Christendom is exerting its mighty influence in the advancement of the faith of the Son of God; we do not believe that they would choose to be excluded from the honour of increasing in some degree the measure of that influence. When the nations, and the districts, and the cities, and the individuals who have promoted among mankind a knowledge of the Gospel, shall be reckoned over, it is not probable that our society will not harbour the suspicion, that in no part—not even the least honourable—will our name be found; that we shall have to blush for neglect of an object so honourable to its promoters, and so acceptable to God.

CONSTITUTION.

We whose names are hereto subscribed agree to form ourselves in a society to be governed by the following Constitution viz:

- Article 1st—This society shall be named "The Bible Society of Kent County, Maryland."
- Article 2nd—All persons who shall pay the sum of two dollars, and agree to pay the same annually, shall become members of the society; or all persons who shall pay the sum of thirty dollars, shall become members during life.
- Article 3d—The officers shall consist of one president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, one corresponding secretary, one recording secretary & twelve managers. These officers shall be chosen at the anniversary meeting by a majority of votes and continue in office until another election. The number of managers may be increased or diminished as the society may think proper.
- Article 4th—The general purposes of the society shall be executed by the president, vice-presidents and managers, who shall also have power to make by-laws subject to alteration by the society.
- Article 5th—The president shall preside at all meetings, preserve order regulate debates, and shall have no vote, except in cases of equal division. In case of the absence of the president, his duties shall devolve upon the senior vice president, in case of his absence, upon the junior vice president.
- Article 6th—The anniversary meeting of the society shall be held at the Town on the first Monday in August, at 10 o'clock, A. M.—The president may call special meetings of the society, whenever in his judgment they may conduce to the interests of the society.
- Article 7th—The treasurer shall exhibit annually a statement of all

monies received and paid by him, and shall give bond to the president under a penalty of one thousand dollars, with such security as he may require.

Article 8th—Twenty five members shall constitute a quorum, who shall be competent to the transaction of business, a smaller number may adjourn.

Article 9th—Any member may be permitted to resign after he shall have paid all arrears.

Article 10th—This constitution shall not be altered except by the votes of two thirds of the members present. In all other cases a majority shall decide.

From the Georgia Journal, August 14.

NEWS.

It will be seen by the following letter from colonel Clinch to the executive of this state, that the Fort on Apalachicola Bay in East Florida, where the ruffian Nicholls commanded a motly force of British, Indians and Negroes, during the last war, and which has since been occupied by runaway negroes and hostile Indians, was completely destroyed by our troops on the 27th ultimo. Mr. Hughes, the bearer of col. Clinch's letter to governor Mitchell, and who accompanied the detachment of our troops on that expedition, states, that the celebrated chief McIntosh, with a considerable number of Indians, had reached the Fort and commenced an attack upon it (which had continued several days) before the arrival of colonel Clinch's detachment. The fire was returned by those in the fort, but no injury sustained on either side. While colonel Clinch was erecting a battery to play on the fort, three of the Gun Boats from New Orleans arrived below it. In ascending the bay, 7 men who had landed from one of these boats, were attacked by the negroes and six of them killed; the seventh made his escape by swimming. The Gun Boats having been brought up (by order of colonel Clinch) opposite the Fort, commenced firing on it with heavy ordnance.

After the proper elevation of the gun had been ascertained by three or four discharges, a hot shot was fired, which penetrating 100 barrels of powder, created a dreadful explosion which our informant supposed must have killed more than an hundred, the others were taken prisoners without making further resistance.

C of a letter from Lieutenant colonel nean L. Clinch, to his excellency vernor Mitchell, dated "Camp Crawford, Aug. 4, 1816.

SI I have the honor to inform you, that on the 27th ultimo, the Fort on the Apalachicola, in East Florida, defended by one hundred Negroes and Crocaws, and containing about two hundred women and children, was completely destroyed. I have the honor to enclose you the names of the negroes taken, and at present in confinement at this post who say they belong to citizens of the State of Georgia. I have given the chiefs directions to have every negro that comes into the nation taken and delivered up to the commanding officer at this post, or at Fort Gaines."

Postscript to Cobbett's Weekly Register—No. 14.

The Prince Regent was bro't to town seven days ago. He has held, what is called a Court; but nobody besides the Ministers have seen him, with the exception of the Recorder of London. It is, as I said some numbers back, *Dropsey* which he has.—The *frigate* has had an effect upon his mind, long become feeble, and tainted, perhaps, with hereditary insanity. What a sight is here for a people like the English to behold! How ashamed must every man of sense and spirit feel at this sight!—What a warning for the people of America? Surely these things cannot be long tolerated!—This man expends, on himself and immediate associates, more every week than the President of the United States is allowed for a year. His *stay maker* and *milliner* receive more out of the English taxes than Mr. Madison receives out of those of America. And yet, the Cossacks of New England said that they would prefer the British government, *monarchy and all*. Really if they should still be of the same opinion, and will but just move over to Nova Scotia, or go up to New Brunswick, I do not know but we might consent to their having some of our hopeful race to reign over them.—Not the Regent! oh, no! He is too precious an article for us to spare.—Suppose we resign the Duke of York and Mrs. Clarke to them? They are both subscribers to the Bible Societies in London, and I dare say, that under the influence of the Cossack Priesthood they would make a most Royal Pair.

FROM THE OHIO MONITOR.

VERY SWIFT COMPOSITORS. We mentioned in our paper, a few weeks since, the performance of a large day's work by one of our apprentices.—On Wednesday (the 24th July) a younger lad, E. J. Griswold, brother to one of the editors, composed from manuscript copy, 9,144 m's, and on Friday following, he composed 12,000. This raised the ambition of the lad, whose day's work we mentioned before, and on Friday last he composed 13,082 m's.

Extract of a letter from a Lieutenant of the Americannavy, attached to the Mediterranean squadron to his friend in Virginia.

"U. S. SHIP WASHINGTON, Gibraltar Bay, July 6, 1816.

"I wrote you on the morning of our arrival, when I supposed we should not remain here more than 12 hours—some days, however, have elapsed, and we are still in Gibraltar. The Java arrived yesterday, and we are momentarily expecting to see the Constellation and Erie; this I presume accounts for our delay.

"Our minister Mr. Pinkney, is treated with much attention by the Governor, &c. and has dined on shore. The English officers seem disposed, on all occasions, to be very attentive; and I hope there is no desire on our part not to reciprocate the feelings.

"The Dutch fleet, under Admiral Van Capell, consisting of four frigates & one sloop of war, is laying in the Bay; he has been off Algiers, but failed in the negotiation, and is now waiting the arrival of a reinforcement from Holland, when he contemplates a second visit. The Dutch officers have also been very civil, and profess great friendship for the United States.

"I was this morning introduced to the above Admiral, who appeared to be well acquainted with my character, as he said, from English accounts. He expressed much surprise to find me so young a man, saying, 'it was no use for the Americans to go to sea to acquire their profession, for it appeared to be their birthright.'

"I should infer, from all I can learn, that a war, either with Spain or some of the Barbary powers, is by no means an improbable event and that too at no far distant period."

MONTREAL, (Can.) Aug. 17.

On Thursday last, a gentleman arrived in this city, from Sault Ste. Marie, with very disagreeable reports from the Red River Settlement, of which so much has been said and written, for a while past. It is said that a dispute had arisen between the Indians and some of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, about an escort of provisions; that the parties came to blows, and that in the contest 21 of the Hudson's Bay people were killed, including the Governor Mr. Semple.

As this melancholy report is given variously, we forbear saying any thing farther on the subject, until we get intelligence in an unquestionable shape, and from a pure source. There is also another gloomy report of a party of Hudson's Bay traders, twenty in number, having gone last winter to Arathepasco Lake, where seventeen of them perished, for the want of provisions—the other three were saved by getting to one of the posts of the North West Company. It is reported too, that Mr. Duncan Cameron, one of the North West Company's agents, has been made a prisoner by one of the Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and carried to York Factory. Such are the disagreeable rumors now in circulation.

MEMORABLE FACTS.

It is now discovered and proved that the butcheries and proscriptions committed on French Republicans by *Robespierre*, were caused by the secret agency of the emigrant Royalists at Coblenz—Louis the Eighteenth particularly; it is now known, and will ere long appear in history, that many excesses of the French Revolution were produced by the emissaries and gold of England, in order to blacken the fame of a Republic.

N. Y. Paper.

Mr. JOHN SCOTT, late of the city of Edinburgh, chemist, has bequeathed to the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, 3000 dollars of the three per cent. stock of the United States, to be applied to the same purposes as Dr. Franklin's legacy, and the further sum of 4000 dollars of the same stock, the interest of which to be laid out in premiums for the discovery of useful inventions. We are informed that this very laudable and liberal bequest has recently been received by the Treasurer of the Corporation. Phila. paper.

Boston, Aug. 26

GUADALOUPE OPEN.

A letter received at Newburyport on Thursday last, from Guadeloupe, states that on the 25th July, the French flag was hoisted there, and that American vessels were permitted to enter.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Sunday evening, 9 o'clock:—The Courier, Capt. Prince, has just arrived from Liverpool, in a passage of 35 days. Our London papers, by this arrival, are to the 17th July, 11 days later than before received. Nothing materially interesting.

A telegraphic despatch from St. Malo (says the Courier of July 16) announces, that the English are determined to send an expedition to destroy the town and government of Algiers, which refuses to listen to any terms: the British Funds had advanced 1 per cent. and a general confidence returned among the mercantile classes of society; attributable, chiefly, to the general state of peace, and the prospect of its long continuance; no failures had taken place in the city for the last 10 or 12 days; Lord Exmouth had not left England—but would sail for the Mediterranean the last of July. The French flag, (and the only one in Europe) is respected by the Barbary powers.—The Mercantile House of Messrs. Arucl,



Simson, Green and Mackenzie, will be able to liquidate all claims against them. The Hebrus, Granicus, Heron and Mutine ships of war, and Belzebub, bomb vessels, the largest of her kind, are to join the Algerine expedition; all the ships are to receive iron cables, & have bits fore and aft for fastening springs to them, in case it should be necessary to lie broadside to the enemy's batteries; the launches and boats are to carry small mortars and cannonades; Marine Artillery and a company of the rocket corps will attend the expedition: Lord Exmouth has his flag on board the Queen Charlotte of 110 guns; and will be accompanied by Capts. Brisbane, Patterson, Dashwood, Coope, and several distinguished naval officers; there will be 7 ships of the line of the heaviest class in the expedition, besides a large number of other vessels; the bomb vessels if not immediately manned by the new raised men, will receive their complement from the crews of the peace home ships; four new Marshals of France have been created; the Duke de Coigny, the Count de Viomenil, the Duke de Peltre and General Bournonville; the Duke of Wellington was still in England, and much benefited by his relaxation from military duty; Mr. Sheridan died, the 7th of July, and was interred on the 13th, in the Poet's corner in Westminster Abbey, a space being fortunately found for the body, near to those of Addison, Garrick and Cumberland; the Bishop of London and the Lord Mayor were among the Paul Holders; the funeral was uncommonly interesting and affecting, and the procession so large, that when the bier reached the Abbey, the last of the attendants had only left George-st; Mrs. Jordan, who died in France a short time since, was buried in the cemetery of St. Cloud; she had resided in the village for some time, with great privacy, under the name of Mrs. James; she was buried in a thin shell, stained black, but uncovered with cloth or ornament of any kind.—The trial of the Conspirators in France, has been brought to a termination—three have been condemned to death, and as the plotting against the king's life is considered as parricide, these three are to have their right hands cut off, and immediately afterwards to be guillotined—8 are sentenced to a deportation—nine to be confined for a certain time, and eight were set at liberty.— Marshal Oudinot is said to have made Suchet's peace with the king—but he is not the only one of Bonaparte's counselors, whom the king has admitted to an audience lately: Clichy, the Duke de Cadore has lately been honored with a long interview. India Stock has fallen 5 per cent, in consequence of the expected war in India. Gold has again fallen—the finest Portugal is now at £3 19s per ounce. Dollars are £s 10 1-2d—Standard silver 5s.

The market for cotton, at London, July 17, was improving, the demand continuing extensive, for export and home consumption. Sales—140 Pernams, 2s 9d—50 Bahias, 2s 3d—150 Boweds, 19d—100 Grenadas, 21 1-2 a 23 1-2—200 Bengals, in the warehouse, 12 1-4 a 13 1-4. Sales have been more extensive if the holders had not advanced.

Stocks, July 17, 3 per cent. cons. 63 1-2.

Various parts of Holland were suffering greatly from an inundation. Many of the dykes were overflowed, and vast tracts of land were under water. The crops were entirely destroyed.

The Pirates, according to an article from Naples, have, already, felt the vengeance of the Christian arm. A Neapolitan ship of the line and two frigates, are said to have had an encounter with a squadron of pirates, which they defeated completely. A Barbarian corsair has been sunk before Bruletta.

Mr. Gallatin, our Minister to France, arrived at Paris, July 12.—It was rumored that an exchange of ratifications of a treaty of commerce between the U. States and Russia was to be made at Paris.

The following paragraph is copied from the French papers:

PETERSBURG, June 15.

We are assured that our Court has concluded a treaty of alliance with the U. States. An article in this treaty, it is said, guarantees to us the possession of two ports in the Pacific Ocean.

LONDON, July 17.

The Montreuil contains a despatch from the British Vice Consul at Trepani, in Sicily, to the Vice Consul in Palermo giving an account of the massacre of the Christians at Bona. The reason given by the barbarians was, that the Day of Algiers had declared war against the English, on account of a demand made by Lord Exmouth, to burn the Algerine fleet. We are happy to hear that several vessels have landed in the gulph of Manfredonia persons who escaped from the massacre, both of Algiers and Tunis.

It seems strange, however, that the flag of France should be respected by these pirates. A French ship from Cyprus was chased by a Barbary frigate, till the latter perceived she had the white flag hoisted when she hauled her wind and stood away.

The French funds are rather lower 3 1-2.

We suppose Lord Exmouth will sail about the end of the month.

The Dutch it is said, & also the Neapolitan squadrons will co-operate with ours. The former was at Gibraltar on the 17th of last month, having just returned from Algiers, reconnoitering the fortress and endeavoring to induce some Algerine ships to come out from under

their batteries to fight him. A tremendous fire was opened upon them, and kept up for almost two days, without doing the least injury, altho' a vast number of shells went over his ships. Some of the boats were manned to cut out during the night, an Algerine brig, when about 40 or 50 gun boats, armed with long 35 and 42 pounders, fitted out of the harbor, came to her protection, and exhausted all their ammunition in the wildest manner, without occasioning to the Dutch any loss whatsoever.

The Admiral, we learn, has since been reinforced at Gibraltar by the Amstel, a fine frigate, and is waiting for the arrival of two line of battle ships and a frigate from Holland.

Our private correspondence mentions some circumstances which come in aid of the speculation we hazarded a few days ago, that Turkey would not view the destruction of the power of these barbarians with satisfaction. The Turkish agents at Paris endeavor to palliate their conduct.—The Algerines have not suffered any intelligence to be dispatched from Algiers since the 23d of May.—This is to conceal the real state of affairs.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, July 3.

The Duc d'Angouleme set out for the South in the course of Thursday night at a few hours notice. The object of his journey is to receive a Spanish army of 20,000 men arrived on the frontier, and intended to facilitate the execution of various measures a present in contemplation. Fresh troops, in addition to those mentioned in my last, are on their march for Lyons; the disturbances existing in that quarter, have been occasioned by the arbitrary steps taken to levy troops; for, notwithstanding the abolishment of the conscripts of 1814 who had joined their corps, have been called into service in several departments.—In the midst of these hostile preparations, the papers, have received orders to contradict the warlike reports in circulation; elaborate articles on the subject will shortly appear in all of them. The Regent's Speech received yesterday morning, has made a great sensation; the vague term in which the continuance of peace is alluded to, tending to confirm the general opinion of approaching war.

There is a report that Pezzi di Borgo lately received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia, which he was instructed to communicate to the king. The Emperor observes therein, that his Majesty has created poverty and discontent among the subjects, by tolerating the introduction of British merchandise. He recommends the adoption of the same equitable and independent system established in other states, and offers his protection for that purpose.—He expresses the fear that France, cramped in her resources, may be unable to fulfil her engagements—a circumstance which must be attended with manifold inconvenience.—Whether it be in consequence of this letter, or not, several seizures of British merchandise have, within these few days, taken place in the capital.

The French papers state, that Fouché is gone from Dresden to Prague. The fact is, that he is on his way to Vienna, and that too by invitation. Austrian politics give much uneasiness here. Particular umbrage is taken at the distinction with which the offspring of Napoleon is treated, both by the Monarch and the people. The emperor is pouring troops into Italy; the government of Turin is arming for the French, or rather Bourbon interest. These general armaments rouse even the Turkish lethargy; very considerable levies are making by the Ottoman government.

DEGENERACY OR IMPROVEMENT?

A wise man said, there is no opinion so absurd but what has been advocated by some philosophers.

The abbe Raynal has verified this remark of Cicero, by taking it into his head that human nature had degenerated in America.

The author of the *Notes on Virginia* has successfully combated the absurd proposition, by shewing the several improvements which he had made, and turning a satisfactory reason for our not equaling the Old World in a few others.

Every day is exhibiting new proofs of the folly of the Abbe—and astonishing the natives of the Old World by the ingenuity of the new.

The United States have introduced a form of national power, which permits man to enjoy happiness, without reducing him to the situation of a slave! Not a king, nor a prince, nor a noble, crawls like a leech on the body politic. Yet have the inhabitants of the new world degenerated!

We have formed a society, which permits man to enjoy all the rights of conscience, without organizing privileged priesthood to preach up the truths of religion.—Each man seeks God after his own manner, and yet there is no want of rational religion. This great truth of Toleration, so consoling to the friends of humanity, had been dreamed of by the philosophers of Europe, but is reduced to practice by the politicians of America—and yet man had degenerated in America!

The Abbe Raynal has even insinuated that the powers of multiplication are also weakened in America; but love was more indifferent, and its fruits fewer and far between. But, some how or other, what with emigrations, and what with

marriages, we contrive to double our population in 20 or 25 years.—A degree of multiplication, which astonishes the natives of the old world.

In martial achievements, by which we have been brought fairly into contact and comparison with the Europeans, we have been able to stand our ground with some success. The war was not apparently between a race of giants and one of pigmies—but as our vanity has whispered us, sometimes we conquered even the conquerors of Europe. On the Ocean our triumphs have been indisputable—not too over the degenerate natives of Spain, or the gallant sons of France; but the self-styled sovereigns of the seas.—Our five built frigates, with their calico sides and striped bits of bunting, have proved superior to the Old English Live Oak.—And yet the inhabitants of the New World have sunk into a shameful degeneracy.

Our commerce spreads to every sea—as active as the Dutch commerce ever was at their most fortunate period, and much more daring—and yet we have degenerated!

The natives of the New World have been the first to muzzle the savages of Barbary, and to teach justice to Africa.—And yet the natives of America have sunk below the standard of the men of Europe!

We have presented him with the steam-boat which is penetrating all his rivers, and will gradually spread over the whole civilized world—Sixteen of them are already on the Clyde—and wherever she goes, she carries with her the triumphs of American genius.

An old invention, which is now in familiar use with us, is about to be introduced into Holland and we suspect, will gradually make its way over the rest of Europe.—We mean the invention of decimal money which Jefferson first bro't into fashion, and which every nation conversant with figures, will find it convenient to employ.

And yet the Abbe Raynal has said that man has degenerated in America!

With the intrepidity of thought and of enterprise inspired by a free government, our triumphs over the Abbe will daily increase. We cannot excel in all the arts at once. As the old saying is, "Rome was not built in a day"—But there are many discoveries which lie like fire in the flint, which the hardy spirit of American enterprise will gradually strike out.

Daily Compiler.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.

THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS.

A new work has lately been issued from the English press, with this imposing title—"Facts and arguments, indisputably demonstrating that the letters of Junius were written by JOHN LEWIS DR. LORME, author of the celebrated essay on the English Constitution." It is from the pen of Dr. Busby. No copies of this work have yet reached this country.

Further extracts from our Jamaica papers by the Eliza Ann.

PORT ROYAL July 13.

Extract of a letter from CHRISTOPHER HUGHES, Jr. Esq. commissioner from the United States, to his friend in Kingston, dated

United States ship Macedonian, Santa Martha, June 16, 1816.

"We were received most graciously by M. Montalvo, captain general, and I obtained from him an immediate liberation of all the citizens of the U. States, who were still in confinement at Carthage, with an order to the Governor of this place to release such as might be in confinement here. For the purpose of receiving the latter on board the ship, we called in here; they were promptly sent on board; among them are several British subjects, who avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining their freedom. I need not say it afforded Captain Warrington and myself much satisfaction to receive them and put them on the same footing with our own countrymen, who had been their fellow sufferers; such of them as wish, will go on board the Tay, for Jamaica; and if there are any that may prefer going to the United States, they may remain in the Macedonian for that purpose."

The emperor Alexander made the Russian Bible Association present of a large house, four stories high, solidly built of stone, and lying in one of the finest parts of Petersburg, near the Imperial Summer Garden. The society has also received from his Majesty a present of 15,000 roubles.—*Lu. Pap.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

August 9, 1816.

The following circular is prepared at this office, to be transmitted to persons holding appointments under the United States, other than the connected with the Treasury, War and Navy Departments. It is requested that such persons, of the first mentioned description, as fall from whatever cause, to receive the letter in question, will consider this publication of it, as particularly addressed to them, and that they will furnish this Department, accordingly, with the information called for.

(CIRCULAR.)

The Secretary of State being required, by a resolution of Congress, passed on the 27th of April last, to cause to be compiled and printed, for the information of the present Congress, at its next session, and once every two years afterwards, for the information of every succeeding Congress, a Register of all officers and agents, civil, military and naval,

in the service of the United States, which must exhibit the amount of compensation, pay and emoluments, allowed to each, and the state or country in which he was born and where employed.

It is requested to furnish this Department with a statement of the above particulars, so far as they relate to himself and to the office which he holds under the United States, together with a like statement in regard to any persons immediately appointed by him.

Department of State, Aug. 22, 1816.

The Secretary of War returned to Washington, from a visit to Georgia, on Tuesday evening.

NEWS DIRECT FROM BUENOS AYRES.

We have seen a Manifesto from the Directory of Buenos Ayres, announcing the installation of the National Congress of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. in the city of Tucuman, on the 25th of April. This grand and portentous event has been caused by the good understanding which now prevails between the governments of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The republican armies have made great progress in Peru.—The royalist governor of Chili has put under arrest in the capital all the principal inhabitants of that part of the country which is still under his command. It is prohibited to them to handle any arms, even a stick. The slightest disobedience is punished with death, without regard to age or sex. But the republican generals of Chili and Buenos Ayres are at the head of powerful armies exasperated against their bloody tyrants. Now that the best harmony prevails amongst the republican governments, of that part of South America, the most brilliant results for the cause of freedom will be the consequence.

It has been reported, that a Portuguese force intended an invasion of Buenos Ayres, by virtue of a treaty with Ferdinand of Spain. The republican general Artigas is waiting for them on the frontiers with 8000 men. All the population are under arms—even women. We are positively informed, that there are whole companies of woman, furious and enthusiastic who have volunteered on the occasion. The invaders may become the invaded.—*Oct.*

NEW YORK, August 26.

Capt. De Koven, of the ship America, states that letters were received at Cadiz, dated at Madrid, 5 days previous to his sailing, which affirmed that new troubles had broken out in the North of Europe, and that Russia had declared war against Prussia.

There had been no new arrivals at Cadiz from the United States.

Mercan. Adver.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 3, 1816.

ELECTORAL ELECTION.

At the close of the polls last evening for Electors to elect the Senate of Maryland, for this county, the votes stood as follows:

	EASTON.	ST MICHAEL'S.	TRAPPE.	CHAPPEL.	TOTAL.
REPUBLICAN.					
John Bennett,	227	177	182	106	662
Solomon Dickinson,	227	176	160	105	668
FEDERAL.					
John Leeds Kerr,	267	173	201	176	757
Allen Bowie,	203	171	196	179	749

TAXES IN IRELAND.

A friend has favored us with a late Irish paper, containing the *New Irish Assessed Taxes*, agreed to by the House of Commons on the 3d of May, 1816. The following is a sketch.

A house having four fire places, for fire, (stoves, or hearths) pays a tax of twelve shillings.—

British currency. For additional fire places the tax is comparatively less.

Seven windows or lights pay one pound sterling

A householder having a male servant,

Ditto, a clerk, book-keeper, or shopman,

One four wheel carriage,

Two wheel carriage by one horse,

Two wheel do, by two horses,

A coach-maker, for making a four-wheel carriage, pays

A horse for saddle do. carriage,

Two horses,

A coach kept for hire,

A two wheel carriage kept for hire, if used with one horse,

Do. do. two horses

There are other new taxes not here enumerated.

Those who grumble at taxes in this country, would do well to look at this picture. These taxes are no doubt among the causes of the great emigrations from that unhappy country.

L. I. Star.

The following is the amount of the annual revenue derived by the English government from Newspapers:—

REPUBLICAN.						
John Bennett,	227	177	152	106	662	
Samuel Dickinson,	227	176	160	105	668	
FEDERAL.						
John Leeds Kerr,	207	173	201	176	757	

(Sterling) Total 508,554 9

Bank of the United States.

Accurate Return of Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, from all the States.

1 Philadelphia,	\$5,833,600
2 Baltimore,	4,014,100
3 Boston, including Portland,	2,605,900
4 Charleston,	2,598,600
5 New York,	2,001,200
6 Richmond,	1,698,700
7 Washington City,	1,270,000
8 Lexington,	958,700
9 Augusta,	826,300
10 Providence,	741,900
11 Middleton, (Conn.)	587,300
12 Wilmington, (Del.)	470,600
13 Cincinnati,	470,000
14 New Orleans,	315,000
15 Raleigh,	258,300
16 Trenton,	130,200
17 Portsmouth,	120,600
18 Nashville,	53,600
19 Vermont,	6,300
TOTAL,	24,961,700
Remains to be subscribed for	3,035,300
	28,000,000

From the Democratic Press, August 26.

We understand that Mr. Girard, has this day taken what was wanted, 30,000 shares, three millions of dollars, to complete the whole amount of capital stock authorized to be subscribed to the bank of the U. States

Treasury Department.

August 22, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of the Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, at the times hereinafter specified: that is to say,

1. The Treasury Notes, which became due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the 1st day of October next.
2. The Treasury notes, which became due as aforesaid, in the month of January, February, March, April, May and June 1815, to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said Treasury notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New-York, on the days respectively above specified; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And notice is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, as follows: that is to say,

1. The Treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.
2. The Treasury notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days, when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And the said Treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of Loans in the several states, are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

September 3—3

Circular to Collectors of the Revenue.

Treasury Department.

Revenue Office, Aug. 24, 1816.

Sir—To guard against misapprehensions that may arise, in regard to the descriptions of money demandable for the internal duties and direct tax, it is considered proper to advise you that the revenue will not be collected in coin on the first of October next, unless an arrangement shall be effected with the state banks to supply the community with the necessary medium and that due notice will be given of such an arrangement, if made.

Yours, Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. SMITH,

Commissioner of the Revenue.

September 3

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England.—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHERS, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and the gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

NOTICE.

Was committed to the custody of Frederick County, Maryland, on the 22d of July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself JULIA, she is about 25 years of age, five feet high, has lost several of her upper fore-teeth; had on when committed a country tow linen shift and frock a pair of old shoes, a coarse muslin handkerchief tied round her head, says she was sold by a Mr. John Darby, of Ann Arundel County, in this State, to some Georgia traders, and that she left them near Richmond, on their way out. The owner is desired to come and release her otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sheriff.

Frederick county, Md.

Aug. 14, (copy 3.)—3







PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning, by  
**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

**THE TERMS.**  
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.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

In addition to an act entitled "an act in relation to the navy pension fund." *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in all cases of prizes captured by the public armed ships of the United States which shall be sold under the order of the proper prize court, by interlocutory or final decree, it shall be the duty of the marshal of the United States, making the sale, to pay the proceeds thereof into the registry of the proper court, within thirty days after such sale shall be made and closed, and immediately upon the payment into the registry of the proceeds as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court to deposit the same in some bank to be designated by the judge or judges of the court, subject to the order and distribution of the court as in other cases and when the said prizes shall have been duly condemned, it shall be the duty of the court to direct the share of such prizes belonging to the United States, to be forthwith carried in the account with such bank, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of the navy pension fund, and copies of the certificate of such deposit and credit, shall be thereupon transmitted to the Treasurer of the United States and to the Secretary of the Navy, as soon as may be, by the clerk of such court; and the share of such prizes belonging to the captors, deposited as aforesaid, shall be paid over to the parties entitled to their authorized agent or agents, upon the order of the proper court in term, or of the judge or judges of such court in vacation.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the marshals of the several districts of the U. States & of the clerks of the respective courts of the U. States, to state and settle their respective accounts, in all cases of prizes captured as aforesaid, specifying therein all costs and charges taxed, claimed and paid by them, and to submit the same to the proper court, having cognizance thereof for examination and allowance, within sixty days after a final adjudication of such causes, unless a different time shall be assigned by such court; and thereupon such courts in term or any judge thereupon in vacation, may proceed summarily to hear, examine and allow the same accounts, and, after such allowance, one copy of the same accounts shall be filed among the records of the court, and another copy shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the secretary of the navy, within thirty days after the allowance thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the district attorneys of the respective districts of the United States to transmit to the secretary of the navy a statement of all prizes captured as aforesaid which shall be libelled, condemned or restored and each term of the district and circuit courts, within their respective districts, as soon as may be after the conclusion of each term, and to accompany such list with a schedule and invoice of the various articles composing the cargoes of such prizes.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the respective courts of the United States, before whom the libel against any prizes, captured as aforesaid, shall be pending, or by whom a decree of condemnation and distribution of such prizes shall have been awarded, shall have full power and authority, in the exercise of their admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, to issue a monition and other proper process to compel the marshal and clerk to perform and obey the requisitions of this act, and upon the complaint of the United States or any person interested in the premises, summarily to hear and examine the same, and to make such award, order and decree therein, as to justice and law shall appertain. And if the marshal or clerk shall wilfully refuse or unreasonably neglect to perform and obey any of the requisitions of this act, the party so refusing or neglecting shall further forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of five hundred dollars for every such refusal or neglect.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the account of the navy department for his

extra services in collecting, stating and settling the accounts of prize money belonging to the navy pension fund, the annual sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid quarterly yearly out of the navy pension fund.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That wherever sales of prizes, captured as aforesaid, have been made before the passing of this act, and the proceeds thereof have not been paid into the registry of the proper court, or finally distributed under its order, it shall be the duty of the marshal, who made the sale, within six calendar months from the passing of this act, or such shorter reasonable time as may be assigned by the court, or the judge or judges thereof, to pay into the registry of the court the proceeds of such sale, with a written account of the costs and charges attending the same, and to submit the same account for examination and allowance to the court, or the judge or judges thereof; and in like manner it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the district courts, within six calendar months from the passing of this act, or such shorter reasonable time as may be assigned by the proper court, or the judge or judges thereof, to present to such court, or the judge or judges thereof, for examination and allowance, a particular account of their fees and charges, in all cases of prizes captured as aforesaid, where such account has not been already presented and allowed, and after such account shall be examined and allowed, it shall be filed among the records of the court, and a copy thereof, duly attested, shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the Secretary of the Navy; and if any marshal or clerk shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties herein required, he may be proceeded against in the proper court in the manner provided in the 4th section of this act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in cases where the allowance of the half monthly pay, which may now be granted by law to officers, seamen and marines, disabled in the service of the United States shall, in the opinion of the commissioners of the navy pension fund, from the nature and extent of the disability, and the situation of the party disabled, be inadequate to his necessary subsistence, the said commissioners shall be and hereby are authorized in their discretion to increase such allowance, to any sum not exceeding the full amount of the monthly pay to which the party so disabled was by law entitled in the said service.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 16, 1816. 156  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Relating to settlers on the land of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That any person or persons who, before the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, had taken possession of, occupied or made a settlement on any land, ceded or secured to the United States, by any treaty made with a foreign nation, or by a cession from any state to the United States, or the claim to which lands had not been previously recognised, or confirmed by the United States, and who at the time of passing this act, do, or do actually inhabit or reside on such lands, may at any time prior to the first day of September next, apply to the proper register or recorder, as the case may be, of the land office established for the disposal, registering or recording of such lands; and where there is no register or recorder, to the marshal, or to such person or persons as may be by the registers, recorders or marshals respectively appointed for the purpose of receiving such applications, stating the tract or tracts of land thus occupied, settled and inhabited by such applicant or applicants, and requesting permission to continue therein; and it shall thereupon be lawful for such register, recorder or marshal respectively to permit, in conformity with such instructions as may be given by the secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States for that purpose, such applicant or applicants to remain on such tract or tracts of land, provided the same shall at that time remain unsold by the United States not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres for each applicant, as tenants at will on such terms and conditions as shall prevent any waste or damage on such lands, and on the express condition that such applicant or applicants shall, whenever such tract or tracts of land may be sold or ceded by the United States; or whenever, from any other cause, he or they may be required under the authority of the United States, to give quiet possession of such tract or tracts of land, to the purchaser or purchasers, or to remove altogether from the land, as the case may be: *Provided however,* That such permission shall not be granted to any applicant, unless he shall previously sign a declaration, stating that he does not lay any claim to such tract or tracts of land, and that he does not occupy the same by virtue of any claim or pretended claim, derived or pretended to be derived from any other person or persons; *And provided also,* That in all cases where the tract of land applied for includes either a lead mine or salt spring, no permission to work the same shall be granted, without the approbation of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all the applications made and permissions granted by virtue of the preceding section, shall be duly entered on books to be kept for that purpose by the registers recorders and marshals aforesaid respectively, and they shall be entitled

to receive from the party, for each application, fifty cents, and for each permission one dollar.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of one year, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 25, 1816. 157  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For settling the compensation of the commissioners clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officers of the treasury, in settling the accounts for compensation to the commissioners, the clerk and translator of the board for adjusting the titles and claims to lands in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, shall allow to them respectively, for the time they were actually employed in the discharge of the duties aforesaid, at the rate of the annual compensation: to each of the commissioners, two thousand dollars; which allowance shall commence, for the commissioners, clerk and translator for the eastern district, on the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and for the commissioners, clerk and translator for the western district, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and continue until the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and shall include the moneys they may have received, or are entitled to, according to the existing laws, and shall be in full for all services rendered by them in relation to the lands within the said district.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 29, 1816. 158  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To authorize the President of the United States to alter the road laid out from the foot of the Rapids of the River Miami of Lake Erie, to the western line of the Connecticut Reserve.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be made, in such manner as he may deem most proper, an alteration in the road laid out under the authority of an act entitled "an act to authorize the surveying and making of certain roads in the State of Ohio, as contemplated by the treaty of Brownstown, in the territory of Michigan," so that the said road may pass through the United States Reservation at Lower Sandusky, or north thereof not exceeding three miles.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the necessary expenses which shall be incurred in altering the said road shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated for the surveying of the public lands of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 16, 1816. 159  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of George T. Ross, Daniel T. Patterson, and the officers and men lately under their command.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the net proceeds of the forfeitures and penalties, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, as has accrued to the United States by the condemnation and sale of the vessels and their cargoes, which were taken near the island of Barataria, on the western coast of Louisiana, on the sixteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by a land and naval force, under the command of Col. George T. Ross and Captain Daniel T. Patterson, and which were condemned and sold by order of the District Court of the United States for the Orleans district, for violation of laws of the United States be, and the same is hereby given up and relinquished in favor of the said George T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, and of their officers and men, for their zeal, activity and courage, in capturing the same. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to the said George T. Ross and Daniel T. Patterson, the amount of the said net proceeds of the said sales, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be distributed among the land and naval forces employed in the capture of the said vessels, in such proportions, and under such regulations as the Secretaries of War and Navy, with the approbation of the President, shall prescribe and determine.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 27, 1816. 160  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of a company of the twentieth brigade Virginia militia, commanded by captain Jonathan Wamsley.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to audit and settle the claims of such of the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the Virginia militia, lately under the command of captain Jonathan Wamsley, while in the service of the United States as served a tour of duty at Norfolk, and to allow them in the settlement thereof, the a-

mount of the pay while in the service of the United States, which was drawn in their behalf by the said captain Wamsley, after their discharge from service, and not paid over to them.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of the said claims shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816. 161  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Authorizing the payment for the court house of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the commissioners to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed the ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of the county of Hamilton, in the State of Ohio, for the destruction by fire of the County Court House, wholly occupied by the troops of the United States, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, in the manner and form prescribed by the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the proper authority, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
April 26, 1816. 162  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Crawford, Frederick Bates, William Garard, and Thomas E. Robertson.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow and pay to William Crawford, commissioner of land claims east of Pearl River, the sum of five hundred dollars, for carrying his report upon land claims to the general land office at the City of Washington.

Secs. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow and pay to Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles for the territory of Missouri, the sum of five hundred dollars, for carrying his report upon land claims to the general land office at the City of Washington.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow and pay to William Garard, commissioner of land claims for the western district of Louisiana; and to Thomas Bolling Robertson, commissioner of land claims for the eastern district of Louisiana, the sum of five hundred dollars each, for carrying the report upon land claims to the general office at the City of Washington.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purposes aforesaid, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 29, 1816. 163  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Andrain.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That there be paid to Peter Andrain, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand dollars, upon his executing to the United States a receipt in full discharge for his claim for services as clerk and interpreter to the Board of Commissioners at Detroit, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred & nine, to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 20, 1816. 164  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of John Holkar, formerly Consul General of France to the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the account of John Holkar, formerly Consul General of France to the United States, for thirty seven loan office certificates, amounting to twenty one thousand seven hundred dollars, nominal, that is to say: three hundred dollars thereof issued from the loan office of New Hampshire; seven thousand nine hundred dollars thereof issued from the loan office of Massachusetts; eight hundred dollars thereof issued from the loan office of Rhode Island; twelve hundred dollars thereof issued from the loan office of New York; and eleven thousand five hundred dollars thereof issued from the loan office of Georgia; all of which had been signed by Francis Hopkinson, treasurer of loans, and countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, and which were destroyed by fire in the Consulate office at Philadelphia, on the second day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty; and that the specie value thereof, being five thousand eight hundred and three dollars, thirty five ninetieths, be paid with interest thereon, at six per cent. from the third

day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, being the mean date of interest on the same, as examined and stated in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, on the twenty fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, to the said John Holkar, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the said John Holkar giving a bond of indemnity to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 29, 1816. 165  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To extend certain privileges as therein mentioned, to Bernard Edme Verjory and Robt. Lowe Stobie.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That two years residence, as required by an act, entitled "an act to extend the privilege of obtaining patents for useful discoveries and inventions, to certain persons therein mentioned, and to enlarge and define the penalties for violating the right of patents," shall not be required of Bernard Edme Verjory, to enable him to obtain a patent for any discovery he has made in the art of manufacturing or refining sugar; or of Robert Lowe Stobie, to enable him to obtain patents for any discovery he has made in the construction of a ship's rudder, and also of a pump for extracting noxious air from the holds of vessels, but that they shall obtain patents therefor, on their conforming to the other requisitions of said act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.  
March 19, 1816. 166  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To limit the right of appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That no cause shall hereafter be removed from the Circuit court of the United States for the district of Columbia to the Supreme Court of the United States by appeal or writ of error, unless the matter in dispute in such cause shall be the value of one thousand dollars or upwards exclusive of costs.

Sec. 2. *Provided always, and be it further enacted,* That when any person, body politic or corporate, shall think him, her or themselves aggrieved by any final judgment, order or decree of the same Circuit Court, where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, shall be of the value of one hundred dollars; and of less value than one thousand dollars, and shall have prayed an appeal, or shall desire to set aside a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, such person or persons, body politic or corporate, may exhibit a petition in writing accompanied by a copy of the proceedings complained of, and an assignment of the errors relied on, to any Judge of the said Supreme Court, who if he should be of opinion that such errors or any of them involve questions of law of such extensive interest and operation as to render the final decision of them by the same Supreme Court desirable, may thereupon at his discretion, and upon the terms and conditions prescribed by law, by his order to be directed to the clerk of the court in which the proceedings shall have been had, direct such appeal to be allowed; or writ of error to be allowed; which shall be done accordingly.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That when any appeal or writ of error shall have been directed in the manner prescribed by the second section of this act, and the order of the judge of the Supreme Court aforesaid thereon, shall have been filed in the office of the clerk of the proper court; within thirty days after the end of the term at which the judgment, order or decree to be affected by such writ of error or appeal shall have been rendered or made, such writ of error or appeal shall operate as a supersedeas of all proceedings, under such judgment, order or decree.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 2, 1816. 167  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That such part of the tract of land which was set apart for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia, by the act of Congress passed the 18th day of February, 1801, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia," which has not been located by the said refugees, shall be attached to, and made a part of the land district of Chillicothe, and the said unlocated land shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register of the land office, and of the receiver of public monies for the said district, at Chillicothe, on such day as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; the sale shall remain open six days, and no longer; the lands shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre, and shall in every other respect be sold in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms & conditions as have been or may be provided for lands in the said district. All the said unlocated land remaining unsold at the close of the public sales may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the said land office, in the same manner, under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms as are or may be provided by law for the sale of lands in the said district; and patents shall be obtained in the same manner, & on the same terms, as for other public lands in the said district.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the superintendents of the public sales directed by this act shall each receive four dollars a day for each days attendance on said sales.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
April 29, 1816. 168  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.



FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

Messrs. Grantlands—I send you a geographical sketch of the country lying on Alabama and its waters, sent to me by the hon. Judge Toulmin, of the Mississippi Territory; from his long residence in that country and well known talents, I presume it is the most correct account we have of that section of our country, and may be particularly useful to the citizens of the United States, intending to settle there.

Yours, T. BIRD.

#### A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Of the country bordering on the Alabama, and included in the treaty made between General Jackson and the Creek Indians.

BY JUDGE TOULMIN.

**ALABAMA**—A river in North America, so called from a tribe of Indians, who formerly resided adjacent to it. It takes its rise to the Cherokee Nation, near the boundary line between the states of Georgia and Tennessee, and not far from the 35th degree of north latitude, and proceeding in a south-westerly direction, unites with the Tombigbee, nine miles above the 31st degree of north latitude, and forms with it, the River Mobile. The junction of the two rivers is about 45 miles from the head of Mobile Bay, and the river is navigable thus far, and indeed several miles further, for any vessel which can come up the bay. In the upper part of the bay, you can not count upon more than 11 feet of water at ordinary tides, but when you get into the river, you have generally four or five fathoms to the forks.

From the junction of Fort Claiborne, the distance is about 60 miles, and the river is navigable thus far, at the lowest tide, for any vessel which will not draw more than six feet water. The distance from thence to the mouth of the Cahawba, on the western side of the Alabama, is estimated at 150 miles, and the river affords to this place, four or five feet depth of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the forks of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, it is said to be 170 miles, though some do not estimate the distance so great, and the navigation is still good except at two ripples, in which, however, there is plenty of water, and they pass over them with poles. In this part of the river it is three feet deep in the shallowest places.

The river here loses its name. The eastern branch being called the Tallapoosa which except near the mouth runs through the territory still belonging to the Creeks; whilst the western branch of the Alabama is called the Coosa. The Tallapoosa is portable to the great falls, 30 or 40 miles above the fork. About eight miles by water (though not three in a straight line) above the junction of the coosa and Tallapoosa, the two rivers approach very near to each other—and it is in this point of land that Fort Jackson stands.

From thence to the falls of Coosa the distance is seven or eight miles, and here the navigation of the Coosa may, in the present state of things, be considered as terminating. There is a continuation of rocky shoals to Fort Williams, a distance of 60 miles; a circumstance the more to be regretted, as the navigation is not materially obstructed above, and can be pursued up the Coosa to one of its head streams called the Connesaugah, which is about four feet wide, and from the boatable part of the Amoy is but 8 or 10 miles over a firm level country. The Amoy is about 69 feet wide, and is a branch of the Kriwasse, which discharges itself in the Tennessee about 80 miles below Knoxville. The distance from Fort Williams to Fort Strother, at the Ten Islands, where the Cherokee line strikes the Coosa River, is nearly 60 miles by land, but considerably more by water. From thence to the portage, or highest point of navigation on the Connesaugah, it is probably 120 or 130 miles by land.

As to the great falls between Fort Williams and Fort Jackson; it is the opinion of some that they might be rendered navigable, with no very great difficulty. There is water enough; but the rocky shoals are very numerous. Boats indeed loaded with provisions for the troops, did descend the River, and pass them during the late Creek war: But the hazard was very considerable, and some of them were destroyed.

As to the time it takes to navigate the Alabama, it may be stated, that to go from Mobile to Fort Jackson, a distance of about 420 miles, it will take from a month to six weeks, according to the state of the River. A barge with five hands and carrying 125 barrels, has gone from Mobile to Fort Jackson in 30 days; but it was reckoned a remarkably good trip. The business, however, is new, and experience will probably lead to expedition.

The Coosa, under the names of Connesaugah, Estenaury, Hightower, &c. runs probably about 150 miles (estimating the distance by land) through the Cherokee territory, in the north western corner of the state of Georgia.

It then proceeds through the middle of what till lately was the Creek country in the Mississippi territory of the United States; and it did not enter the country occupied by white people, till within about 20 miles of its junction with the Tombigbee. By the treaty which terminated the war with the Creek Indians in August, 1814, the Coosa River was made the boundary line between the lands of the Creeks and the lands of the United States from the Ten Islands on the ter-

Coosa River, to the Wetumke, or the great falls near Fort Jackson.

From Wetumke, the line runs across eastwardly about 18 miles then southwardly across the Tallapoosa to the mouth of Ofuskee, & up the Ofuskee ten miles, and thence south 49, 16, east 67 miles to the mouth of Sumuchichoba, on the Chattahoochee, 46 miles above the 21st degree of north latitude, or the boundary line between the Mississippi Territory & West Florida, and from the mouth of Sumuchichoba, due east through the state of Georgia to the Altamaha, two miles east of Coosen creek. The whole of the Creek country, west and south of the Alabama and the line above mentioned, was ceded to the United States by the treaty with Gen. Jackson. That part of the cession which falls within the Mississippi Territory, amounts probably to about 17 thousand square miles, or about as much as the four states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey and Delaware. The land however is not generally valuable; a large proportion of it is poor pine land. That which borders on Florida is very indifferent.

There is enough good land, however, in the ceded territory, to support a very respectable population; and there are already (June, 1816,) six to seven thousand souls settled in the county of Monroe, which includes the whole of the territory relinquished by the Creek Indians, excepting that which lies within the limits of Georgia.

There are valuable low grounds, or swamp lands, as they are called, on the Alabama, from its junction with the Tombigbee, covered near the river with gigantic canes; but falling off afterwards into lower lands, less susceptible of cultivation called cypress swamp. High canebrake lake land in this lower country, could no doubt be profitably cultivated for the sugar cane; but it is scarcely settled at all even up to the old Indian line, near Tensaw, 20 miles above the fork of Tombigbee and Alabama; for there are but few private claims on the river, and the public lands have never yet been offered for sale. When you get beyond the old line, the country is well settled near the river and the settlements continue twenty miles above Fort Claiborne; but the best bodies of land do not come in till you get 35 or 40 miles across from Tombigbee to the Alabama, but some what broken.

About 60 miles above fort Claiborne, vast bodies of stone coal present themselves to the observation of the traveller, and fine, blue, grindstone grit of the best quality, is also found in great abundance. Coal is likewise found on the Cahawba, Tombigbee and Black Warrior.

A great many families are now settled on the Cahawba, (a western branch of the Alabama) and the lands on that river are equal in point of quality to those of any part of the country ceded by the Creek Indians to Gen. Jackson. In the year 1810, Gen. Gaines, then captain of the 2d regiment of infantry, explored the country between the waters of Tombigbee and those of the Alabama and Cahawba, for the purpose of marking a way for a road on the dividing ridge from St. Stephens to the Tennessee river, and across the same to Knoxville. After proceeding 125 miles from St. Stephens, he was surrounded by a large body of Creek Indians and compelled to abandon the enterprise. He found the country however, capable of affording a very good road. It is now stated that from the place where he was stopped, the distance is about 70 miles to Turkeytown in the Cherokee country, north side of Alabama, (not the Turkeytown mentioned in Maps) through a beautiful level valley of rich upland and that from Turkeytown to Kingston on the Tennessee, it is about 150 miles more.

This route therefore is probably the nearest and most eligible that can be found from Orleans to Washington City, and will hereafter have the advantage of being through a country more generally settled than any which can possibly be found. Of the 125 miles explored by Gen. Gaines, the first 60 miles from St. Stephens principally on the high ground between Tombigbee and Alabama, it is tolerably good pine, oak and hickory land which is considered as favorable to the production of cotton. There are then about 40 miles of the richest sort of upland, covered with poplar, linn, black walnut and oak, together with lofty canebrakes. It lies generally near the heads of the waters of Tombigbee and Cahawba, but is badly watered. The remainder of the 125 miles consists of hilly and in some places stony lands, intersected by rich vales.

East of the Alabama, it is generally a pine country, except on the water courses. Not but that there are at the same time considerable bodies of rich limestone prairies and others fertile and well timbered upland, the vicinity of which to navigable waters, must in a few years render it extremely valuable.

It has already been mentioned, that it is generally a country of poor pine woods between the Indian line (which runs from the Tallapoosa to the Chattahoochee) and the Spanish line of demarcation. It ought however to be remarked, that there is good land bordering on the Conecuh, and its different branches, which united with the Escambia, falls into the Bay of Pensacola; and also on the river called Yellow-water, and on Chautahatchee or Pea River, which empties into St. Rose's Bay. These water courses afford not only good low grounds, but moderate bodies of pretty good upland, particularly near the Indian line;

\* Wetumke, that is, the troubled waters

and it is to be observed, that although the maps represent them otherwise, they all extend and branch out, far up into the country.

The Alabama country forms a part of the district of Washington in the Mississippi territory, which now comprehends, it is believed, about 33,000 square miles, (excluding Indian lands) and is divided into 8 counties one of which, however, contains as much land as 4 of the northern states. One judge only exercises the judicial functions in the whole of this immense country, besides performing the duties of a federal judge in all cases in which the U. States are concerned. The only port of entry is the town of Mobile but the greatest share of mercantile business appears at present to be concentrated at the infant town of St. Stevens, about 80 miles above Mobile.

The governor, secretary and public officers, generally reside near the Mississippi, about 300 miles west of the Alabama; and the legislative body also holds its annual sessions near the western limits of the territory.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In what respect would the Federal party change the Foreign or Domestic Policy of the government as now administered?

This is the question, a resolution of which will enable us to analyse the merits of the Federal pretensions to popular favor.

Would they change the Foreign Policy of the United States? If so, in what respect? At peace with all the world, we should like to hear with what power the peace-party would have us go to war. Would they have us pick a quarrel with G. Britain, or break our truce with Algiers? Or, not belligerently inclined, would they have us recal our Ministers and Consuls abroad, and adopt the terrapin policy they have so much reprobated? If not, we cannot see what variation of our general policy they would desire. Some of the Federal prints have blamed the commercial convention with G. Britain recently concluded as detrimental to our shipping interests. Be it so, though we deny it; the Federal party could not annul that Treaty, unless by way, if in possession of all the powers of the state.—Its alleged disadvantages we do not admit, believing that every disadvantage commerce labors under is due to the present state of Europe; to the subjugation of France and the minor powers to the conspiracy of Kings, for whose victories, (be it ever remembered) the Federal party held splendid festivals, and profaned their temples with parading ceremonies. Not being able of ourselves to divine, we should be glad to be informed, in what manner the Federalists would, had they the power, change the foreign policy of the government.

The avowal of a disposition to change the foreign policy of the government, would be death to all the hopes of Federalism. But perhaps they have an eye to the internal policy of the government. What say they on this head? Are the laws not equitable; are they too lax in their discipline, or are they ill-administered?—Is there any reason to believe that a material change in them would be an improvement? If there is, let it be shewn. The people, we believe, would neither agree to repeal the National Bank Law, and thus destroy the only barrier which promises an effectual resistance to the inundation of worthless paper money, nor to abolish all the internal taxes; nor yet all the taxes on imports—to all which public measures the Federal papers rather hint than speak dislike. If the Federal party should ever again become the majority, something they must do to distinguish the commencement of their administration; regarding which, were this the moment, they would be in a most whimsical perplexity.—But something must be done. Would they at this juncture, following the example of G. Britain, revive their favorite alien law? Such things have been, in times when emigration was less frequent, and such things might be again, if power changed hands.—Or would they revive the sedition law; that nefarious instrument of power to stop the mouths of those who make free to discuss the conduct of their public servants? If no leading measures be or can be designated that the public interest require, and which have been neglected or willfully omitted by the Republican Administration, we must conclude that no material change in the Internal Policy of the U. States is desirable.

If the Federal party seeks materially to change the Policy of the Government, we aver, that no stronger argument can be opposed to their clamorous importunities for office; because no material change is required by the public interests, and change, for the sake of change, would involve the country in a disastrous succession of dangerous expedients.

There is one species of claim always set up by the Federal party, in the nature of prerogative, the infallibility of which we take leave to deny. Which a presumption would subject an individual to the contempt of Society, they assume to themselves all the talents, all the wealth, and with still less modesty, all the honesty of the country. Such a arrogant pretensions, whilst in the minority, give a foretaste of the haughtiness with which they would lord it over the people, by virtue of these high attributes; if again entrusted with power. Virtue is the prerogative of no party; talent are peculiar to no complexion. To wealth, the federal party may possibly sustain their claim; but in the country wealth confers no political privileges, whatever o-

ther charms it may have. We wonder that a party, boasting all the talents of the country should be able to advise not better argument than their own self-sufficiency, why chuse to let their actions, rather than their words, prove their merits and speak their praise.

Is it true, as the Federal prints assume, that party has personally proved themselves more honest or more capable than those whom they pursue with all the virulence thus engendered in the effervescence of envy and ambition? We deny it in the name of the People. The proof rests with our opponents; and it becomes them to unfold to our incredulous eyes the roll of high merits and vast achievements which give them a superiority to the confidence of their fellow-citizens.

Our reflections have brought us to these general conclusions: That the Federal party cannot shew in what respect they would ameliorate, in any important degree, or in any degree, the Domestic or Foreign policy of the government; that if charge only be their object, it is a reason why their pretensions should be decisively rejected; and that, if they cannot promise any improvement in our national affairs, there is no reason, of a personal nature why they should be trusted with the reins of government, which the people have once already been obliged to snatch from their unruly hands.

#### NEW ORLEANS, August 5.

We have been enabled to procure authentic and accurate information in relation to the squadron which has appeared off the Balize. We can assure the public, that it was not only part of the Carthaginian fleet from Aux Cayes, but that the whole of the force under Com. Aury has actually arrived at Matagorda, and that he has in the name and under the authority of the Mexican Republic, taken possession of that port. The command of the expedition was assumed at Aux Cayes by Comm. Aury, in consequence of instructions directly from the Mexican government, and it consisted of 15 vessels, and upwards of 1000 men, well armed and equipped. Little doubt can be entertained, that with such a naval co-operation, the whole coast will be in possession of the Patriots before November next. So far from intending to resume the smuggling business, we are permitted to state, that any attempt to violate the revenue, or any other laws of the United States, is expressly prohibited by the commander of the expedition, under pain of death. We are promised a copy of their proclamation and general orders, as soon as they are received.—Those documents, and any others that may have a tendency to illustrate their views and promote their glorious cause, will be most cheerfully published in this paper.

#### TRUE HEROISM.

Yesterday as the Southern Mail Stage was passing into town, one of the wheels fell off, the driver lost his seat and reins, and the affrighted horses proceeded in full speed down Pratt st. till they arrived near the dock, at the corner of Pratt and Light sts. An ineffectual attempt had been made to stop them near Charles st. which increased their fleetness, and finally their progress was arrested, and the lives of the passengers saved by the determined bravery of the WOOD CARTERS near the Tobacco Warehouse, who formed a line across Pratt st. and seizing on the reins, were providentially able to stop the horses, when they had drawn the Stage round into Light st. The Stage was full of passengers—among them a lady, and a child not seven months old, and his nurse. We are requested, by some of the passengers, to return their thanks to the Wood Carters for their benevolent exertions on the occasion—several of whom most heroically continued to cling to the horses, until, by weight and strength, they stooped them.

Balt. Paper.

Extract of a letter from an officer who was present at the destruction of the Negro Fort in East Florida.

"The fifth shot passed through their magazine, and a dreadful explosion ensued. Some of the Negroes and Choctaws were found a considerable distance from the fort, all torn to pieces! Nearly every soul in this den of robbers perished. The number of men, women and children amounted in all to about 300. The chief of the Choctaws was found alive, but very much bruised and burnt. The chief of the Negroes, (whom they called Sergeant Major) was also found alive, but quite blind. These two the Indians scalped and shot.

"The only loss sustained on our side, was midshipman Luffborough and three sailors, who were sent on shore for the purpose of procuring water, and were killed and scalped by the Indians. This happened before our troops arrived.—The officers attached to this command were col. Clinch, major Mulenburg, captain Taylor, lieuts. M'Gavock, Wilson, Randolph and Dr. Buck. Our only regret, notwithstanding our complete success, is, that Nicholls & Woodbine, the British agents, who planted this virtuous community, were not included in the explosion."

From the Boston Centinel of Aug. 31.

The Hon. Mr. Barclay, the British Commissioner, appointed to carry into execution the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, arrived at the Exchange Coffee House last evening, accompanied by his son, on his way to St. Andrews, where he will meet the Hon. Mr. Holmes, the Commissioner on the part of the U. States.

These commissioners are to decide to which power the island in the bay of Passamaquoddy (part of the bay of Fundy) & the island of Grand Menan, belonging;—which islands are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their boundaries, agreeably to the Treaty of Peace of 1783; and are also claimed by his Britannic Majesty as having 1783, within the limits of Nova Scotia. The treaty authorises the Commissioners, after meeting at St. Andrews, to adjourn to any other place, and we expect they will find it convenient to adjourn to Boston.

#### NEW YORK, SEPT. 2.

Extract of a letter from an American officer in the Mediterranean, to a gentleman in this city, dated

June 25.

We are in daily expectation of an arrival from home, and are in want of information. Since the departure of the John Adams there has not been any change in our relations here; but it is evident that something must be done.—Temporary explanations will no longer answer any useful purpose; we must have a clear and perfect peace, or an open war.—The present state of things cannot endure longer than the reply to the despatches sent by the John Adams; and as G. Britain has formally protested against the 17th article of our treaty, I suppose that the peace must be made over again. Algiers, however, has very much fallen; for my part I hold them in the most profound contempt.—Whilst we have a naval force out here there is nothing to be apprehended from their hostilities.

#### KNOXVILLE, August 17.

We learn that general Jackson, the honourable Jesse Franklin of North Carolina, and general Meriwether, of Georgia are appointed commissioners to hold a treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, on the first of September next.—Major Franklin passed through this place on Wednesday last, on his way to the agency. We are also informed that general Coffee and the honourable John Rhea are appointed commissioners to treat with the Choctaws in October next. We are unacquainted with the object of the government in holding these treaties, but suppose it is to purchase such land from the Indians as it is our interest to acquire.

"Ruin seize thee, ruthless King,  
"Confusion on thy banners wait."  
More particulars of the shocking treatment of a young lady at Cumana, by the Royal Spaniards.

Besides what has already appeared in various papers of the United States of the horrible treatment of a young lady of eighteen, of the first family and education in Cumana, South America, we have collected from individuals who were witnesses of this shocking outrage against the sex, the following particulars.

The young lady was, in principle a Republican, and had uttered her sentiments, and spoken favorably of the patriotic cause; for this heinous offence, she was brought into the public square, and placed astride on a jack-ass, her feet were tied under the belly of the beast, and her hands under the animal's neck, while her body was almost entirely naked, and in this shameful posture she was paraded thro' the streets, and at certain corners and public places of the city, this delicate young woman received from the arm of a stout negro man ten severe lashes, in the whole two hundred. Ten armed soldiers and an officer marched beside the animal, the lady, and the negro to see that the latter did his duty faithfully. Captain Handy said he could not bear to see more than ten stripes inflicted, but that some of his people saw the whole tragedy. Towards the close of the torture, the poor young creature was past weeping; for it seemed as if the negro had nearly whipped her soul out of her body. Had they shot her, or hanged her, or drowned her, it would have been a mercy, compared with this most shocking outrage against the whole sex.—What has become of Spanish chivalry!—What has become of the once famous tenderness towards the fair sex?—Has priestcraft, has the inquisition thrown their kingly government, and its military officers into the dark & bloody ages of barbarity? This act of cruelty has excited the utmost detestation of the savage Spaniards in the minds of all parties, and both sexes, in these United States. We should be glad to know the name of the officer who ordered the execution, & of the regiment, whose soldiers attended the execution.

"Confusion on their banners wait."  
It will be remembered that the young lady unable from her exquisite feelings to survive the disgrace and pain she had suffered, refused all medicinal aid and food and died two days after!

Capt. Handy, and other witness of this most barbarous act, are now in this town so that no doubt can exist as to the brutal deed having been actually perpetrated, by the friends of the "adorable" Ferdinand.

Boston Patriot.

#### BOSTON, August 30.

Benjamin Adams is chosen to congress from Worcester South District, vice Mr. Briggsam, deceased. Abraham Lincoln was the democratic candidate.

A New Orleans paper of July 31st, says, that the weather has been extremely warm since the middle of June, but that the city remains healthy. It is gratifying to find expectations so far disappointed as to the effects of the recent inundation on the salubrity of that patriotic city.



The election in Maryland, it appears, has terminated in favor of Federalism; and for five years forward that State is to be cursed or blessed (let the reader use which term he chuses) with a Federal Senate.

Though this result accords with our reluctant anticipations, yet, before they were realized, a lingering ray of hope remained, which it was hoped might brighten into day; but that day has vanished, and a Cimmerian darkness overshadows the political horizon of Maryland.

The Republican party had little right to expect success, but from the goodness of their cause; and the best cause requires something more than its innate excellence, to combat against an opposition numerically more powerful than its supporters. The State of Maryland owes its present prostration to two causes; first, the inequality of representation, which gives a county having 700 voters, the same influence as counties having treble the population—thus defeating the known sense of the State; and, secondly, to the wealth of many of the active men of the federal party, which has not, in all parts of the state, at least, been met with equal assiduity by their antagonists. That there has been, during the canvass preceding the late election, a scene of bribery and corruption, unequalled in our history, we believe will scarcely be denied. The transportation of voters to Annapolis, particularly, like the fraud which deprived Allegheny of its choice of Delegates some years ago, was one of the boldest inroads on the freedom of election that is recorded in history; such a one as would have been rejected with scorn, probably, by the most corrupt of the European borough-mongers. But use naturalises all things; and, from one gradation to another, things have come to such a pass, that no expedients appear now to produce shame, or rouse the feelings of the people, except those which fail of success. With the remainder of a great majority, obtained in times of deep distress and calamity; fortified by such arts, and borne along by a current of general enthusiasm among their leaders, the federal party, in a minority of some thousands among the people, have again a majority of the counties of the State of Maryland.

This result, however, ought not, and will not relax the exertions of the Republicans of Maryland. They have nothing to lament but the blindness of delusion with which an unfortunate people afflicted, unless it be the destiny of the State, confided to the hands of those who for four years have made it, by the alternate rashness and imbecility of its counsels, the scoff and jest of its neighbors.

The first heat is run, and the winner clutches the prize, as though already in his hands; a second and a third are yet to come, which, if he loses, he must quit the turf a broken racer. He may annually appear on the course, but will never retrieve his loss. At the election for Delegates, the Republicans may, if they will, succeed; at the Congressional election, they cannot help succeeding, if they would. Instead of five federalists and 4 Republicans, as in the present Congress, there will certainly be six Republicans and 3 federalists, which will prove decidedly enough on what side the people are in Maryland; though, by the defective constitution of the State, their voice is not justly heard at the elections for state officers.

If, however, the federal party is suffered to obtain again a majority in the house of delegates; if they are suffered to bestride the neck of the Republican community of Maryland, we have only to hope that they do not, like the old man of the mountains, (whom Sinbad describes) mercilessly strangle the victim of their arts & supplications before they release him from the grasp.

#### HIGHLY INTERESTING.

HUNTSVILLE, (M. T.) Aug. 18.  
We stop the press to lay before our readers an extract of a letter received by col. Winston from capt. James Burleson; we regret that we have not an opportunity of given it in detail. The substance, however is, that he, Burleson and others, who had settled near Melton's Bluff, on the south side of Tennessee River, to the number of about 8 men, were attacked by a party of Cherokees armed with guns and war clubs, the number not known, on the night of the 11th inst. Resistance was made, when said to relate there were left three Indians dead on the ground, and a fourth badly wounded. The letter describes the white inhabitants of that part to be in a deplorable situation, from the menacing attitude of the Indians—all who have not the resolution of defence, are moving away and leaving their promising crops to the Cherokees. We are verbally informed that Burleson and a party of whites amounting to about twelve in number, have this day started in pursuit of the Indians, in order to chastise them for their insolence.

Every thinking mind must regret the delusion of this infatuated part of the creation. Notwithstanding the concessions made them by government and the ample remuneration for all losses which they pretended to receive by the marches of our armies through their country, they are fomenting spirit of uneasiness and exciting the ebullition of feverish, malignant blood, which will require the probing hand of severe chastisement to quench. Will nothing short of entire extermination render them passive?

Being not in possession of particulars which led to the disastrous event, we are not authorized to affirm that Burleson and his party were justifiable in the commission of the act, but from the best evidence before us, we are inclined to think that they were wantonly provoked to take up arms in defence of their rights, and even their lives.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Cobbett, to the Editor of the National Advocate, dated

"Botley, July 27, 1816.

"At this moment we are in a state of partial commotion. The government knows not what to do with the country. Old forms and habits preclude the possibility of establishing a naked despotism; and yet it really appears to me, that it will not be long practicable to pay the interest of the debt, and to refrain from a real bona fide absolute government.

There will be a great difficulty, however, in coming to this point. We are a people easily gulled; easily led along in error; easily kept in subjection, to a certain point, but not an inch further; and it is quite surprising to see what resolution, what obstinate perseverance we display; and what contempt of all danger when once we begin to resist. Never was there a system of rule in such peril as this is at this time.

"Our case is very simple: the demands of the government upon the increase and profits of all persons of property, or in business, are so heavy, that there is merely enough left to be given in wages, to keep working men from actually dying with hunger. This creates paupers; and these have now increased to a number that terrifies the government. It is agreed, on all hands, that if this increase of pauperism proceeds, the country will be wholly ruined; that is to say—that things will come to that pass, that the poor will be more powerful in physical force than the property. Yet how is this increase to be stopped? Some say, refuse relief, except to the aged and infirm. Do this, and then we have to fight a million of starving men. Divers projects are on foot, but none that will answer any good end.

I now find, that Mr. Henry Cobbett and Mr. Oldfield have arrived at New York. They will take charge of, and speedily forward safely to me, any thing that you may have the goodness to communicate. Your paper they are directed to send. We have only this very day heard of their arrival, though they went on board on the 25th of Feb'y; and we really began to fear that they were lost.

Now, then, if the despots, with all their abject and hired presses, are able to keep truth from making its way in the world, let us forgive them for the fault will be ours, and no longer theirs. It is quite incredible what power there is in the American press. Even as a channel for us, it is of vast importance. I am well informed, that one of my letters to the Cossack priests, which found its way to the south of France, in the *National Advocate* newspaper was quickly copied with the pen (for printing is out of the question); and that when my correspondent wrote ten thousand copies, it was supposed, had been made; and were circulating in the south, among the protestants.

"I hear with great satisfaction of the amazing prosperity of your country; and with still greater of the triumph which freedom seems recently to have obtained in the state of New York. It is the triumph, not only of the good among you, but of those in England, and every part of Europe.

#### MURDER WILL OUT!—THE BEST WITNESS YET!!!

We have repeatedly asserted, that the whole object of federalists, in their struggle against the republicans, was simply office, without any regard to principle at all. Although we were always perfectly convinced of the truth of this assertion, we never expected to see it openly avowed, in plain words, by federalists themselves. This thing, however, has at last happened as will be seen in the last Delaware Gazette; where in an exhortation to that party (the earnestness of which indicates sincerely) a writer uses these syllables and words:

"The next general election is one, all important. Upon its event, the existence of the federal party depends." "Shall we, by our own folly and madness, destroy OURSELVES? Shall we throw all our OFFICES into the hands of democrats, and thus seal our final destruction?"

Here "our OFFICES," and "OURSELVES," and our very "existence," are completely identified; and in it is expressly admitted and declared, that to relinquish OFFICE is to seal the final destruction of the federal party!!!

And has the truth fairly come out at last? Do they acknowledge that OFFICE is not only their main spring, but their very "EXISTENCE"? Nothing can be more plainly expressed.

Now, ye well meaning followers of office-hunting leaders, who have been taught that all we have said to the same purport was nothing but democratic falsehood, what think ye now? Here you have it by voluntary confession. Here you see the difference between the parties.—The democrats, who act upon principle, have never considered their party extinct in this state, because they were not in possession of the offices.—But the federalists absolutely acknowledge that OFFICE is the very EXISTENCE of their party! We shall make this a text for future remarks. In the mean time, let all honorable men reflect upon it.

Del. Watchman.

The Norfolk Ledger a federal paper, in disapproving of caucus nominations observes; in relation to Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins, "that it is very probable that better selections would not have been made if there had been no nomination by the caucus." This opinion appears generally to prevail, for we have no instance on record where the election of president and vice president has met, and will meet, with so little opposition, except in the case of general Washington. It is highly creditable to the character and talents of both gentlemen, that among so many valuable citizens whose experience and public services merit, and no doubt will receive, the best proofs of confidence with the consent and best wishes of the people, and will, no doubt enter into the duties of their respective stations under the most favorable auspices.

National Advocate.

#### NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 4. COURT MARTIAL.

Yesterday, the members and witnesses being present with the exception of Gen. Miller, Gen'l. Scott enquired of Gen. Gaines, the Prosecutor, (Lt. Col. Trimble) and the Judge Advocate, whether they wished to wait another day for the arrival of Gen. Miller. Gen. Gaines replied, that though he should like to see Gen. M. on the court, yet that was not material. He had some objections to the mode of proceeding, which he should state at large to-morrow, relative to the charges exhibited, &c. Colonel Trimble barely answered to this question that he was quite indifferent whether Gen. M. should be on the court martial or not, however happy he might be to see that officer. Gen. Scott then (about a quarter before one o'clock) adjourned the court till 10 A. M. this day.

The following is a list of the members—

President—Maj. Gen. Scott.  
Members—Brig. Gens. Porter, Swift, and Miller; Col. Brady, Atkinson, and Mitchell; Lieutenant Col. Ball, House, Croghan, Arbuckle, Pinkney and Townson; Majors Crane, Humphrey & Stockdon.

Judge Advocate—Maj. Winder.

\* Gen. Miller's place will probably be supplied by one of the supernumerary officers, summoned for the purpose.

Columbian.

#### KENTUCKY.

GEORGE MADISON, is elected governor of this state by the people, having an unanimous vote.

GABRIEL SLAUGHTER is elected lieutenant governor, by the following vote:  
For Gabriel Slaughter 26,888  
Richard Hickman 11,733  
James Gerrard 7,723

#### LOUISIANA.

General VILLER is elected by the people, Governor of Louisiana, in opposition to Judge Lewis. The Legislature of that state, according to the constitution, may confirm his election or make choice of his opponent.

#### INDIANA.

JONATHAN JENNINGS is chosen by the people to the governor, and CHRISTOPHER HARRISON, Lieutenant Governor of the new state, and WILLIAM HENDRICKS, is chosen the Representative from the state in the Congress of the United States.—Nat. Int.

#### REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Representative to Congress.  
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot.  
Thomas Culbreth.

Calvert—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Sutton J. Weems, John Gray,  
Daniel Kent, Isaac Rawlings.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. S.  
City of Baltimore.  
Edward Johnson.  
Baltimore County.  
George Warner.

Harford—Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel,  
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S.  
John Stephen.

Baltimore County—Delegates to the Assembly.  
George Harryman, Capt. Adam Showers,  
George Warner, Capt. Abraham H. Price.

Anne Arundel—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schreyer, Edward G. Williams,  
John Bowles, George Hedrick.

Prince George's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. M'Elerry, Henry Culver.

Frederick—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Beane S. Piggan, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Cel. John Cook, Jesse Slingluff.

Cecil—Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Archer,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

Talbot—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Edward Lloyd, Wm. Hayward, jun.  
Solomon Dickinson, Samuel Tenant.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

Elector of President and Vice President of the U. S.  
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.  
John Bennett.

Caroline—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny,\*  
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

\* Deceased.

Deceased.

Deceased.

Deceased.

Deceased.

#### REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1816.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Stevenson ARCHER, to one of his constituents residing in Kent County, viz.

Bell Air, Aug. 8, 1816.

Sir—Having understood that several gentlemen of Kent, were desirous of knowing in what way I would vote on a proposition to repeal the act of Congress, commonly called the *Compensation Law*—I have no hesitation in stating to you, and of authorising you to inform them, that had I been present when the Law passed, I should most assuredly have voted against it, and that it is my intention during the next session of Congress to vote for its repeal. In so doing, I have no doubt, I shall act in conformity with the wishes of my constituents, whose opinions upon this measure appear to coincide with my own.

\* Mr. Archer, was absent from Washington on leave.

#### BANKS AND BANK NOTES.

A citizen of Philadelphia instituted an action against the Mechanic's Bank of that city, a few days ago, for the recovery of the "lawful money," in payment of a note of the Bank. The Bank appeared by an agent, who urged various pleas to defeat the object of the plaintiff, by denying the competency of the tribunal, the authenticity of the note, (the signature of the Cashier only being proved) and admitting the genuineness of the signatures the note bore, &c. &c. The agent before whom the case was tried, overruled the various pleas and objections, gave judgment for the plaintiff in debt and costs, and issued a writ against the effects of the Bank to satisfy the judgment.—Nat. Int.

#### FROM DETROIT.

A letter to the editor of the 10th, says, "The report that six armed vessels and a frigate are building at Malden, is greatly exaggerated. The 3d regiment is gone to Chicago and Green Bay, to build fortifications. The 5th are stationed at this place, engaged in making a military road from Detroit, to Camp Meigs, Miami." The troops were in fine health, high spirits and superior discipline.—Ath. Argus.

Captain Randelet, of the brig Havana Packet, in 21 days from St. Domingo, spoke off Hatteras, schr. Hall, from Martinique for Norfolk, out 12 days, who informed that a vessel arrived from Barbadoes the day he sailed, which had Barbadoes papers mentioning that BONAPARTE HAD ESCAPED FROM ST. HELENA, the 22d June, and it was relied on.

#### CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.

LATEST NEWS FROM HAVANA.  
Capt. Brookings, arrived here yesterday in the sloop Jane, 5 days from Havana, informs us, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation that the Carthaginians (the insurgents, as they were called) had captured Penacola. This news was said to have been brought by a British man of war, in a short passage from the mouth of the Mississippi.

State of parties in Maryland in the electoral election of September 1816.

COUNTIES &c.	FED.	REP.
City of Annapolis	0	1
City of Baltimore	0	1
St. Mary's County	2	0
Charles	2	0
Calvert	2	2
Prince George's	2	0
Anne Arundel	0	2
Montgomery	2	0
Frederick	2	0
Washington	2	0
Alleghany	0	2
Baltimore	0	2
Harford	0	2
Cecil	2	0
Kent	2	0
Queen Anne	2	0
Somerset	2	0
Caroline	2	0
Talbot	2	0
Dorchester	2	0
Worcester	2	0
	28	12

#### PETERSBURG, (VA.) Aug. 30.

We had frost yesterday morning, a circumstance unparalleled in this part of the country—and what is equally extraordinary, we have had frost every morning during the year.

We have a letter before us from Vermont, of 21st Aug. which states, "that the mountains are covered with snow, and that the atmosphere, on the plains unusually cold."—East. Pape.

The British say that they have on the American lakes, one vessel of 98 guns, one of 74, two of 24, one 10, and seven other vessels, and mention the commanders.

The ship Christopher Gore, arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon, bro't \$80,500 in specie.

In October, Mr. Dallas leaves the treasury, and Mr. Lowndes probably succeeds him.—Eng.

#### NOTICE.

There will be service in the Easton Church on Sunday night, at early Candle-Light.

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of four writs of *fifas*, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, for Cash only, on Wednesday the 2nd of October next past, of three tracts of Land, called Fox hill, Brotherhood—and Porters Lodge, lying and being in Queen-Anns County, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres as per plat, the property of Moses Ruth, sold to satisfy the claims of Christopher Ruth, James G. Rochester and Richard J. Jones, sale to commence at eleven o'clock and attendance given on the premises by RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queen-Anns County.

Sept. 10.

#### Those Indebted

To the Editor of the STAR, whose accounts are of one year and upwards standing, will take notice, that payment is expected without delay, or steps will be taken to compel the same.

Sept. 10—3

#### FOR RENT.

A small dwelling House, on the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets. For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Sept. 10—3

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

In virtue of the last Will and Testament of Henry Kennard, late of Kent County, deceased, appointing the subscribers Trustees, to sell the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, for the payment of his debts.

Notice, is hereby given, that the subscribers will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the First day of October next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, all the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, deceased, lying and being in Worton Hundred, and Worton Point, in Kent County, containing from Four hundred and fifty to Five hundred Acres of Land, which is well timbered, and has valuable meadows on the same. The said estate will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit purchasers. A credit will be given of three years, from the first day of January next, bearing interest from that time, one third payable Annually.—The purchaser or purchasers will have the liberty of seeding Wheat this Fall, and possession will be given the first of January next, if not before. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known, on the day of sale.

JAMES M. ANDERSON, } Trustees.  
WILLIAM HARRIS. }  
Chester Town, Sept. 10—3

#### FOR SALE.

The fast sailing schooner *Garroll* of Carrollton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging, &c. at a reasonable price for Cash.

Also—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat.—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers.

ACTRIDGE SEARS, } Ex'ors.  
JOHN SEARS, }  
WILLIAM SEARS. }  
of William Sears, dec'd  
Paplar Island, Sept. 10—4

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late col. ROBERT LEEB NICOLS, for articles purchased at Vendue, or in any other way, are called on to make immediate payments, as the Notes are now due. SAMUEL SMITH, Esq. of Centerville, is authorised to receive the money due from persons residing in Queen Anne's County, all others will pay over to the subscriber.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r of Robt. L. Nicols, dec'd  
Sept. 10—4

#### Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 27th day of Sept. 1816.

On application of JOHN DOUGLASS, executor of Joseph Douglas, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of August, anno domini, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That 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 March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1816.

JOHN DOUGLASS, ex'or of Joseph Douglas, dec'd.  
Sept. 10—3

#### 500 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the prison in Chillicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias James Essex Crosby Sterling; he is about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a Clothier, can work at Carding or any employment in manufactures, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed, came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said James Essex, alias James Essex Crosby Sterling, was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. His partner, who calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THOMAS W. NOBLE, is now in prison, on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

JOHN HAMM, Marshal of Ohio District, Zanesville, Ohio, July 25.

\* \* \* Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week, for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Sept. 10—6

#### FOR SALE.

On a credit of 9 months, a valuable Negro woman, accustomed to cooking, and washing and ironing. She is now about 32 years old and has a young female child about 12 months old.—Apply at this Office.

Sept. 10—3

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From Easton on Tuesday, the 27th ult. a Bay Horse, with a bridle and saddle newly new, the horse about 14 hands high, the hair on the left side of the neck a good deal rubbed off with a yoke. The subscriber will give \$20 reward for the horse, saddle and bridle, or in proportion for the horse.

JOHN MERRICK, near Easton.  
Sept. 10—3

#### The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the

#### Fountain Inn Tavern.

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 10





FROM THE NEWBURYPORT HERALD.

### ON THE WAVE, SLOOP OF WAR.

No more shall Blakely's thunder roar  
Upon the stormy deep;  
Far distant from Columbia's shore  
His tombless ruin's sleep;  
But long Columbia's song shall tell  
How Blakely fought, how Blakely fell.  
Though long on foaming billows cast,  
The battle's fury braved;  
And still unsunk on the main  
The starry banner waved;  
Unconquered will Columbia be  
While she can boast of sons like thee.  
O sleep—the battle's rage no more  
Shall animate thy breast;  
No sound on Leith's silent shore  
Disturb the warrior's rest;  
No wave molest its peaceful tide  
No naives on its water's side.  
Nor will the muse refuse a tear  
O'er Blakely's course to flow,  
Or one less generous and sincere,  
On Tillinghast bestow;  
Farwell! no warlike sound again  
Can rouse you from the wat'ry main.  
\*Lieutenants on board the Wasp.

### TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at James Selby's tavern in Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next, all that tract or parcel of Land, of which David Johnson died seized, lying on St. Martin's River; a description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale—the terms of sale as prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond or bonds with security to be approved by the trustees for the payment of the purchase money (with interest thereon) within twelve months from the day of sale. The property will be sold entire, or in parcels, as the convenience of purchasers may require.

CORR. HAZARD, Trustee.

August 6

### NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of Talbot county, I beg leave to inform the public, that I shall begin the collection on the 20th inst. and shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Morsell & Lambdin, every Tuesday, where, it is hoped, gentlemen will be good enough to call and pay their respective assessments.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.

August 16, (20)

### NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now offering

### AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE  
London cloths and cas- Cambric muslins, calicoes, gingham, French and India silks, Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp's bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton tony crapes, Fancy mull and lino Seersucker and cambrics, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marcella vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c.

They have also received a supply of

### FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all at remarkably cheap, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

### Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of PEARCE & SETH, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

NATHL. PEARCE.

JAS. G. SETH.

August 6. 13

### Circular to Collectors of the Revenue.

### Treasury Department.

Revenue Office, Aug. 24, 1816.

Sir—To guard against misapprehensions that may arise, in regard to the descriptions of money demandable for the internal duties and direct tax, it is considered proper to advise you that the revenue will not be collected in coin on the first of October next, unless an arrangement shall be effected with the estate banks to supply the community with the necessary medium and that due notice will be given of such an arrangement, if made.

Yours, Respectfully,  
SAMUEL H. SMITH,  
Commissioner of the Revenue

September 3

### FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy" lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two-thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces we corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

### Maryland, Kent County, Sc.

March Term, 1816.

On the return of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the prayer of the petition of Robert S. Gamble, preferred to this court at March term, 1815, for the division of the real estate of the late Darius Gamble, deceased, mentioned in the said petition that the estate would not admit of a division, &c. and the said Robert S. Gamble the eldest heir of the said Darius Gamble entitled to election appearing in court and refusing to take the said estate at the valuation of the said commissioners; & the other heirs not appearing in court to make their election:—And, whereas it appears to the court that Rebecca Crouch, Joseph Brown and Maria Brown, William Boon, William Starkey, Henry Elbert and Rebecca his wife, Pollard Keene, Samuel Wheeler and Margaret his wife, and Samuel Beck and Sarah his wife, reside out of Kent county. It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given to the above named persons by advertisement in the Star at Easton, at least four weeks successively, before the third Monday in September next, that they then make their election before the said county court, to take the undivided lands of the late Darius Gamble, deceased, at the valuation thereof lately made by the commissioners or refuse the same, otherwise the said court will pass such order as to them shall seem proper.

August the tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

A true copy. Test. WILLIAM SCOTT, Clk.

August 20

### FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Selby and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

### FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, for to

James Calhoun, jun.

August 29

### Treasury Department.

August 22, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of the Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, at the time hereinafter specified: that is to say,

1. The Treasury Notes, which became due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the 1st day of October next.

2. The Treasury notes, which became due as aforesaid, in the month of January, February, March, April, May and June 1815, to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said Treasury notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New-York, on the days respectively above specified; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, as follows, that is to say,

1. The Treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.

2. The Treasury notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days, when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And the said Treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of Loans in the several states, are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

September 3—8

### Easton and Baltimore Packet.

### SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

### NOTICE.

On application of JOHN DORRILL, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on executions for debt:—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said John Dorrell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct, that the said John Dorrell give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Republican Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1816.

RD. T. EARLE.

July 30 1c3w3m

### NOTICE.

On application of DANIEL RICE, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on executions for debt:—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Daniel Rice be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct, that the said Daniel Rice give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1c3w3m

### NOTICE.

On application of NICHOLAS FRAMPTON, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in jail on an execution for debt:—I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Nicholas Frampton be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct that the said Nicholas Frampton give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1c3w3m

### NOTICE.

On application of DANIEL FRAMPTON, of Talbot County court, as Associate Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements being annexed to his petition:—And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on an execution for debt, I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Daniel Frampton, be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct that the said Daniel Frampton, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

Aug. 20 1c3w3m

### CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE,

That can be well recommended for a family.—

Apply at the Star Office.

August 27.

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,

For sale at the Star Office.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 10, 1816.

### THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.—It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War.

July 11, (16) 11  
NOTES.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

### The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,

Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Beck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same way on Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,

THOS. PEACOCK,

SAM'L CHAPLAIN,

JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

### TO BE LEASED,

For a term of twelve years, POPLAR ISLAND, the property of Charles Carroll, esq.—Any person desirous of having this Lease, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber.

JOHN L. KERR.

Region, Aug. 20, (Aug. 22)

### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL STEVENS, Jun. who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'ra.

July 16

### WANTED,

AN OVERSEER—Who is capable of managing a large farm.—Liberal wages will be given—and recommendations will be expected.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Queen-Anna, Aug. 17 (27) 3

### HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office.

may 7

### 150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Anne's county, Md. the following described negroes.

Negro SIMON, aged about 39 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, small nose, and very red eyes, a down look when spoken to, and wears his wool in long plaits before and behind; he took with him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing not recollected.

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand near the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes.—The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. near a pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head-of-Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.

August 20

### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankens, and one suit of country livery nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spedden, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June 18

### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, on the 22d July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself JUSTICE, she is about 25 years of age, five feet high, has lost several of her upper fore-teeth; had on when committed a country tow linen shift and frock, a pair of old shoes, a coarse muslin handkerchief tied round her head, says she was sold by a Mr. John Darby, of Ann-Arundel County, in this State, to some Georgia traders, and that she fled from them near Richmond, on their way out. The owner is desired to come and release her otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sh'f

Frederick county, Md.





VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1816.

No. 3—879.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

## THE TERMS

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.

## LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

For the confirmation of certain claims to land in the western district of the state of Louisiana, and in the territory of Missouri.

Whereas, by the eighth section of the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, it is required that the commissioners for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, should arrange their reports into three general classes, the second of which classes shall contain claims which, though not embraced by the provisions of the several acts of congress ought, nevertheless, in the opinion of the commissioners to be confirmed, in conformity with the laws, usages and customs of the Spanish government. And whereas the commissioners, in and for the western district of the state of Louisiana, formerly territory of Orleans, in their several reports of the sixteenth October, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, first of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen and fourth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, have formed the second class, recommending the claims which it embraces, for confirmation, and have designated the same by letter B, and the Register of the land-office and receiver of public monies, acting as commissioners for adjusting the titles and claims to land in the said district, in their report dated the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, under the act giving further time for registering claims to land in the western district of the territory of Orleans, passed the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the act giving further time for registering claims to land in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the act of the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, have arranged the claims in the following classes, to wit: one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven: Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the claims marked B, and described in the several classes in the above mentioned reports of the commissioners for the western district of the state of Louisiana, formerly territory of Orleans, and recommended by them for confirmation, be and the same are hereby confirmed: *Provided,* nevertheless, That under no claim shall any person or persons be entitled, under this act, to more than the quantity contained in a league square.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all claims embraced in the reports of the recorder of land titles, acting as commissioner for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the territory of Missouri, dated November first, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and February second, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, where the decision of the said commissioners is in favor of the claimants, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed, to wit: confirmations of village claims under the act of congress of the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; grants of the late board of commissioners, appointed for ascertaining and adjusting the titles and claims to land in the territory of Missouri, extended by virtue of the fourth section of the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; grants and confirmations under the several acts of congress, commencing with the act of the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases not provided for by law for patent certificates to issue, every person, and the legal representative of every person, whose claim to a tract of land is confirmed by this or any other former act, and who has not already obtained a patent certificate for the same, shall, whenever his claim shall have been located and surveyed according to law, be entitled to receive from the Register of the land-office at Opelousas, in the state of Louisiana, or from the recorder of land titles in the territory of Missouri, as the case may be, a certificate, stating that the claimant is entitled to a patent for such tract of land, by virtue of this act, for which certificate the officer issuing the same shall receive one dollar, and the certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the tract of land, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by law for patents to issue for lands purchased of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816. 169

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Providing for the sale of the tract of land at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the tract of land of twelve miles square, at the "British fort of the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids," ceded by the Wyandots, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miami, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoes, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians, to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be divided into town lots, streets and avenues, and into other lots, in such manner & of such dimensions as he may judge proper: *Provided,* That the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of and contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plan thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general, on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That previously to the disposal at public sale of the above mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed to re-survey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in December, one thousand eight hundred and five, by virtue of the act of the third of March one thousand eight hundred and five, and also cause divisional lines to be run through each section and fractional section binding on the said right, so that each subdivision may contain, as nearly as may be, one hundred and sixty acres each. And in like manner to cause the "Great Island," lying at the foot of the rapids, in the said river, to be surveyed, and by lines, running north and south, to divide the same, as nearly as may be, into six equal parts, that is to say, that part of the said island, described in the survey of the said section as lying in township number three, in four parts; and that part of the said island lying in township number four, into two parts: *Provided,* that in running the sub divisional lines no interference shall be made affecting or impairing rights of persons to whom letters patent have been granted for land lying within the limits of the said twelve miles square, nor affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the secretary of war, for military purposes: *Provided also,* That in no case shall the sub divisional lines be so run as to extend to, or embrace, the bed of the river, which shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a public highway.

*And provided also,* That the whole expense of re-surveying and marking the exterior lines of the said section and of the sub divisional lines of the sections, lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, re-surveyed, and marked, by virtue of this and the preceding section.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That all the land contained within the aforesaid section of twelve miles square, not excepted by virtue of any section of this act, shall, with the exception of number sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, and with the exception also of the salt springs and land reserved for those of the same, be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the state of Ohio, under the direction of the register and receiver of the land office, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The sale for the quarter sections, fractional quarter sections, and of the town lots and out lots, shall remain open at Wooster for seven days, and no longer. The quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, shall not be sold for less than two dollars an acre; the lots for less than twenty dollars each, nor any lot for less than at the rate of five dollars per acre; and shall, in every other respect, be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been, or may be, by law, provided for the lands sold north of the river Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. All the lands, other than the reserved sections and those excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office, at Wooster, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and in the same manner, under the same regulations and conditions as are, or may be provided by law, for the sale of the lands of the United States, north of the Ohio River, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River. And patents shall be obtained for all lands granted or sold within the said section, in the same manner, and on the same terms, as are or may be provided by law for the lands sold in the state of Ohio. The superintendents of the public sales, directed by this section, shall receive four dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sale.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816. 170

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That so much of the tract of land of two miles square, at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River, ceded by the Wyandots, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Potawatamies, Miami, Eel River, Weas, Kickapoes, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias tribes of Indians to the United States, by the treaty of Greenville, of the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, shall, under the direction of the surveyor general, be laid off into town lots, streets and avenues, and into other lots, in such manner & of such dimensions as he may judge proper: *Provided,* That the tract so to be laid off shall not exceed the quantity of and contained in one entire section, nor the town lots one quarter of an acre each. When the survey of the lots shall be completed, a plan thereof shall be returned to the surveyor general, on which the town lots and out lots shall respectively be designated by progressive numbers, who shall cause two copies to be made, one to be transmitted, with a copy of the field notes, to the commissioner of the general land office, and the other to the register of the land office at Wooster.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That previously to the disposal at public sale of the before mentioned tract of land, the surveyor general shall, and he is hereby directed to re-survey and mark the exterior lines of the said tract, conformably to the survey made in the year one thousand eight hundred and seven, by virtue of the act of the 3d of March, one thousand eight hundred and five, and also to cause divisional lines to be run through each fractional section, and of the adjoining quarter sections, so that such subdivision, having one front on the river, may contain, as nearly as may be, eighty acres each. And in like manner to cause the large island, lying in the west half of section number one, to be surveyed, and the same to be divided into two equal parts: *Provided,* That in running the sub-

division lines, no interference shall be made affecting the selection or location hereafter to be made under the direction of the secretary of war, for military purposes: *Provided also,* That, in no case shall the sub divisional lines be so run, as to extend to, or embrace, the bed of the river, which shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, a public highway.

*And provided also,* That the whole expense of re-surveying and marking the exterior lines of the said section, and running and marking the sub divisional lines of the fractional and quarter sections, lying adjacent to the river, shall not exceed three dollars for every mile actually surveyed, re-surveyed and marked, by virtue of this and the preceding section.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816. 171

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Supplementary to the act passed the thirteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indians, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That licenses to trade with the Indians within the territorial limits of the United States shall not be granted to any but citizens of the United States, unless by the express direction of the President of the United States, and upon such terms and conditions as the public interest may, in his opinion, require.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares and merchandise, carried by a foreigner into the lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, for the purpose of being used in the Indian trade; and all articles of peltry, of provisions, or of any other kind, purchased by foreigners from Indians or tribes of Indians contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby forfeited, one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the remainder to the United States: *Provided,* That the goods, wares and merchandise are seized prior to their sale to an Indian or Indian tribe, and the articles purchased are seized before they are removed beyond the limits of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That if a foreigner go into any country which is allotted or secured by treaty to either of the Indian tribes within the territorial limits of the United States, or to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, without a passport first had and obtained from the governor of one of the states or territories of the United States, adjoining the country into which he may go, or the officer of the troops of the United States, commanding at the nearest post on the frontiers, or such other person as the President of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one thousand dollars; or be imprisoned not less than one month, or more than twelve months, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That trials for offences against this act shall be had in the courts of the United States of the territory in which the person accused may be arrested, or in the circuit court of the U. States, of the district into which he may be first carried, after his arrest.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every person charged with a violation of the second section of this act, shall, if arrested, be indicted and tried in one of the courts aforesaid, and that the conviction of the accused shall authorize the court to cause the goods intended to be sold to, and articles purchased from the Indians, belonging to him, or taken in his possession, to be sold one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the United States. But if goods intended to be sold, or articles purchased from the Indians contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be seized, and the owner or person in possession of them should make his escape, or from any other cause cannot be brought to trial, it shall and may be lawful for the United States attorney of the territory in which they may be seized, or the district attorney of the United States, of the district into which they may have been first carried after they are seized, to proceed against the said goods intended to be sold to, or articles purchased from the Indians, in the manner directed to be observed in the case of goods, wares and merchandise brought in to the United States in violation of the revenue laws.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to use the military force

of the United States whenever it may be necessary to carry into effect this act, as far as it relates to seizure of goods to be sold to, or articles already purchased from the Indians, or to the arrest of persons charged with violating its provisions.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816. 172

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For organizing the General Staff, and making further provision for the Army of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That in addition to the act providing for a military peace establishment, the provisions of the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the better organization of the general staff, be and the same are hereby so far established, that the general staff shall in future consist of one adjutant & inspector general of the army, and one adjutant general, one inspector general, three topographical engineers, and one quartermaster general, with one deputy quartermaster general to a division; and an assistant of each to every brigade, which shall supersede the brigade quartermasters and inspectors now existing; and that the apothecary general, as heretofore authorized, be allowed two assistant apothecaries.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the medical staff shall be so extended, that there shall be four hospital surgeons, and eight hospital surgeon's mates to each division with as many post surgeons as the service may require, not exceeding twelve to each division, who shall receive the same pay and emoluments as hospital surgeon's mates, and that there be three judge advocates to each division and one chaplain to each brigade of the army, who shall receive the pay and emoluments of major as heretofore allowed.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the pay department shall consist of one paymaster general of the army, with the annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, and that in addition to regimental paymasters, in addition to regular and punctual payment of their respective regiments or corps, shall discharge the duties of district paymaster, within such district as shall from time to time be assigned them by the paymaster general under the direction of the secretary of war. *Provided,* That regimental and battalion paymasters may be taken either from the subalterns of the army, or citizens, and appointed by the President of the United States. *Provided also,* That regimental and battalion paymasters shall receive the pay and emoluments of major, and shall each be allowed a capable non-commissioned officer as clerk, who, while so employed, shall receive double pay, and the actual expense of transportation, while traveling under orders in the discharge of his duty.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the regimental and battalion paymaster to pay all the regular troops; to ensure punctuality and responsibility, correct reports shall be made to the paymaster general once in two months, shewing the disposition of the funds previously transmitted, with accurate estimates for the next payment of such regiments, garrison, or department as may have been assigned to each, and whenever any Paymaster shall fail to transmit such estimate, or neglect to render his vouchers to the Paymaster General for settlement of his accounts more than six months after receiving funds, he shall be recalled, and another appointed in his place.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the Purchasing Department shall consist of one Commissary General of Purchases, as heretofore authorized, with the annual salary of three thousand dollars, and one Deputy Commissary to each division, with the annual salary of two thousand dollars, and six Assistant Commissaries of Issues with the annual salary of one thousand three hundred dollars, and as many Military Store keepers as the service may require, whose salaries shall be regulated by the Secretary of War, according to the duty they may perform: *Provided* That the pay and emoluments and not exceed that of a captain of Infantry.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That all officers of the Pay, Commissary & Quartermaster's Department, shall, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices, give good and sufficient bonds to the United States fully to account for all moneys and public property which they may receive in such sum as the secretary of war shall direct. And all paymasters, commissaries and storekeepers, shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, in the same manner as commissioned officers: *Provided also,* That all officers of the pay and commissary's departments be submitted to the senate for their confirmation.

tion, in the same manner as the officers of the army.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to prescribe the quantity and kind of clothing to be issued annually to the troops of the United States: *Provided,* That whenever more than the authorized quantity is required, the value of the extra articles shall be deducted from the soldiers' pay and in like manner the soldiers shall receive pay according to the annual estimated value of such authorized articles of uniform as shall not have been issued to him in each year. *Provided also,* That the manner of issuing and accounting for clothing, shall be established in the general regulations of the War Department.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where a soldier of the regular army shall have been discharged from the service of the United States, and clothing shall be due to said soldier, it shall be the duty of the paymaster-general to cause the same to be paid for according to the price paid in the seventh section of this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the several officers of the staff shall, respectively, receive the pay, and emoluments; and retain all the privileges secured to the staff of the army, by the act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen; and no incompatible with the provisions of this act; and that the regulations, in force before the reduction of the army, be recognized, as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service; subject however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt with the approbation of the President.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of the staff, provisionally retained by the President, and in this act enumerated and made permanent, be recognized in service under this act, and that the garrison surgeons and mates be hereafter considered as post surgeons; and hereafter the staff of the army may be taken from the line of the army, or from citizens.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted,* That the ordnance department be continued as at present organized under the act of February eighth, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and that ordnance officers be assigned to their duties with the staff of the army, in the same manner as from the corps of engineers.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted,* That when forage is not drawn in kind by officers of the army entitled thereto, eight dollars per month, for each horse not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, shall be allowed in lieu thereof: *Provided,* That neither forage, or money shall be drawn by officers, but for horses actually kept by them in service: *Provided also,* That none except company officers shall be allowed to take as servants or waiters, soldiers of the army, and that all officers be allowed, for each private servant actually kept in service, not exceeding the number authorized by existing regulations, the pay, rations and clothing of a private soldier; or money in lieu thereof, on a certificate setting forth the name and description of the servant or servants, in the pay account: *Provided also,* That one additional ration be allowed to all subaltern officers of the army.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 25, 1816. 173

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

To provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a surveyor of the lands of the United States in the Territories of Illinois and Missouri shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage a sufficient number of skilful surveyors as his deputies, and to cause so much of the land above mentioned, as the President of the U. States shall direct, and to which the titles of the Indian tribes have been extinguished, to be surveyed and divided in the manner, and to do and perform all such other acts in relation to such lands, as the surveyor general is authorized and directed to do in relation to the same, or the lands lying north-west of the River Ohio; & if shall also be the duty of the surveyor to cause to be surveyed the lands in the said territories the claims to which have been or hereafter may be confirmed by an act of Congress, which have not already been surveyed according to law; and generally to do and perform all and singular the duties required by law to be performed by the principal deputy surveyor for the Territory of Missouri; and shall transmit to the Registers of the Land Offices within the said territories, respectively, general and particular plats of all the lands surveyed, or to be surveyed, and shall also forward copies of said plats to

(Continued in last page.)



## MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS.

By the politeness of a valued correspondent, we have been favored with a copy of the following interesting letter for publication. It contains much useful information relative to an important section of our country, with which we are, as yet, but little acquainted. *Buffalo Journal.*

Copy of a letter from Rufus Easton, Esq., member of the House of Representatives from Missouri Territory, to the Hon. William Hunter, Senator from Rhode Island, dated

WASHINGTON CITY,  
April 20, 1816.

SIR,

"Although I have not had the honor of a personal acquaintance with you, what I have seen, permit me to relate." It was long ago foretold that the western country would become the happiest and most abundant part of the United States—where the indigent might acquire independence, and the wealthy multiply their treasures beyond the visions of ambition, or the dreams of avarice. Calculating on the gradual increase of other new countries, it was conjectured that this period was remote, and that its resources must be called forth slowly, and from time to time, by toilsome efforts & progressive labors. The state economist and the closest politician will tell you this—you may read it in all their books. They saw it, nevertheless, in distant perspective; like the Jews of old, who knew of the coming of the Messiah, yet would never credit his actual arrival. Travel through the states west of the Alleghany, and you will find as you have already declared, in your able and eloquent speech in support of the manufacturing interest of the country, that there neither is, nor in the nature of things, can there ever be, anything like poverty there. All is ease, tranquility and comfort. Every person, however poor, may with moderate industry, become a landholder; his substance increases from year to year; his barns are filled with abundant harvest; his cattle multiplying and are sustained by his attentions rather than by the expenses bestowed upon them; and his children, active vigorous and enterprising, seem destined to sustain and extend the respectability of their parentage. Truly may it be said of that fortunate and highly favored country,

"A paradise of pleasure is opened in the wild."

"Such for the most part, is the situation of the country west of the mountains; and it requires nothing more than an examination of the map to discover that the territories further west in the same lat. have greater advantages of navigation and of market. The settlements, as they have progressed from the north and east, have heretofore been formed rather on the outskirts than in the heart of the country.—The Missouri territory comprehends the upper settlements of the late province of Louisiana, and will, I presume, at no very distant day, when its state limits shall be designated, extend from the 37th to the 42d degree of north latitude, with the Mississippi of the eastern boundary. The future states of Missouri and Illinois, are surely among the fairest portions of the American continent. The soil is light rich and productive; the climate temperate and healthy; and their mighty rivers are navigable at all seasons of the year to New-Orleans, the great emporium of the western commerce.—The lower country, bordering on the bay of Mexico, and below the 35th degree of north latitude, is a West India market for the produce of the upper country. Horses, neat cattle, wine and sheep are there raised with great ease; hemp, tobacco, Irish potatoes, grapes, wheat, corn, and all small grains and northern fruits are cultivated to advantage; and indeed in perfection in Missouri. It is the climate next adjoining to and bordering upon the cotton country, and suited to the northern emigration.—Those who prefer a climate for the growth of cotton, rice and indigo, should settle to the south of the 37th degree of latitude; and for the growth of the sugar cane, to the south of 32d degree. Were I to make establishments in that territory, I should give a decided preference to the settlement north of where the Ohio intersects the Mississippi.\* It embraces that climate which president Washington, after long observation and experience, pronounced better suited than any other to the branch of farming. It has large bodies of good land, variety of excellent timber, springs in abundance, a rolling variegated surface, free from mountains and possesses the richest bottoms upon all the water course—which adapt it in admirable manner to the various pursuits of agriculture. Salt, iron, coal and saltpetre are found in abundance in many parts of the country, and lead is one of its staples. The steam-boat navigation will contribute more than any one single cause, to the growth and prosperity of the western country. We have heretofore been obliged to bring our foreign articles from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in waggon to the waters of the Ohio. In future, it will be otherwise. St. Louis, for every commercial purpose, is as advantageously situated as it can be, with all the local advantages arising from its interior position. The sources of wealth to be derived from the fur trade, after the exclusion of the

\* To emigrants from the northern states, the country near the Missouri is most beautiful.

British traders, will from its local situation, all centre at St. Louis: the deposits and outfits must also be made there, which, together with the provisions to be consumed at the lead mines, salt-works, &c. will afford a better market for the produce which the farmers may have to spare, for twenty years to come, than will probably be found in the sea ports.—Accept, sir, the assurance of my perfect regard and respect.

RUFUS EASTON.

## THE COURT MARTIAL.

Gen. Miller having arrived, the court-martial was organized this forenoon.—General Gaines gave up his sword, of course, to the judge advocate.

The charges and specifications, at full length, were read by the judge. They include accusations against Gen. Gaines' conduct at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Erie in 1814; at the former place for violating the law relative to transfers of officers from one corps to another, &c. &c. at the latter, for a great variety of offences, as, doing injustice to the meritorious, and rendering praise to those who had little or no merit; extolling some who were engaged but partially or not at all, and observing repeatedly a partial and unjust silence respecting officers and corps who had borne the brunt of battle, particularly the officers and men of the 19th infantry. His plans are impeached; he is accused of neglecting opportunities of destroying a crippled enemy, &c. and even of giving a false account of the works at Fort Erie. His dispatches are represented as grossly inaccurate, false and partial; and he denounced for premeditated wrong. One of the specifications affirms, that at Philadelphia, he confessed the injury done to major Trimble, &c. and promised to redress it, but subsequently aggravated the injury by failing in his promise.

To the usual question by the judge advocate, whether he pleaded guilty or not guilty, Gen. Gaines replied—"not guilty, as my act was well known."

The judge advocate remarked, that some of the alleged offences were of two years standing, previous to the order for a trial, and by law, the accused could not be tried and punished for such, except in circumstances where an earlier trial was unattainable, which did not appear to be the case in the present instance; but it was for the court to decide whether they would take cognizance of such charges.

Gen. Gaines addressed the court; declaring that he waived all objections, and wished an investigation. There was a combination formed against him; but he well knew that a base cabal could not stand before that honorable court. He wished to destroy it as soon as possible.

The court room was then cleared, that the court might make up their opinion upon points requiring secrecy.

Some of the charges are singular enough; others weighty, if true. However, it is not for us to give opinions.

This sketch is published only to satisfy curiosity. It is necessarily imperfect. But here we drop our curtain till the trial shall have been concluded.

Columbian.

It is really amusing to read the encomiums bestowed on Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins by persons whom we know are hostile to their election, & who would openly avow their hostility if a shadow of success or a gleam of hope existed.—They tell us, that Monroe is a consistent man, an amiable man, a very good man; but that he was improperly nominated; that Virginia dictates to the union—but, after all, that he possesses more public virtue and private sincerity than Madison. They said as much in favor of Madison when his first election was pending—but new claims and new favorites changed the tone when the second term had arrived, it was convenient then to say nothing favorable of him—it is at this time, to speak handsomely of Monroe—it may be prudent, hereafter, to denounce him. Such is the consistency, the camaleon-like policy of the day. This system of bending opinions to suit occasions, of shifting sentiments, to please favorites, of blowing hot and cold with the same breath, appear to be a leading propensity with a few characters in this state. Our ideas of sincerity and political honesty would lead us to declare, that we are not aware that one solitary fact exists which would give to Mr. Monroe a priority of claims or a superiority of virtue to Mr. Madison. We believe that Mr. Monroe himself indulges in no such comparison—and we are persuaded, that Mr. Monroe will be content and happy, if he can retire from office at the conclusion of his term with as much credit and public approbation as Mr. Madison will—he has answered all our expectations, and is worthy of imitation. It is not on the denunciation and ruin of one man that we wish to build the character and support of another—their separate merits both can be freely canvassed. Mr. Madison, as president, has done well. Mr. Monroe, when president, we hope, will do well. Our confidence in them both is equal. Mr. Madison has been the steady protector of the rights of the nation and the institutions of the people.—Mr. Monroe will have every inducement to pursue the same path—and the people, who know how to support and when to condemn, will always co-operate with him in advancing and perpetuating the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

The setting sun diffuses a warm ray of gratitude, and its rising beams will be the herald of hope and confidence.

National Advocate.

## FEDERAL ECONOMY.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS IN 1795.

The federalists frequently expatiate on what they term the folly and profligacy of the republican administration. But wherein consisted their wisdom and economy when they held the reins of power, and wielded the resources of the country? In what favourite legend of federal times shall we find on record that federalists have been peculiarly instrumental in advancing the glory and happiness of this nation?

Was it in the treaty made with Algiers, in September, 1795, by which the United States were obligated to pay to that power the amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in maritime stores, and in addition thereto, FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS PER ANNUM until the said treaty should cease to be valid?

Was it in the making a law, authorizing the president "to apply a sum not exceeding TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NINE DOLLARS, to the expenses which might have been incurred in any negotiations with the dey and regency of Algiers, beyond the sums previously appropriated"—was this a boasted specimen of federal economy? If this be economy according to the federal nomenclature, we will readily acknowledge that the Republicans could not lay claim to the possession of a single spark of this virtue.

Was federal economy evinced in presenting to the dey of Algiers the frigate Crescent, as an additional measure of pacification, the cost of which may be estimated at one hundred thousand dollars?

Was it an illustration of federal economy, to borrow the money necessary for these purposes of tribute, and the incidental expenses, of British subjects, at a loss of more than one eighth, (in addition to the interest on the whole amount) the rate at which our government bills were at that time received in London?

And to cap the climax of this affair with Algiers, was federal humanity exemplified in the tacit acquiescence of the government, in the face of all these presents, in the continuance of the practice of enslaving American citizens?

The expenses which this treaty brought upon the United States, amounted to not less than ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, as the public records will testify; and yet federalists unblushingly prate about the economy practised by them while in power, and the prodigality of the republicans since they obtained the ascendancy!

The republican administration, unlike their predecessors the federalists, make use of their maritime stores in a different and more honourable manner than the presenting them to the African powers, that they might be employed against our trade, and operate as weapons against ourselves, and the rest of the mercantile nations. They prefer the real protection of our own property and subjects, to treacherous friendship and that Punic faith of robbers. What the British lord Exmouth could not accomplish with twenty men of war, our gallant Decatur (the witness to the blue-lights at New-London) effected with four or five sail of vessels.

We have embraced the subject of the Algerine treaty, as a specimen, though not the most prominent one on record) of FEDERAL ECONOMY; and we shall with pleasure, as an act of justice to federalism, present a few more instances of their economy hereafter.

Del. Pat.

## TWO RIDERS ON ONE HORSE.

The talent of Federalists for Discovery has been long remarkable. It was great merit in Columbus to discover what no European had before known, or hardly dreamt of. What then must be that of Federalists, in discovering not only what others never saw, but never can see—that is, what they call *two on a horse*, or two democratic collectors in one port, with neither of them any thing to do.—Not that such a thing is impossible in itself; for we remember when there were sixteen useless federal Judges on the public horse at once, and did not quite break his back.

Among the many instances of foolish and ridiculous falsehoods in their pretended discoveries, some have such a studied opposition to truth, as if it was not sufficient that they should be merely untrue, but necessary that they should be the exact reverse of truth. At N. London, for instance, they have said there are two democratic collectors; when the truth is, there is but one, and he is a federalist! Lying has become so vital a part of Federalism, that we always think of the former when we hear the latter mentioned, as naturally as we think of leaves when he hear of a tree.—If the Republican Administration should ever become entirely depraved, and unworthy of the people's confidence, the federalists must, from that moment, if they would preserve their consistency, commence its warmest advocates, and praise it to the skies! The people have seen that the administration has been most violently abused when most deserving the confidence of the country; and so habituated are they to this, that nothing, probably, could rouse their jealousy towards it so effectually as any instance of approval of it by the federalists. Federalists, how happens it that you have never made this, among all your discoveries? Turn about and praise the administration; and if it is not absolutely impregnable it must fall.

Del. Watchman.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
September 4, 1816.

## GENERAL ORDER.

The following described uniform will be strictly adhered to by Cadets, in the service of the United States, and any deviation will be considered a military offence.

A Coat, of grey sateen, single breasted, three rows of eight yellow gilt bullet buttons in front, & button holes of black silk cord in the herring bone form, with a festoon turned at the back end; a standing collar to rise as high as the tip of the ear; the cuffs four inches wide, the bottom of the breast and the hip buttons to range. On the collar one blind hole of cord, four inches long with a button on each side. Cord holes in the like form to proceed from three buttons placed lengthwise on the skirts, with three buttons down the pleats. The cuffs to be indented, with three buttons and cord holes lengthwise on each sleeve, corresponding with the indentation of the cuff, in the centre of which is to be inserted the lower button.

Vests—Grey cloth for winter, single breasted, yellow gilt bullet buttons, and trimmed with black silk lace. For summer, white vest, single breasted, with white buttons, but without trimmings.

Pantalons—Grey cloth for winter, trimmed down the sides with black silk lace, and the Austrian knot in front; no buttons on the sides or at the bottom, but made with understraps. Russia sheeting or white jean for summer, without trimmings, the form the same as for winter.

The Jefferson shoe, rising above the ankle joint under the pantaloons.

Black silk stock.

Common round hat.

Cockade, black silk, with yellow eagle, to be worn at all times.

Sword, cut and thrust, yellow mounted, with a black gripe, in a frog belt of black Morocco, worn over the coat.

No dress resembling the military, without conforming to the regulation, will be worn on any occasion, excepting that, when attached to corps, cadets will wear the uniform of the company officers without epaulettes.

By order of the sec'y of war,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Sept. 9.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
September 4, 1816.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Promotions and appointments to fill vacancies in the army of the U. States, which have occurred since the first of August, 1816.

Corps of Artillery.

2d Lt. Francis O. Byrd, to be 1st lieutenant, 1816, vice Vandeventer, appointed major in the staff.

2d Lt. George D. Snyder, 1st Lt. 30th August, 1816, vice Robeson, appointed captain in the staff.

3d Lt. Thomas I. Baird, to be 2d Lt. 1st August, 1816, vice Mitchell, declined.

3d Lt. Jabez Parkhurst, to be 2d lieutenant, 30th Aug. 1816, vice Byrd, promoted.

3d lieutenant, Robert L. Armstrong, to be 2d Lt. 30th Aug. 1816, vice Snyder, promoted.

Capt. Wm. L. Robeson, appointed assistant dep. quarter master general, 30th August, 1816.

Post surgeon Walter V. Wheaton, appointed Surgeon of the 2d inf. 4th Sept. 1816, vice Baché, resigned.

Hospital surgeon's mate, William H. Buckner, appointed surgeon 4th inf. 4th Sept. 1816, vice Buck, resigned.

Charles Davies, appointed 2d Lt. corps of engineers, 31st August, 1816.

Britton Evans, appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d regt. of inf. 30th Aug. 1816.

Wm. Downey, appointed 2d lieutenant, 3th regt. of inf. 3d Sept. 1816.

Wm. Elgin, appointed 2d Lt. 8th regt. of inf. 3d Sept. 1816.

First lieutenant, Sackett, and 2d Lt. Strother, of the 4th inf. never having reported and joined their regiment, since the consolidation of the army, are considered out of service.

By order of the sec'y of war,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

## The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON in one day, via: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Hadaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not wait for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,  
ROBERT KEDDY,  
THOS. PEACOCK,  
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,  
JAS. MURDOCH.

april 30  
N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hill, running the same day of the Line of Stages. All so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

## Those Indebted

To the Editor of the STAR, whose accounts are of one year and upwards: standing, will take notice, that payment is expected without delay, or steps will be taken to compel the same.  
Sept. 10—3

## NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of Talbot county, I beg leave to inform the public, that I shall begin the collection on the 20th inst. and shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin, every Tuesday, where, it is hoped, gentlemen will be good enough to call and pay their respective assessments.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.  
August 16, (20)

## FOR SALE,

The fast sailing schooner Carroll of Carrollton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging, &c. at a reasonable price for Cash.

Also—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat.—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers.

ACTRIDGE SEARS, } Es'rs.  
JOHN SEARS, }  
WILLIAM SEARS, }  
of William Sears, dec'd

Poplar Island, Sept. 10—4

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late col. ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS, for articles purchased at Vendue, or in any other way, are called on to make immediate payments, as the Notes are now due. SAMUEL SMITH, esq. of Centerville, is authorized to receive the money due from persons residing in Queen Anne's County; all others will pay over to the subscriber.

ROBT. H. GOLDBOROUGH,  
Adm'r of Robt. L. Nicols, dec'd  
Sept. 10—4

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now offering

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas- Cambric dimities, calicoes, co's, gingham, French and India silks Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp'y bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton shawls, Fancy muslin and leno Seersucker and caradaries, muslins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marcellies vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c. shirtings.

They have also received a supply of  
**FRESH TEAS,**

And expect in a few days to receive  
**CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.**

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.  
Easton, June 4

## Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of PEARCE & SETH, at No. 6. Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.

NATHL. PEARCE,  
JAS. G. SETH.  
August 6. 13

## FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.  
April 9

## FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.  
Baltimore.

Aug. 29

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leaves Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Easton on Tuesday, the 27th ult. a Bay Horse, with a bridle and saddle nearly new; the horse about 14 hands high, the hair on the left side of the neck a good deal rubbed off with a yoke. The subscriber will give \$20 reward for the horse, saddle and bridle, or in proportion for the horse.

JOHN MERRICK, near Easton.  
Sept. 10—3



NEW-YORK SEPT. 9.  
IMPORTANT FROM CADIZ.

Capt. Roberts from Cadiz, has favoured us with the following interesting articles:

Cadiz, July 24.

A privateer called the Congress, commanded by a man named Almeida, belonging to Baltimore, under the flag of the insurgents of South America, has been off this place 25 or 30 days, and has made by report 24 prizes, the value of which is variously stated from \$300,000 to \$3,000,000 dollars. In the last 5 or 6 days 5 more privateers have made their appearance. On the 22d one of them, an hermabrig, attacked a ship bound to this place & then within sight of the city and after receiving and giving one fire sheered off. The ship had 3 killed and 6 wounded. Among the killed was a lieutenant of artillery, a passenger from Havana, who received a shot while in the act of putting fire to his gun. It is supposed the privateer lost many persons, as the ship fired a broad side into her as she was in the act of boarding, when she immediately sheered off. There was another ship in sight at the time. There are eight ships of the fleet from Havana now missing.

Mr. Ewing the American minister has arrived at Madrid, but has had no interview with the king as his majesty has gone to the Baths about 20 miles distant from Madrid for the benefit of his health.

On Monday 2000 troops entered the city, and on that night began to impress for the army. They got 800 men. The troops arrived under sealed orders, to be opened at 12 o'clock on Monday. It is supposed that similar orders have been forwarded to all other parts of the kingdom. There are many conjectures for what purpose these troops are raising. It is said that the Emperor of Austria has declared in favor of Charles IVth, and that he is determined to put him on the throne of Spain.

There was an impressment for sailors 10 or 15 days ago, when they took from 300 to 500 men. There is one 74, 2 frigates and 1 brig cruising off for the privateers.

List of part of the captures made by Almeida; a Xebec with 600 boxes sugar fr. Havana to Cadiz; brig Diamante 800 boxes do, given up and prisoners put on board; American ship Blooming Rose detained five hours and prisoners put on board; Catalan ship, with 1900 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz; ship San Leona, 3 to 400 boxes sugar, 50 cerosons cochineal, and 45,000 dollars; a ship of 300 tons from Havana to Cadiz with sugar and specie; brig St. Andero, 1600 boxes sugar, from Havana to Cadiz.

HUNTSVILLE, (M. T.) AUG. 17.

It is with regret we notice an unfortunate affair in the Cherokee nation, between some of the whites and the Indians. It is almost impossible, perhaps, to ascertain at this time, a correct statement of the facts, as the representation of the whites, differs materially from that of the Indians. The statement of the whites, is substantially as follows: That a man called Taylor, had rented from a member of the nation, called the Black Fox, a field—that several Indians came to his house, a few days before the accident alluded to, insulted his wife, and, as he was apprised by the Black-Fox, determined on killing them. Taylor and his wife escaped by flight; went to the house of captain James Burleson, (the father of Mrs. Taylor) and communicated what had occurred. Burleson, Taylor, and six others, went to the place before named, in the nation, found a number of Indians collected, and, through the Black Fox, requested an explanation of their late conduct. The Indians, in reply, raised a yell, and said fight. An attempt was then made by the whites to cut them off from their arms, as it is said, for the sake of mere security. This produced a conflict, which terminated in the death of two Indians.

Copy of a letter from colonel Richard Brown, (a Cherokee) to a gentleman in this place, dated,

Creek Path, Cherokee Nation, Aug. 12. Sir—I wish you to inform the commanding officer of your country, that there were two Indians killed by the whites on the 12th inst about 8 miles below the head of the Muscle Shoals. They were drinking, and went to the house of a negro who kept whiskey to sell and told him they wanted some—he started off—they called him, but he would not return; they then agreed to drink and pay for the whiskey. About sun set, while they were drinking, there came ten or twelve whites, together with the negro, on horseback, fired four guns, killed two Indians, and missed the other two. I have informed my men that they must not kill any white man, for all we want is satisfaction, and the way we want it is, by the laws of the United States—therefore, we wish the men who committed the murder, should be apprehended and kept, until the law have its course on them.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

This man, it is known, has fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J. worth 16 or 18,000 dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayre, of whom he purchased his farm—he said, when Mr. Bonaparte came to take possession of the place, he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged with his own hands unloading the furniture he had

brought. Something was said about sending for other hands; but he said No, every body worked in this country.

We have heard an anecdote of capt. Dacres, of the Guerriere, which we do not recollect to have seen in print. He had captured an American vessel and detained the captain on board, to whom he daily and almost hourly expressed his wish to fall in with an American frigate—but he, alas, had no hope that one of them would show their noses out of port while he was on the coast. When the Constitution hove in sight, and it was ascertained that she was a frigate, Dacres asked his prisoner what vessel he supposed it was, who commanded her, &c. Being told "captain of whom, however, he had no particular knowledge," the commander of the Guerriere said, "well, well; I'll introduce you to him, in about ten minutes after we get up with him, you shall be better acquainted." As the ships neared each other, Dacres invited the Yankee to stay on deck and see the fun—it will be over in a minute or two," said he, and then we'll go on board together. The other said he had no desire to be shot at for fun, and would raise below. He did so. After a little while the Guerriere fired—no gun was returned, and he felt miserable, she fired again with the like result, and the idea of another Chesapeake affair almost distracted him; she fired a third time, but her shot had hardly left the cannon's mouth, than it seemed to him (to use his own phrase) as if heaven and earth were coming together. Before he heard the thunder of the Constitution, limbs of men with shattered planks and spars, the cry of horror and the wreck of matter, thickened around him—the report instantly followed; and report succeeded report so rapidly, that all seemed mingled into one terrible sound! He recoiled himself away snugly to await the event—confusion reigned—mast after mast went over, with horrible crashings; the lee gun was fired, and he rushed on deck to hail the beloved flag of his country. There stood Dacres like Satan, contemplating the beauties of the heaven he had lost. The Yankee approached him, and politely requested the promised introduction to captain Hull. "Go to—," said the bully. The tone of victory was changed to that of gloomy despair.

The occasion is apt for another anecdote. When Decatur's fleet was passing Gibraltar for Algiers, &c. many persons went out to view them. "Suppose," said the captain of a British vessel of war to an American gentleman that stood beside him, "the Algerines were to capture your frigates." "That would be bad for England," replied the American—"Why so?" "Because, then, you would stand number three."

Weekly Register.

MONROE AND TOMPKINS.

The republican party of Pennsylvania, in defiance of the feeble and harmless exertions of federalism and faction, will give the Electoral Ticket, recommended by the Democratic members of the last legislature, a very large and respectable vote, a vote that will carry with it an imposing majority. But, while the republicans of this state stand firmly attached to Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins, they consider these gentlemen pledged to appoint no persons to office except they are friends to our republican form of government, and who supported the cause of the country, with open and manly firmness, in her late struggle with Great Britain. What right has a Hartford Conventionist to be fed and pampered by a republican administration. Why do republicans assiduously labour to insure the stability and continuance of Democracy, and place its advocates at the head of the nation?—Not, certainly, that federalists should reap the benefits of their indefatigable exertions; not certainly, that they themselves should go unbenefitted, and the enemies of the country be cherished at the national board. This has been too frequently a cause of complaint, under the present and late administration.

United States Direct Tax for 1815.

The collector of the first district of Pennsylvania (comprising the city of Philadelphia) has completed the collection of this tax, without the loss of one cent, and without any additional expenses other than he would have been entitled to, for the collection of the Internal Revenue alone; the Principal Assessor has already revised the Assessments and completed the Tax lists of the respective wards for 1815.

Messrs. Simon Gratz and Robert A. Caldwell, much to their honor came forward and relieved the delinquent proprietors of property sold and advertised, by the payment of about 240 dollars, being the whole amount that remained unpaid—to the Collector.

Looking over some late London papers, we notice Sir Sidney Bockwith as having been invested with the insignia of an order, in reward for meritorious services; if it was from the knight's services in the attack upon Crany Island, all we have to say is, that the reward has been bestowed for a very light service.

Norfolk Ledger.

IMPORTANT.

We understand that the commanding officer in the Mediterranean fleet has been authorised to notify the Dey of Algiers, that he must acknowledge the treaty or expect an immediate war. His refusal; we are informed, will amount to a declaration of hostilities.—Nat. Reg.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Court of Enquiry was convened at the request of capt. Lewis Warrington, of the navy, on board the U. S. ship Independence, on Tuesday the third inst. to ascertain the facts of the rencontre between the U. S. sloop Peacock, and the E. I. Co's cruiser Nautilus, which took place in the Straits of Sunday, on the 30th of June, 1815. The Court is composed of Comm. Bainbridge, President; Captains Jones and Morris, Members, and Geo. Blake, Judge Advocate.

NASHVILLE, AUG. 27.

THE GENERAL COURT MARTIAL,

Which was ordered to convene here on the 19th inst. for the trial of Brig. Gen. D. Bissell, of the 1st Infantry, and Col. R. C. Nicholas, of the 7th Infantry, have as yet made no progress in the investigation of the business for which it was ordered.—We believe the want of a sufficient number of members to constitute the court is the cause.

REPUBLICAN STAR,  
OR  
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1816.

We this morning complete the publication of the Laws of the United States passed at the first session of the Fourteenth Congress.

FOR THE STAR.

The Committee from Kent and Queen Ann's counties, appointed for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to be supported by the Democratic Republicans of said counties, as an Elector of President and Vice President, met according to adjournment, at Church Hill, on the 9th inst. when

PHILEMON B. HOPPER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and

WILLIAM LIVES, Esq. appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the members of this Committee have unlimited confidence in the patriotism, integrity, and political firmness of Mr. BENJAMIN MASSEY, of Kent county, and do respectfully recommend him to the unanimous support of the Democratic Republicans of Queen Ann's and Kent counties as an Elector of President and Vice President.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, & published in the Republican Star at Easton.

P. B. HOPPER, Chairman.

Attest,

W. LIVES, Secretary.

FOR THE STAR.

DENTON, SEPT. 10TH, 1816.

In pursuance of public notice, the Republicans of Caroline this day met in Denton for the purpose of selecting a suitable person to run as a candidate for the next General Assembly in place of Montgomery Denny, Esq. deceased.

Mr. SOLOMON BROWN was requested to take the Chair, and

Mr. JOHN BROWN was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, Col. ROBERT ORRELL was then fixed upon as a proper and suitable character to run as a candidate for the said purpose.

The following resolves were then submitted and adopted.

Resolved, That this meeting do agree unanimously to support the election of Col. ROBERT ORRELL, and do hereby recommend him to the support of the Republican voters of Caroline county generally, as being worthy of their trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be attested by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Editor of the Star for publication.

SOLO. BROWN, Chairman.

Jno. Brown, Sec'y.

PLEASING AND JINGLING NEWS.

It is, we understand, in the contemplation of the Brokers of this city, to cease buying and selling small silver coin. We hope we are not misinformed. There has also been an application to the leading Butchers on the subject, and they have agreed, at an early day, to cease taking any paper money of a less sum than 25 cents. We hope the Market Women will also come to a similar determination. This done, and the public will at once have in circulation small change, which the most ignorant can read. The fact is, there is now no inducement to keep back specie; for yesterday, dollars were sold at 2 per cent, and thus will not bring more than one per cent. Thus, Trade, even in the precious Metals, will regulate itself. The late high price of Specie has brought into market an immense quantity, and it must, in a few days, be at par.

N. Y. Gazette.

The New York Gazette complains that the contents of the late Cork papers are very light. The Cork editors will probably bounce at such a heavy charge.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Representative to Congress,  
For Queen Ann's, Caroline and Talbot,  
Thomas Culbreth.

Calvert—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Sutton J. Wetms, John Gray,  
Daniel Kent, Isaac Rawlings.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. City of Baltimore,  
Edward Johnson.

Baltimore County,  
George Warner.

Harford—Delegates to the Assembly,  
John Glenn, Charles S. Sewel,  
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States,  
John Stephen.

Baltimore County—Delegates to the Assembly,  
George Hartman, Capt. Adam Showers,  
George Warner, Capt. Abraham H. Price.

Anne Arundel—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.

Washington—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Jacob Schenck, Edward G. Williams,  
John Bewley, George Meddick.

Prince George's—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. M'Eldey, Henry Culver.

F. Dick—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Paine S. Paine, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Cok John Cook, Jesse Singlet.

Calvert—Delegates to the Assembly,  
John Rath, Robert H. Archer,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

Talbot—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Edward Lloyd, Wm. Hayward, jun.  
Solomon Dickinson, Samuel Tenant.

Queen Ann's—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Robert Stevens, Kenney Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconkin, James Roberts.

Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States,  
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties,  
John Bennett.

Caroline—Delegates to the Assembly,  
Wm. Hardeste, Robert Orrell,  
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

Married—On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Abernethy, Mr. WILLIAM WALLACE, Merchant, to the sweet and amiable Miss KITTY LEWIS, both of this city. "Delays are dangerous." To prevent which the happy pair went through the whole ceremony of courtship, consent and marriage, in the short space of thirty minutes.

The wound was deep, 'twas death to tarry;  
To heal each wound, at once they marry.

"He being dead, yet speaketh." Heb. 11, 4.

Departed this life, the Rev. JESSE LEE, an Elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the house of Mr. Henry D. Sellers, in Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md.

This venerable Minister of the Gospel was born in the State of Virginia; he has been a witness of experimental religion about 43 years, 33 years of which time he has supported an acceptable standing in the Itinerancy.—He received his appointment from the last Baltimore conference to the City of Annapolis. On the 21st August he favored us with a visit at our Camp Meeting, near Hillsborough: on the 22d he preached to a serious and attentive congregation from 1 Pet. 2, 5, with considerable energy and usefulness: on the 24th he preached from 11 Pet. 3, 18, "But grow in Grace," to a very large and much affected auditory, which discourse closed his ministerial labors; on the same evening he was taken with a chill, which was succeeded by a high fever and sick stomach.—On Sunday morning the 25th, he was removed about a mile to the house of our respected friend with whom he died, where he received the strictest attention from the family and neighbors generally, and also the marked and indefatigable attention of Doctors Keene & Thomas. However, having finished his master's work, the kindness of friends & attention of physicians proved ineffectual in his case—he bore his affliction with exemplary patience and fortitude.

On Tuesday night, the 10th Sept. the symptoms of approaching dissolution were perceived by himself and all about him. It was then, that the excellency of religion was obvious to every spectator.—It being impossible to express the rapture of soul in which he met the King of Terrors, in language more explicit and more confident than his own, with pleasure we give his own expressions.—He called upon two persons present to hold up his dying arms, which heing done, he broke out aloud in the following language—"Shaking! Trembling! Dying! Glory! Glory! Jesus Reigns! Heaven is just before!" He continued in this happy frame of mind the night through and the following day with intervals of rapturing.—That night being informed by his physician that he might possibly live 12 hours longer, he was not dismayed, but gave directions for his brother to be informed of his happy death, and that he was fully satisfied with the good conduct of brother Sellers towards him, and took leave of his friends, pressing after which he spoke but little, but in Faith and Patience waited until about half past seven o'clock, P. M. when he expired with his eyes fixed on the prize!

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, 9th day of October next, 2 Feather Beds and Furniture, 3 Horses and Horse Cart, 2 Cows, 132 acres of Land, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, taken in execution as the property of Edward F. Barwick, to satisfy the claim of Vincent Clements, use of Jennifer S. Taylor, use of Saulsbury and Dwyer, use of Thomas Saulsbury. Sale to be given at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff.

Sept. 17—4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on THURSDAY, 10th day of October next, at the Nine Bridges, one House and Lot, taken as the property of James Carty, to satisfy the claim of James M'Guire, use of John W. Redding & Co. use of Joseph E. Brinard. Sale to be given at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff.

Sept. 17—4

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Monday morning, 9th inst. I received the following letter from col. Edward Lloyd, relative to a political discussion which from my invitation and his appointment of the day was to have taken place at Easton on the last Tuesday in this month. In coincidence with the request contained, I have determined to give it the "necessary publicity," and have therefore caused its insertion in the Monitor of Saturday last, and the Star of to day.

A. HANDS.

Wye House, Sept. 5th, 1816.

DEAR SIR,

The exertions which I made on Monday last, in speaking, &c. have disordered me very much, and as I can anticipate but little political advantage to either from the proposed discussion on the last Tuesday in this month, I have determined to abandon it; a personal respect for you has induced me to apprise you of my determination. You will do me the favor to give this the necessary publicity to prevent any disappointment; and your known candor induces me to believe that you will at the same time attach to my conduct correct and liberal motives.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD LLOYD.

Alexander Hinds, Esq.

Those indebted to the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot and Maryland Republican are informed that their accounts are left at the Star Office for collection.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE, Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y. Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19g

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

To rent for the ensuing year. This well known establishment is large and convenient, having good stabling and carriage house, (lately repaired) meat house, billiard room, and ice house, with a large garden, horse yard, and two wells of water.

This old established stand is equal, & perhaps the best in town, to a good tenant the rent will be very moderate.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.

Easton, Sept. 17—19g

PROPOSAL

BY ZEBULON HARMON, of Baltimore, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A FULL & COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR, BETWEEN THE U. STATES & G. BRITAIN: COMPRISING ALL THE VICTORIES & DISASTERS

ON THE LAND, ON THE SEA, & ON THE LAKES, Illustrated with Plates, representing the victories obtained by Jackson, Perry, &c.

Little need be said to recommend this work to the public: the manuscript has been examined by able judges, & pronounced to be written in a correct and masterly style. It has met with great encouragement from our most enlightened citizens, there having been several hundreds of copies subscribed for during the last four weeks.

CONDITIONS. This book will be well printed, on good paper, and strongly bound and lettered. It will contain above 300 pages, with plates, & delivered to subscribers at One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

\* Subscribers received at the Star Office, Sept. 17.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Camp Meeting, near Hillsborough, a large dark brown MARE, has a young look, but is about 11 or 12 years, never been dock'd. Whoever discovers the said mare and will direct me a line to Wye Mill, shall receive a liberal reward.

RICHARD SKINNER.

Sept. 17—3

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of twelve years, POPLAR ISLAND, the property of Charles Carroll, Esq.—Any person desirous of having this Lease, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber.

JOHN L. KERR.

Easton, Aug. 20 (aug. 27)

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the Fountain Inn Tavern, in Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 16

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early day, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL BARNES, Junr. who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'x.

July 16

RUNAWAYS.

SUCK, a dark black woman, 27 years old, upright, middle size, eyes show pretty much the white; on a close view, a scar, (as from a burn) appears on her right cheek, near the corner of the mouth. She also took with her, her daughter Sarah, a black, 5 1 2 years old, and her son Jim, a very light black, 1 year old. Reward for the 3, \$80.

SUCK RICHARDSON, a very light black, 13 years old, upright, and rather tall, and slim, active walk, heavy large full eyes; her mother lives with Mr. Jas. Buchanan, a few miles from Chester-Town. Reward \$50.

KIT, not a deep black, 18 years old, moderate height, neither thick nor thin, black high shoulders, narrow hips, head sunk between the shoulders, small eyes, which are frequently cast downward and upward, as though in aid to look one steadily in the face; his head inclines toward his breast, and he looks under his brow. He has, therefore, a speaking, cunning look. He steps long and quick, with a lean forward. Reward \$100.

NAN, a deep black, 41 years old, common size, broad part of the head grey, round which she usually wears a handkerchief. She carried off her son and daughter. Reward \$60.

BET, her daughter, a deep black, near 12 years old, large mouth and lips, big teeth, often displayed to view, high forehead, speaks thick, with a soft voice, in a high pitch. Make, rather thick and short, above the elbow of her arm is a large deep scar. Reward \$50.

JIM, her son, a deep black, near 17 years old, pretty tall, inclining to a big clumsy make, carries himself upright, thick lips, shows his teeth, large eyes, soft voice and manner, deliberate and slow in speaking, with an air of dullness and simplicity. Reward \$100.

The foregoing rewards will be given by the subscriber to the person who shall apprehend and secure any of them in such manner as he may come into possession of them again.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.

Island, Wye River, Sept. 17.

FOR SALE,

On a credit of 9 months, a valuable Negro woman, accustomed to cooking, and washing and ironing. She is now about 32 years old and has a young female child about 12 months old.

Apply at this Office.

Sept. 10—3



(Continued from first page.)

the commissioner of the general land office; fix the compensation of the deputy surveyors, chain carriers, and axemen: *Provided*, That the whole expense of surveying and marking the lines shall not exceed three dollars for every mile that shall be run, surveyed and marked.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the surveyor of the lands of the United States appointed in pursuance of this act, shall be allowed an annual compensation of one thousand dollars, and shall be entitled to receive from individuals the following fees, that is to say: for recording the surveys executed by any of the deputies, at the rate of twenty-five cents for every mile of the boundary line of such survey, and for a certified copy of a plat of a survey in his office, twenty-five cents; and that all the plats of survey, and all other papers and documents pertaining, or which did pertain to the office of the surveyor general under the Spanish government within the limits of the territory of Missouri, or to the office of principal deputy surveyor for said Territory, or pertaining to the office of surveyor general, or to any office heretofore established or authorized for the purpose of executing or recording surveys of lands within the limits of the territories of Missouri and Illinois, shall be delivered to the surveyor of the lands of the United States, authorized to be appointed by this act; and any plat of survey duly certified by the said surveyor shall be admitted as evidence in any of the courts of the United States or territories thereof.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act entitled "an act extending the powers of the surveyor general to the Territory of Louisiana and for other purposes," passed February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and six, as provides for the appointment of a principal deputy surveyor, and so much of any act of Congress heretofore passed as is repugnant to, or inconsistent with any provision of this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Making further provision for settling claims to lands in the territory of Illinois.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That every person, and the legal representatives of every person, who, before the fifth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, settled on and improved any tract of land reserved for the use of schools or seminaries of learning, and who, had not the same been reserved, would have had the right of pre-emption within the tract of country set apart by the third section of the act of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location, shall be, and they hereby are authorized and allowed, until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to enter the same, for purchase, with the register and receiver of public monies of the land office at Kaskaskia; and it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to enter the same for purchase, according to the provisions of this and the said recited act: *Provided*, That such person or persons shall not have entered, in right of pre-emption, other lands in lieu thereof, in virtue of the third section of an act to amend the aforesaid act, passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the register and receiver of public money shall have power, and they are hereby authorized to select any other vacant and unappropriated lands within the tract set apart to satisfy confirmed claims as aforesaid, in lieu of such of the lands formerly reserved for a seminary of learning, & for the support of schools, as have been appropriated in satisfaction of ancient grants or confirmed improvement claims, or as shall be entered in right of pre-emption, according to the provisions of the preceding section of this act: *Provided*, That the lands thus to be selected shall be taken as near adjacent to those in lieu of which they are selected as an equal quantity of land of like quality can be obtained, and shall be reserved and appropriated for the same purpose.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, respecting the settlers on the fractional sections and quarter sections within the aforesaid reserved tract, shall extend to all other settlers on the fractional section or quarter sections within the Kaskaskia district.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the claims filed in the name of the original claimants, or their heirs, not exceeding four hundred acres, contained in a list transmitted to the commissioner of the general land office, Michael Jones, register and S. Bond, receiver of public moneys of the land office of the district of Kaskaskia, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and they hereby are confirmed to the original claimants, or their heirs: *Provided*, that the said claims hereby confirmed, be, and they

hereby are deemed and taken to be unlocated claims, and they shall not in any wise defeat or interfere with locations made in virtue of other authorized claims on lands improved by the said claimants or others.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the claimants whose claims are confirmed by virtue of the fourth section of this act, and all others lawfully holding confirmed unlocated claims for lands within the tract reserved by the before recited act of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be allowed until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, to register the same; and the said claims shall be receivable in payment for public lands, within the said reserved tract, conformably with the provisions of the last above mentioned act, and of the present act, any time prior to the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons or their legal representatives, entitled to the right of pre-emption of lands within the boundary specified in the before recited act, of the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, which lands have not been surveyed under the authority of the United States, shall be, and they hereby are allowed a further time for making their entries with the register of the land office, until the lands upon which they have respectively settled and improved shall be surveyed by the United States, and until the expiration of six months next thereafter.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every person and the legal representative of every person, whose claim to a tract of land within the Illinois territory is confirmed by this or any former act, and who has not previously obtained a patent for the same from the governor either of the territory north west of the Ohio, or of the Indiana territory, shall, whenever his claim shall have been located and surveyed, be entitled to receive from the Register of the Land Office at Kaskaskia a certificate stating that the claimant is entitled to receive a patent for such tract of land by virtue of this act, for which certificate the Register shall receive one dollar; and which certificate shall entitle the party to a patent for the said tract, which shall issue in like manner as is provided by law for lands purchased of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

Supplement to the act, entitled "an act regulating and defining the duties of the judges of the territory of Illinois; and for vesting in the courts of the territory of Indiana, a jurisdiction in chancery cases, arising in the said territory."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That when a new county shall be established in the territory of Illinois by the legislature thereof, such new county shall be attached to the judicial circuit from which the largest portion thereof is taken; and it shall be the duty of the judges allotted to such circuit, in pursuance of the act to which this is a supplement, to hold courts in such new county twice in each year, at such time and place as the legislature of the territory may designate.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any judge in the said territory shall be unable to hold the courts within the circuit to which he is allotted, by reason of any disability, it shall be the duty of the judge allotted to the circuit nearest thereto, to hold the courts in such circuit, until the disability of the judge allotted to the circuit shall be removed, or (in case of death or resignation of a judge) until a successor is appointed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge of any circuit within the said territory shall have power to appoint a clerk to each court within his court [circuit] and to fill any vacancy occasioned by the death or resignation of the clerk.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any person charged with felony, shall be committed to prison in any county within the territory aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the governor of the territory to issue his writ, directed to the judge allotted to the circuit including the county where such accused person may be committed, commanding him to hold a court of oyer and terminer, for the trial of the accused; and it shall be the duty of the judge to whom such writ is directed, to hold the court at the courthouse of the county, at such time as may be specified in such writ; and all process issued, or proceedings had before the writ shall be issued, shall be returned to the said court of oyer and terminer.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act and the act to which this is supplemental, shall be and remain in force until the end of the next session of the legislature of the said territory, and no longer, and the legislature of the said Territory, shall have power and authority to make laws, in all cases, for the good government of the Territory aforesaid, not repugnant to the principles and articles of the ordinances and to organize the courts of the said Territory, and prescribe the times and places of their session.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the general court of the territory

of Indiana be, and it is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise chancery powers as well as a common law jurisdiction, under such regulations as the legislature of said territory may prescribe.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### AN ACT

For the relief of certain purchasers of Public Land in the Mississippi Territory.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That every person who, since the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and prior to the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, had purchased any tract or tracts of public land in the Mississippi territory, not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, unless the tract purchased be a fractional section or sections, or fractional sections classed with an entire section, and whose lands have not already been actually sold or reverted to the United States for non-payment of part of the purchase money, shall be allowed the further time of two years and eight months from and after the expiration of the present period already given by law for completing the payment of the said purchase money; which further term of two years and eight months shall be allowed only on the condition, that all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall have been paid on or before the time shall have expired for completing the payment of the purchase money: *Provided*, That in all cases in which the time for completing the payment of the purchase money have expired, or shall expire, before the first day of July next, the interest may be paid on or before that day. But in case of failure in paying either the arrears, or the residue of principal with the accruing interest, as is herein provided, the tract of land shall forthwith be advertised and offered for sale, in the same manner, and on the same terms as is directed by law in case of lands not paid for within the limited term, and shall revert in like manner, if the sum due with interest be not at such sale, bidden and paid. And in cases where any tract or tracts of lands in said Territory, not exceeding, in the whole, 640 acres, unless the tract be a fractional section or sections, or fractional sections classed with an entire section have, since the first day of October last reverted to the United States for default of payment, the original purchaser may again enter the same tract or tracts at the price at which such tract or tracts were originally sold; and all monies which such original purchaser may have paid shall be replaced to his credit by the receiver of public monies for the district in which the land may be, and such repurchasers shall be allowed the same benefit of the extension of the time of payment created by this act, as though no such reversion had occurred: *Provided*, That such original purchaser shall make to the proper officer such application for such re-entry as is required by law for the entry of lands on or before the first day of July next, and that the land so reverted shall not have, then been previously re-sold.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

April 24, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

#### Treasury Department.

August 22, 1816.

*Notice is hereby given*, that funds have been assigned for the payment of the Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, at the times hereinafter specified: that is to say:

1. The Treasury Notes, which became due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the 1st day of October next.
2. The Treasury notes, which became due as aforesaid, in the month of January, February, March, April, May and June 1815; to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said Treasury notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New-York, on the days respectively above specified; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

*And notice is hereby further given and repeated*, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, as follows, that is to say:

1. The Treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.
2. The Treasury notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And the said Treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of Loans in the several states, are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

September 3—8

#### AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

#### LANDS FOR SALE.

In virtue of the last Will and Testament of Henry Kennard, late of Kent County, deceased, appointing the subscribers Trustees, to sell the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, for the payment of his debts.

*Notice is hereby given*, that the subscribers will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the first day of October next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, all the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, deceased, lying and being in Worton Hundred, and Worton Point, in Kent County, containing four hundred and fifty to five hundred Acres of Land, which is well timbered, and has valuable meadows on the same. The said estate will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit purchasers. A credit will be given of three years, from the first day of January next, bearing interest from that time, one third payable Annually. The purchaser or purchasers will have the liberty of seeding Wheat this Fall, and possession will be given the first of January next, if not before. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known, on the day of sale.

JAMES M. ANDERSON, Trustee.

WILLIAM HARRIS, Trustee.

Chester Town, Sept. 10—3

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of four writs of *fias*, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, for Cash only, on Wednesday the 2nd of October next, past, of three tracts of Land, called Fox Hill, Brotherhood—and Porters Lodge, lying and being in Queens-Anns County, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres as per plat, the property of Moses Ruth, sold to satisfy the claims of Christopher Ruth, James C. Rochester and Richard J. Jones, sale to commence at eleven o'clock and attendance given on the premises by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queens-Anns County.

Sept. 10—4

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 10, 1816.

*THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE*, That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818; within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months on advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of insuring the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depositions of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.

July 11, (16) 11

#### FOR RENT,

A small dwelling house, on the corner of Harrison and Goldsborough streets. For further particulars apply to

MARY TRIPPE.

Sept. 10—6

#### Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 27th day of Aug.

1816. A. D. 1816.

On application of JOHN DOUGLASS, executor of Joseph Douglass, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I, L. S. I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office attixed, this 27th day of August, anno domini, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

#### In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That 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 March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1816.

JOHN DOUGLASS, ex'or of Joseph Douglass, dec'd.

Sept. 10—5

#### 500 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the prison in Chillicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias James Essex Crosby, Sterling, he is about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a Clothier, can work at Carding or any employment in manufactures, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed, came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said James Essex, alias James Essex Crosby, Sterling, was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. His partner, who calls himself THOMAS NOBLE, alias THOMAS W. NOBLE, is now in prison, on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

JOHN HAMM, Marshal of Ohio District, Zanesville, Ohio, July 25.

\* \* Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week, for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Sept. 10—6

#### 150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Anns county, Md. the following described negroes.

Negro SIMON, aged about 39 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, small nose, and very red eyes, a down look when spoken to, and wears his wool in long plats before and behind; he took with him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing not recollected.

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand between the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes. The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under a pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.

august 20

#### One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Dewey, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lips, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good water and cook, and delights much in that employment, and carried with him sundry clothing of nankin; and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John McIntire, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Speedin, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$30 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home to

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

june 18

#### NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, on the 22nd July last, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself JURETT, she is about 25 years of age, five feet high, has lost several of her upper front teeth; had on when committed a country tow linen shift and frock, a pair of old shoes, a coarse muslin handkerchief tied round her head, says she was sold by a Mr. John Darby, of Ann Arundel County, in this State, to some Georgia traders, and that she left them near Richmond, on their way out. The owner is desired to come and release her otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sh' of Frederick county, Md.

aug. 14, (sept. 3.)—8

#### WAS COMMITTED

To the jail of Talbot county, Md. on the 21st of July last, as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of LARKYOT; says she was sold by Mrs. Fraize, of Baltimore, to Mr. Stapleton, of South Carolina—she is about 20 or 21 years of age, dark mulatto, 4 feet 11 1/2 inches high, her clothing when committed was a black cambric frock. Her owner is desired to come & release her, otherwise she will be sold according to law for her prison fees.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh' of Talbot county, Md.

august 6

#### HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office, may 7





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning, by  
**THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

**THE TERMS**  
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.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

#### APPALACHICOLA.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability at New Orleans to the Editor of the Weekly Register, and details a very interesting event; with a request that I would use the facts to "make out a narrative in my own language," knowing how zealous I am "for the glory of our gallant little navy." But I have preferred to give it in his own words; lest, in attempting to amend, I might injure the "unvarnished tale."

"The gentleman well observes, 'had this thing happened during the war, it would have resounded from one end of the continent to the other, to the honor of those concerned in it; for it yields in gallant and daring complete success to no incident that happened in the late contest.'"

"Ever since the declaration of war, in 1812, the disaffected negroes have been running away to a place called *Appalachicola*.—I believe, even before the event alluded to took place, a Col. Nichols, of infamous memory, (no doubt you recollect him) met a number of them in the neighborhood of Pensacola, having, with a Capt. Woodbine, of equal celebrity, after surveying the country, fixed upon a spot on the River just mentioned, as a proper place for a fortification; and to which, from its contiguity to Georgia, the Carolinas, Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, they could rendezvous without much inconvenience.—The place was, in consequence, fortified with all due care, and according to the most approved modern method; and the batteries mounted with 4 long 24 pounders, 6 long 6's, a 4 pounder field piece and a 5 1-2 inch howitzer, well stored with all the munitions of war, and considered as almost impregnable from the difficulty of getting battering artillery to bear upon it. After the peace it was given up by the British to the negroes & Indians, as it stood, with all its stores of artillery, arms and ammunition: Col. Nichols only demanding an oath, that they would never permit a white man, except an *Englishman*, to approach it, or leave it active. Since when it had become a great nuisance, not only as a harbor for the hostile Indians, but for all the discontented negroes in the country, whose desertions were frequent. In consequence of the hostile attitude lately assumed by some of the Indians, it was found necessary to forward provisions and munitions of war to our army on the head waters of this River, and this could only be done by passing the fort which, it was understood, the negroes would not suffer any vessel to do.—Application was made to the commandant at Pensacola for permission to ascend the River, it being within the Spanish territory; this was granted, and two of our gun vessels, under the command of sailing masters Loomis and Basset, reached the mouth of the River on the 10th of July, with their convoy, two small schooners. On nearing the fort, a boat and a watering party, with a midshipman, Mr. Lufborough, of Georgetown, and 4 men, were cut off and all murdered but one, who escaped by swimming. This was an act that could not be passed over, and it was determined to destroy the fort, if possible. Our vessels were ordered to co-operate with the army. I am sorry to say they received no support whatever, and that, on the contrary, they were dissuaded from attempting to pass or destroy the fort, as being impracticable from the size of their guns, only 12 pounders and but two of them.—Not disheartened, however, our gallant little band, less than 50 in number, all told, began to warp up, every now and then throwing a shot to ascertain their distance correctly—the negroes firing their large guns, but evidently without skill. As soon as they found their shot reach the village in the rear of the fort, they determined, as they say, to see if they could not make a bonfire, having previously cleared away their coppers to heat the shot, neither of them having a furnace. It seems somewhat extraordinary, and almost miraculous, but the very first shot fired by Mr. Zassett, a judicious, cool and very promising officer, who commanded gun vessel No. 154, entered their principal magazine and blew up the fort! The concussion was felt at Pensacola, a distance of 60 miles. The fort contained about

300 negroes and 29 disaffected Indian warriors with their families—270 were killed, and the remainder all mortally wounded; only 8 escaped unhurt. Both the principal leaders of the negroes and Indians were made prisoners—on examining them, it appeared that one of the unfortunate sailors was made a prisoner, but only to expiate a more dreadful death—he was tarred and burnt alive!—When this was known, the two chiefs were seized upon by the friendly Indians, who scalped them and executed them on the spot—a terrible, but just act of retributive justice.—They fought under the *British Jack*, with the red or bloody flag. In the fort there were nearly 3000 stand of British arms, in fine order, never used or opened; about 500 carbines, between 800 and 1000 pairs of pistols, 500 steel scabbard swords, and an immense quantity of British uniform clothing, amounting in the whole, to about 300,000 dollars worth of property—there was also 500 kegs of powder secured, which had been stored in the village outside the fort.—You will have gathered, probably, from the foregoing, that the two gun vessels were simply to convey the provisions, &c. to the army, and co-operate with the army, if necessary.—You will also have perceived that they received no aid whatever from the land troops, other than that they confined the negroes in the fort, during their getting up with the gunboats. Col. Clinch, who, it seems, commanded the troops, made an agreement with the Indians, to give them all the plunder, except the cannon and balls, that they might capture; but surely he had no right to give away that taken by the gallantry of a separate and distinct corps. Yet such is the fact, that the Indians have borne off nearly the whole; a remnant only is left.

"The merits of this transaction, as it regards the navy, in a few words, are these:—surmounting the difficulties of a navigation to which they are entire strangers—approaching a fort, whose guns were not only double their own in number, but also twice their calibre, with 8 times their force in men; and destroying a fort, that had cost the English so much time and more money to erect, in the space of 15 or 20 minutes from the first shot, without any other aid than their own resources afforded; and without the loss of a single man, the unfortunate capture of the boat before mentioned being excepted.

"It will, among other of its effects, strike terror into the Indians.—It was their denser resort in all desperate cases. From the quantity of arms left in the fort, I am clearly of opinion that they were designed as a continual supply for the Indians, or as a secure depot by the British in any future transaction against us in this quarter.

"They are, however, happily frustrated, and I think, if they should ever have the temerity to visit us again, they will meet with a repulse similar to that of the 8th of January."

FROM THE AMERICAN CENTINEL.

#### MISREPRESENTATION OF OUR COUNTRY.

The gross manner in which this country has been misrepresented in Europe, particularly in Great Britain, has been productive of benefits as well as disadvantages; and has occasioned the actions of our army, navy and militia, during the late war, to be regarded with a degree of astonishment by the people of the old world that could not be accounted for in any other manner. Our "fire built ships" have dispelled the magic charm of invincibility that was thrown around the navy of that nation, which looked down with contempt upon our infant republic, and seemed to think that a degree of success, which seldom has attended a country so steadily as herself, placed her above the reach of human power. The success of British arms in Spain and France, seemed to have made that government believe, that it was only necessary to show a few of their red coats to the raw and undisciplined army and militia of America, and victory was certain. So perfectly did this infatuated nation seem to have been deceived by the reports of her agents, whom corruption of lavished treasure taught to falsify our country, that she gave to the authors of the most wild and extravagant tales, the highest rewards, and the troops and vessels of the United States had the advantage of finding a course of conduct generally exist among the British, founded on the fatal error of despising their enemy; the pernicious effects of which were exhibited by repeated defeats. The numerous and brilliant victories of the Americans seemed, towards the close of the war, to have made a deep impression on the navy and army of Britain, particularly the former.—But, fortunately for us, the enemy passed in the usual manner from one extreme to another, and they occasionally appeared to be vanquished by their terrors, before the engagement commenced. The termination of our glorious war in so honorable a

peace, may, in some measure, be ascribed to the above causes, which no doubt, contributed in no small degree to the depression of British courage.

Europe, which had seen the almost unparalleled success of British arms and British gold in the world, looked with amazement at the splendid achievements of the Americans, and the frequent decided and bloody victories over those troops and commanders, who seemed to have been born for victory, and who spread devastation, terror and destruction wherever they appeared among them. Respect for the infant nation, which they regard as almost surpassing the bounds of human prowess, was the natural consequence; a respect which, in candor, the American citizen must admit, is excessive, although his heart swells with pride and glows with feeling, at the brilliancy that surrounds the character of his country. The transition from one extreme to another is by no means difficult, indeed it seems natural to persons who are fond of extreme, to pass from one to the other with the same facility that a pendulum, after arriving at one extremity of an oscillation, vibrates to the other. The general diffusion of a correct and honorable account of these United States, appears, of great importance to the happiness and prosperity; quiet and peace of our republic, and would, no doubt, contribute greatly to the satisfaction of Europe, and to the interest of many of her redundant manufacturers and farmers.—Under these impressions it is a matter of sincere self-gratulation for us to understand, that some gentleman from France of the greatest erudition and talents are about to establish a press, to be edited in the French & English languages, one of the great objects of which is to diffuse correct information respecting this country, through the different nations of Europe. The evident tendency of such a work will be to raise the American character; to attract to our shores distinguished and useful citizens in the sciences, arts, manufactures & agriculture of Europe. The widest field for European enterprise is open in the United States. From Maine to New Orleans, almost every climate is offered for the introduction of every article of cultivation known in the different nations of the old world. The cultivation of the vine, the olive, and all the different articles of agriculture, and the manufacture of the oil and various wines, &c. that are to be found in the different nations, by a skillful selection from our different climates, & may be transferred, established, & domesticated in America. This country is blessed by nature with more extensive advantages than any other; and the admirable system of her civil and political institutions, are eminently calculated to insure happiness and comfort to all who reside within the protection of her laws and the limits of her territories. To be known and understood are only necessary to insure to us the introduction of the most extensive improvements from Europe, and an influx of valuable artisans and cultivators, who in the course of a few years would add greatly to the wealth and already eminent advantages of the country. When we shall be properly known and duly estimated by the world, our prosperity and peace will be little interrupted by unjust attacks and unprovoked collisions. The nations of the world, perceiving that the republic pursues an enlightened, liberal, and generous policy towards them, will feel no disposition to interfere with her arrangements of business or government, and we shall be permitted to live in friendship with other countries, & happy and contented among ourselves.

CAIUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

#### THE NAVAL DEPOT.

No. I.

Is this Republic no political maxim is more universally received, or durably engraven on the public mind, than that after a well disciplined militia, a naval force is the best means of defence we can make use of against our enemies. The many laws recently passed, on the subject of the navy, shew the settled determination of Congress to increase our naval power to the whole extent of our means. When, therefore, we take into view this state of the public opinion, and the consequent dispositions of the government, together with the rapid increase of the population and wealth of this nation, it is apparent that many years will not elapse before we have a very considerable maritime force—and that whatever situation may be selected as the naval depot, will become the Brest or Portsmouth of the United States; that is, it will become a strongly fortified harbor, containing extensive docks for refitting and cleaning our ships of war, ample arsenals, stores and store houses for their supply, naval work-shops, houses for the accommodation of the artificers and workmen, and a sufficient garrison for the defence of the fortifications. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy

to the Senate, relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, made at their last session, he states that "the importance of a permanent naval establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country."—And further on, he explains in some measure the view the government then had of the principal naval harbor or depot, before the actual depth of the harbors of our principal sea-port towns was ascertained in the following words:—"The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger ships, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all important materials for the armament and equipment of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force."

Now, as from the small depth of the water in our sea port towns, and the obstructions of ice and difficult navigation, it will become necessary to select some harbor, possessed of the necessary conveniences for a naval depot, to be a permanent establishment, in all respects suitable and worthy of our future naval destinies, my purpose is to enter into the examination of the nature and effect of such an establishment, situated at the mouth of Potomac River, provided that should be the spot selected by the competent authorities. The accumulation of buildings for the public purposes mentioned, and for the officers and agents of government, to say nothing of the little local sources of increase, would soon establish a town; a town of immense consumption and expenditure, but without commerce. Let us examine what would be the effect of such a town and establishment on the agriculture of all that tract of finely situated land on both shores of the Potomac, from its mouth to the Falls. What would be the effect on the commerce on the District of Columbia, and on the commerce of Baltimore?—What would be the effect of such an establishment in affording protection to the inland commerce of the hundred armed Chesapeake, & the whole exposed shores of Maryland, not to take into account its equal benefit to Virginia? How deeply is Baltimore interested in such an establishment? How deeply is Maryland interested in obtaining protection for her exposed counties? What would be its effect in guarding the capitol and centre of this rising empire? These are considerations sufficiently broad and weighty to deserve the attention of the thinking portion of every class in the community, and more especially of all whose duty it is to watch over and to foster the interests and welfare of the State of Maryland. I shall endeavor to submit a few of my reflections on the above subjects, for the purpose of awakening the public to what I conceive a matter of more importance than seems to be generally imagined.

Before I proceed to the consideration of the above enquiries, it may be useful to premise that the establishment of the principal depot at the mouth of Potomac, would not interfere with the building yard at Washington; because it is important, and no doubt desirable to the government and Board of Commissioners, who reside at Washington, that as much of the construction of our ships as possible should be carried on under their immediate inspection. The site at the mouth of Potomac would, on the contrary, subserve the convenience of the navy board, by enabling them to complete the equipment of our large vessels, built at Washington, which could not be done there for want of sufficient depth of water.—Nor do I imagine that this site of the principal depot would make it necessary to suppress the yard at Norfolk or Gosport, as that at all times would be an useful appendage to the principal depot, for the collection of the many valuable naval materials in its vicinity, and for affording other naval advantages, for which that place is admirably adapted. In the sequel, I will treat more at large upon the enquiries above suggested, and conclude by showing the advantages and disadvantages of the harbours that have been supposed to afford proper sites for the naval depots, and by showing why I think the mouth of Potomac is the most proper place.

SYLVANUS.

FROM THE AURORA.

#### BATTLE OF WATERLOO.

Mr. Duane,  
I am one of those who meddle little or nothing with politics, yet I have my opinion; and one of the strongest desires of my heart, is, that equal rights and genuine liberty, founded on such laws and regulations as shall best secure religious and civil rights should prevail—those rights which the Great Author of beings designed for his creature, man.

The battle of Waterloo, of which England boasts so much, and in which much of her best blood flowed like rivers of purple, was, in my opinion the death blow to her standing, as a first rate power in Europe. I am no prophet, but I believe, that with all the glory she there obtained, she fell to raise no more. With a population so small, territory so confined, and agriculture so fertile sufficient to support the hungry mouths of her subjects, nothing could give her hopes of wealth and sufficiency but manufactures and commerce. It is these which raised her to her very exalted power, planned the nerve of the work money in her hands made her the greatest banker in the universe, though one of the most improvident that ever existed, and the most foolish of any age, the most lavish of her treasures and credit where they should have been withheld. What then has the battle of Waterloo done for her? What has all her money expended in France and against France done? It is true, confined a tyrant in St. Helena—a man whose success made him a good, when he might have been the greatest man (next to Washington) that ever lived, had not ambition ruined him and the country he governed. But if Bonaparte was ambitious, England by avarice has been equally, as culpable. She caught at substance and embraced a shadow—she too wanted glory, and she got it; but it has been on like an halo round the sun; her glory will disappear, while the sun, the true interests of mankind, will remain as permanent on earth as that luminary does in the heavens.

What now will become of her commerce and her manufactures? Will even conquered France, will Russia, will Germany, will even debased Spain, never attend to their own interests? Will they ever be tributary to England? No; they will, they can manufacture for themselves; they will have ships, they will have commerce—America has taught them that her navy, however proudly it formerly swept the ocean, is not always victorious; and that the sons of freedom can steer, and point the cannon as well & even better than the would-be lords of the waves. She goaded America into a war—she tried those she envied and despised, but at last found, that a strippling of the woods, who can take out a squirrel's eye from a tree & whose bosom beats high with liberty, can beat their best troops, though trained by a Wellington. She has taught us to manufacture for ourselves; and if every factory was burnt down in America, a stop could not be put to manufacturing, for almost every farm house on our happy shores is a manufactory of its own consumption; and so will Europe be, and that very soon.

The battle of Waterloo is driving thousands from England and Ireland, who expect that case, that comfort, which they cannot find at home—they are not disposed to labor forever to support a civil list unexampled in any age, a set of pensioners who seek their very blood at home, or pay taxes for wars which might have been avoided, and which has done the nation no good.

There was a time when they might have been the greatest and most beloved nation on earth; had they followed the advice of that great man, Dr. Price, a man so dear to every friend of liberty and who was so much esteemed and honored by the first American congress.—His advice would have saved the nation from a load of debt, and made them the honorable arbiters of the peace, happiness and liberties of Europe. England has now some kind of an alliance with France: in his day she might have had one with some of the best spirits of that country, men who loved liberty without licentiousness, & who anxiously looked to England for a neighborly supporting hand; and had she acceded, millions of men might have been preserved, and millions of money saved: her own people free from the pressure of shameful taxes, and the blood-thirsty tyrants who succeeded the first revolutionists been kept in their proper place; yes, all this England might have done had it not been for the madness of her Pitts and her Burkes—they preferred the German alliance, the bane of England—and Waterloo had closed the scene.

Americans, here is a lesson for you! look at it and consider that you too have had glory in war: be humble, keep down your civil list to its proper place.

AMERICANUS.

#### NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL BRADY, Jun., who is authorised by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'rx.

July 16

SLATES & BLANK BOOKS,  
For sale at the Star Office.



## The Candidates for the Presidency.

The venerable Monroe, and the well-tried democrat Tompkins, have been nominated by the republican members of both houses of congress, as candidates for the support of our party, at the ensuing election, for president and vice-president of the United States. The democrat members of the legislature of Pennsylvania have approved the nomination, and have recommended an electoral ticket, formed by them at Harrisburg, to the support of the republicans in this state.

Every sincere and intelligent friend to our cause, must view with regret any effort to oppose the candidates nominated according to the usual course. No benefit can possibly arise from measures, which can only be regarded as tending to spread the unhappy division which exists among the democrats in this section of Pennsylvania, and to increase the evil by joining the smaller section with the disaffected branches of the same party in some of our sister states. As no republican candidates, but those already named, can have the smallest prospect of success, except by federal aid, some democrats may, perhaps, so far forget their principles, as to expect and wish support from our political enemies. This is an error of the most fatal character, and if unsuccessful, can only terminate in the destruction of a party, which is founded on principles dear to us all, and the disappointment of the supporters of measures which have effected its success. Before we encourage a course of conduct dangerous to the political consequence and to the very existence of the democratic party let us reflect maturely on the advantages and disadvantages likely to result from an opposition to the long established method of nomination. Let us compare the character of the venerable and respectable patriots recommended to our support with the services, talents, virtues, and political conduct of those whom we are desired to prefer, out of the usual manner, and at this late hour. The most prominent individual, who is now proposed as a rival candidate by some of the members of our party, is Mr. De Witt Clinton. What are the talents and services which entitle him to the presidency? Recollect the conduct of this man in opposing the present chief magistrate at the last presidential election. Recollect the combination formed in his favor with the federalists; with the principal members and the very ring-leaders of the Hartford convention. With the brilliant and unparalleled splendor of the administration of Madison, compare the probable administration of such a man, who, combining with the enemies of the Democratic party, would, during that term, have exercised the presidential office. What were we told at that time, of the weakness, of the stupidity, and the profligacy of our excellent chief magistrate, whose name will live in the records, and the memories, and the hearts of his country, while the cause of the republic, and the splendor of the late achievements of the army, navy and militia, continue to command admiration, respect and affection. During this administration, our republic has attained a character and standing among nations which we never before enjoyed. No man who is not misled by error and passion, can believe that the opposition to Messrs. Monroe & Tompkins will be successful, unsupported by the political enemies of our party. No man, who is a sincere friend of democracy, can wish such aid, which will only be afforded on a compromise of principle to which an honest politician cannot consent. The cause of our party cannot fail to be greatly injured by the elevation of an individual, of doubtful political character to the highest station known to our laws and constitution. The danger is considerably augmented, when the citizen who claims this honor at our hands, is a man who, on former occasions, has exhibited the strongest marks of the predominance of his ambition over political consistency, by joining with men for his own aggrandizement, whose political sentiments he disapproves. Mr. Clinton compromised the interests, and principles of our party, by suffering a federalist to be placed on the same ticket with himself. He forfeited his standing in the democratic party, by consenting to be run against its chosen candidates, and by consenting to suffer himself to be made the tool of an ambitious party, which, from the smallness of its numbers, and the offensive character of its actions and its principles, had justly lost the political rank it once held in the republic.

The candidates submitted to the democratic party, by the members of the congress of the United States, and of the legislature of Pennsylvania, who profess the principles which are dear to us, are men, against whom no exception can be justly taken. Mr. Monroe, in a long term of public service has exhibited the strongest marks of talents and political integrity, and the conduct of the governor of New York insured him the respect and admiration of the country, during the late war. The standing of Mr. Tompkins in the state, in which Mr. Clinton's political influence, and indeed political existence, is principally confined, has been proved by this elevation, by a majority of the citizens, to the office of governor.

The opposition to the candidates of the democratic party is composed of heterogeneous materials, which have a natural aversion to each other; and, like oil

and water, can never coalesce. Finding that the different materials are not separately large enough to cover the union, it is attempted to form of them all, a political patch-work which may be substituted for the simple and homogeneous mantle of pure and unmixed democracy.

CAIUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## THE NAVAL DEPOT.

No. II.

In order to understand how much the lands situated on both sides of the Potomac, from its mouth to the falls, would be affected by such an establishment at the mouth of the Potomac, it is necessary to understand the present condition of the soil and population of this district of country. I will endeavor to give this description as briefly as possible. The counties of Maryland, on the Potomac, and the northern neck of Virginia, are dependent on the towns in the District of Columbia and on Baltimore for a market, and these towns and cities are dependent upon this tract of country, to a certain degree, for their aggrandizement, and the extension and improvement of their markets. No tract of country can be better watered, or more advantageously and beautifully situated, than the one in question. The soil of this whole tract wants nothing but an industrious population to restore it to what it originally was when the followers of sir Walter Raleigh and Lord Baltimore first occupied it; that is, to make it, without any exception, the most beautiful and fertile part of the United States. Centuries of abominable cultivation have been able to destroy entirely its great original fertility. To be satisfied that this region was originally uncommonly fertile, we need only reflect that it is entirely alluvion, and the greater part beautiful levels and river-bottom land. Lands that were by nature fertile, can easily, by judicious management, be restored to their pristine state. Such a tract of country, so easily reclaimed, abounding with so many native sources of fertility, afforded by the rivers and its fossils; where every farmer has a wharf or landing place at his door, or within a very few miles; where all the productions and advantages of the water are added to the productions and advantages of the soil; where a family may be constituted of half seamen and half yeomen, equally conveniently situated to their respective occupations; where a population might appear redundant, yet never be in want of lucrative occupations; because the sources of wealth in such a country, with an enterprising population, are boundless as the ocean, and inexhaustible as the soil.

By such an establishment, such a spur would be given to labor, that these lands would be enhanced in value, their fertility would soon be increased, and along with it, the quantity of their productions. The products of the water would also be more diligently sought after. In fine, a country, which now contributes little to benefit the towns on Potomac or Baltimore, would be entirely resuscitated, and filled with an active and increasing population, contributing to all their sources of wealth. One of the principal reasons of the backward state of this tract of country, which has so many natural advantages, is that it is cut off in a great measure from the sources of information and incentives to industry, enjoyed by other parts of the United States. It is from its peninsular situation not traversed by any of the great roads or channels of information and commerce; for which reason this whole country is deprived of all sight and feeling of the busy bustle of the active and enterprising concerns of the intelligent & animated portions of the United States. They enjoy thereby the fatal repose of the old Spanish colonies, where a traveller was hardly ever seen. Change this circumstance—give to this country a regular and continual flow of communications and intelligence, from Washington, Alexandria and Baltimore, by land and water, and the effect would be instantaneous to the infinite advantage of Maryland and Virginia, of the District of Columbia, and of Baltimore. Steam boats, for which there would then be sufficient employment to and from St. Mary's to Washington, as well as to Baltimore, would be in the case between Albany and New-York, approximate every point between these places. This approximation of the towns, for the purposes of trade, to an immense extent of country on both shores of the Potomac and the Chesapeake, would cheapen every article of town consumption, at the same time enlarging and improving the quantities and qualities of market stuffs; would extend every branch of business, and open many new ones. In fine, the whole Potomac and greatest part of the Chesapeake would be enlivened by the salutary flux and reflux of commodities.

SYLVANUS.

FROM THE DELAWARE WATCHMAN.

## FACTS AGAINST PRETENSIONS.

If we were to take for granted the claims of federalists, both express and implied, we should believe that they were the natural guardian of the destinies of this country, and as much born to sustain them as the hereditary peers of England are to uphold the aristocratical branch of that government. When men shall drop fresh coins from Heaven, with the stamp of divine authority upon them, it will be time enough to rely upon the bare assertion of such claims.

Wherein does it appear that they are the natural administrators of our free government? Certainly not in their theory; for Hamilton and others, in the federal convention, advocated principles highly aristocratical. Many federal leaders have ever since been in the habit of speaking contemptuously of democratic forms of government, and with reverence of the British monarchy. Certainly not in their practice. While in power they were tyrannical; for they punished opposition as a crime. They were oppressive; for they taxed the people in time of peace more heavily, in proportion to their resources, than republican rulers have on the war establishment. They were extravagant; for they involved the nation in debt in the same relative proportion. They were not moderate, nor pacific; for their swaggering, as exhibited in their toasts, songs, public addresses and private conversations, resembled that of a drunken bully—and they were but about three years in bringing about a war with France. So convinced were the people of their unfitness, that almost spontaneously, they stripped them of power, and gave it to those whom they had contemptuously styled Jacobins.

Ever since that time they have been predicting the ruin of a country so infatuated as to trust the reins of government to any but themselves! nor have they been backward in exertions for the fulfilment of those predictions. Every calamity which has visited us from external and uncontrollable causes, has been laid at the door of the administration; and the people were entreated to believe that they were suffering for the great error of abandoning their exclusive friends! They begged to be indulged with a small share of power, only to show what wonders they would perform to relieve the nation! Five states indulged them with the experiment—but in no instance did they mend our condition—and they grumbled more than ever.

But did they not promise liberty? O, that is another matter. Jack Cade never promised better to the London mob—nor performed worse. Only elect Gore, said the Massachusetts federalists, and we shall have free trade! Some came, but brought no free trade—New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode-Island and Maryland bowed the knee to the political Baal, and looked for relief; but looked in vain. It is true, they promised to moderate the condition of the country by magic of their names, were very absurd; but they nevertheless did make them; and by some their quackery was credited. So far, indeed, was the domination of federalism, in these five and two other states, from improving our condition, that it actually brought us to the very verge of ruin. It gave confidence to the enemy, it impaired our national strength, and it mightily reduced its resources. As the irritation of party subsides, the reflecting people of the N. England States will, for many years to come, look back with shame & agony on the attitude in which they were placed by their federal governors. They will indignantly recollect, that had it not been for their misplaced confidence in federalism, the enemy would have lost all hope from our divisions, and the united national strength and resources would have been arrayed so formidably against him, that one year of the war, and that the most expensive and destructive, if not the war itself, would have been saved. When they reflect thus, as they inevitably will, it will be difficult for the unprincipled demagogues of that party ever again to delude them into such a fatal confidence in those, who were the aggravators of their sufferings, and the authors of their disgrace.

## BOUNDARY COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners under the 4th article of the late Treaty of Peace with Great Britain, will, we hear, meet at St. Andrews, in the province of N. Brunswick, on the 15th of this month. By treaty they are constituted judges of this question:—To which nation belong the Islands in the Bays of Passamaquoddy and Fundy? So far as they agree, their decision is final and conclusive on both nations. If they disagree, the question will be submitted to the determination of some friendly sovereign. The Hon. THOMAS BARCLAY, formerly Consul General of His Britannic Majesty, is the Commissioner appointed by the British government; and the Honorable JOHN HOLMES, by the government of the U. States. They are authorized to appoint a Secretary and Surveyors, if any are necessary.

Their cause will be conducted before the Commissioners by agents appointed to manage the claims of the contending parties. The Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, Esq. formerly King's Council and Attorney General of New Brunswick, is the agent of G. Britain.—The President of the U. States has entrusted the claim of the American government to JAMES T. AUSTIN, Esq. of this town.

After meeting at St. Andrews and viewing the geographical situation of the Islands, the Commissioners will adjourn to some place, probably Boston, for the purpose of attending to the discussion to which this question will naturally give rise; but we trust the decision will be made in a few months.

The subject before this Board is of very considerable consequence. The Islands are large, valuable and convenient. To the fishing business they afford important facilities in their numerous harbors and places of refuge. Some of them abound in valuable timber and are capable of becoming places of extensive trade; on more than one are extensive settlements. The flourishing town of 49 to 51

Eastport, on Moose Island, from its first settlement was considered an integral part of this Commonwealth. But the chief interest in the decision of these Commissioners will be found in the permanent arrangement of a most important frontier, where the rights of each nation are continually in contact, and which unless settled to mutual satisfaction, may in the progress of population become the source of numerous collisions. We are anxious therefore that it should be properly and harmoniously settled. In the appointments made by the President we perceive a particular attention of the interests of Massachusetts; we have every confidence in the gentleman by whom the claim of the U. States will be vindicated and we wish a speedy and favorable conclusion to his interesting labors.

The Commissioners will probably return to Boston by the last of September. Boston Chronicle.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 16.

## IMPORTANT—FROM MEXICO.

A gentleman direct from the kingdom of Mexico, and the province of Yucatan, informs us, that all the ports in both kingdoms are shut against all foreign flags; by a royal decree from the Spanish government. Their own vessels are also forbidden from going to any foreign port.

Campeachy was alone open, for want of sufficient force to enforce the order; but a new captain general was daily expected, with 1500 or 2000 troops, when the port should be shut at the point of the bayonet.

The royal army appears to be victorious almost every where; the patriots themselves almost despair.

In Campeachy, it was reported, there were 11 privateers belonging to the patriots, cruising in the Bay of Mexico; they had captured a number of Spanish vessels; the crews had been released and arrived in Campeachy.

We discover from the New-Orleans papers, that early in this month, a fleet of eighteen sail of armed ships, fitted out by the Mexican Republic, was off the coast of Louisiana. It is stated, by a gentleman directly from the westward, that it was believed, they were destined against Pensacola, with a view of capturing and holding possession of that important seaport. The Spanish authorities have apprehended for some time an attack on Amelia Island, by the Revolutionists. It is probable they will endeavor to possess themselves of both Pensacola and Amelia Island, which would afford them a convenient port in the Gulf of Mexico, and another on the Atlantic, adjacent to the United States, where they could bring in and sell their prizes, fit out cruisers against the Spaniards, and procure provisions, naval stores, and all necessary supplies.

[Georgia Journal.

## WONDERFUL DISCLOSURE!

OR FEDERALISM CUT WITH ITS OWN TOOLS!

More than half a column of letters and figures are employed in the Connecticut Courant, a federal paper, under the head of "Democratic Expenditures," by which it appears (not at all to the advantage of federalism) that the public expense, during the four last years of federal administration, averaged something more than \$3,300,000 a year; and during the first 11 years of the democratic administration, rising \$5,400,000 a year. When all things are considered, is it not astonishing that so little additional expense should have been incurred during that term?

Adams' 4 years averaged more than double the yearly expense of the previous 6 years of Washington's government, and a million a year more than Jefferson's 4 following years.

The expense of Washington's last year (1796) was \$2,531,930.—Adam's last year (1800) was \$7,411,369; and the ninth year of the democratic administration was \$7,414,672.

The first year of Adam's reign cost \$2,833,590, the second, \$3,623,223.—The first year of Jefferson's administration cost \$4,981,669; Jefferson's fifth year, during which was finished the Tripolitan war, cost \$6,357,234.

The expense of 1791 was \$1,718,129—that of 1800 was \$7,411,369.—The expense of the fourteenth year of the republican administration, being the third year of the WAR with England, was \$30,127,686, which was not so great a ratio of increase from 7,411,369, in fourteen years, as the latter sum was from 1,718,129, in only ten years.

Truly, figures are the most unlucky things that federalists could possibly meddle with!

Here are the results of six different views, all unfavorable to federalism:—1. The first eleven democratic years, with the exception of Louisiana, the Tripolitan war, and the additional army of 1808, added to the ordinary accumulating causes, averaged very little more cost than the four preceeding federal years!

2. Adam's four years averaged double the expense of Washington's six previous, and a million a year more than Jefferson's four subsequent years!

3. The last of the federal four years nearly trebled in expense the amount of Washington's last year; while the ninth democratic year was not \$3000 more than the last federal year!

4. The increase of expense from Adams's first to his second year, was as from 28 to 46 (using round numbers)—and the decrease of expense from Jefferson's first to his second year, was as from 49 to 51!

5. The fifth democratic year, 1805, during which all our marine force was in the Mediterranean, blockading and bombarding Tripoli, and a land army marching across the desert, and waging war in the interior, was not so expensive, by more than a million of dollars, as the federal year 1800!

6. The ratio of expense of the third year of the British WAR, and the fourteenth of Democratic rule, was not so great, in proportion to that of 1808, as the expense of 1809 was to that of 1791, only ten years previous!

Such, federalists, are the results gathered from your own column of arithmetic! Ever while you live, gentlemen, avoid figures, in future; for as sure as you bring them forward, so surely will they testify against you! They are crooked things, but they make too straight a path for your policy.—Agua we say unto you, eschew arithmetic! [Del. Watchman.

In the summer past, we have experienced a great variety of weather, and many surprising changes.—Spring, summer and autumn seem to have been blended together. No month has passed without frost, nor one without snow (as we are informed) at the northward. It is believed that no person can recollect a summer so inconstant and fluctuating. The season, however, has not been unattended with many blessings; sufficient to call forth our warmest gratitude and praise to the great Giver and Lord of all. The frosts of June were an effectual check to caterpillars and canker worms, whose ravages for several years past have been so destructive to our orchards and elms. Rose bugs and many other noxious insects have also been less numerous than formerly. Many apple-trees in this neighborhood are now bending beneath their ponderous burdens, which have long been not only barren of fruit, but wholly divested of their foliage through the summer. Of the fruits of the earth there is an abundance of almost every species. Garden vegetables of all kinds are unusually plentiful and palatable.—Wheat in general is excellent, and rye never was better.—Indian corn is the principal article which does not promise an exuberant crop; but this, it is thought, will not be so light as was apprehended.—The late warm weather was highly favorable to its growth, and had the heat continued a few days longer, there would unquestionably have been a general supply. As it is, if not injured by early frosts, we think there will not be a great scarcity. If it should be the case, potatoes, of which there are more than enough, may be substituted in its stead. At present, the earth is suffering for want of rain, of which there has fallen but very little for nearly a month past. What the issue may be, we dare not predict; but at all events it becomes us not to complain, as we are assured by unerring Wisdom, that summer and winter, seed time and harvest, shall not fail.

British West Indies.—We have seen letters from Barbadoes, to the 9th August, which mention that troops were sailing from all the islands for Jamaica, where an insurrection of the slaves was expected. Bos. Cent.

## NEW BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) SEPT. 12

Some days since, an inhabitant of this city, who was on business in Piscataway, tied his horse near a bee hive at the house of a farmer, while he went some distance in a field to view cattle. The bees commenced a warfare on the horse, when the alarm being given by blowing a horn from the house, the owner of the horse returned with every expedition, & found the bees settled in swarms, and covering the head and neck of the horse; the agonies of the noble animal, (and he was a noble one of the kind) are described as truly piteous; he had given up resistance, and stood motionless, with his head bowed down to his hooves; all attempts to rescue him proved unavailing, the bees attacked with fury every person who approached; when at length the horse was relieved by the killing of the bees, he survived only a few hours. It is truly astonishing, when we contemplate the victory over so formidable an animal as the horse, by such an apparently insignificant foe as a swarm of bees; it ought however, to prove a caution against the practice of tying horses in the vicinity of bee-hives.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 16.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The brig Boxer, captain Mix, arrived at this port yesterday, in 48 days from Smyrna, and 26 from Gibraltar.

Captain Mix, informs us that the expedition under lord Exmouth, arrived at Gibraltar on the 9th, and sailed thence on the 14th of August for Algiers. This second "invincible armada" consisted of 18 sail, among which were two three deckers, and three 74's, together with a flotilla of gun boats, bomb-ketches, &c. The Dutch admiral followed in the wake of his lordship.

Advices received at Gibraltar from Algiers, stated that the Dey was well prepared to receive his opponents, and that he was determined to defend himself desperately. Many French engineers had entered his service.

The British frigate with the Algerine ambassador to the sublime Porte, remained at the Isle of Tenedos, the grand seignior refusing to allow her to pass the Dardanelles. The ambassador wished to be landed at the island, but the commander of the frigate declared he would carry him back to Algiers, unless he was allowed him to land at Constantinople.



Messrs. Savary and Lallemand had been some time at Smyrna; the former still remained there, and was preparing a *Narrative* of the late events. He states, that Napoleon was received by Captain Maitland on condition that he should remain in England.

The captain Pacha, of Turkey, with 25 sail, was on a cruise up the Archipelago.

The U. S. sloop of war Peacock, captain Rogers, arrived at Gibraltar on the 15th of August. The U. S. sloop Hornet arrived there from Malaga about the 7th.

A letter from Hartford says—"The snow fell to the depth of two inches at Springfield (Mass.) on the 11th instant."

BALTIMORE, September 21.

By arrivals at Boston, London papers to the thirteenth of August have been received. If the accounts be not what are called very important, yet they are sufficiently interesting to an American reader. The busy theatre of Europe must ever give us something either to amuse our fancies or affect our feelings.

The affairs of that interesting portion of the globe do not yet seem to be settled on any thing like a permanent system, and never will. The heavy contributions laid on France for the dear-bought protection of the allied armies, are now tardily and reluctantly paid, and the troops are said, in some places, to be helping themselves in a manner which cannot be unobserved and unfelt by the suffering inhabitants. Louis the 18th, in this unpleasant dilemma, has resolved to augment his army with 100,000 men, for which purpose, he is employing not only Napoleon's old soldiers, but also many of his best officers, in order to make the army more speedily effective.

Affairs look rather unfriendly to England in Spain. A British messenger has been assassinated at Madrid, and the Spanish Government is inimical to the importation of British manufactures. Indeed this spirit seems to pervade the whole continent of Europe, from Madrid to Petersburg.

Both on the continent and in Britain and Ireland, the weather has been extremely unfavorable to the usual produce of the earth. In England the numerous poor are in the utmost distress; and, as a temporary relief, subscriptions are raising in London to yield them present support. A Lord, who gains £30,000 sterling per annum by his places under Government, has generously subscribed £100 for the relief of three millions of paupers! Among the subscribers to the last, is the name of the Duke of Berri, a French nobleman of the Royal Family, who is to give £50 a month. "Gracious Heaven (says a London paper indignantly) are the people of England reduced to this regarding condition, that they must depend on the charity of the Bourbons!"

In short, such is the pressure of the times in Britain and Ireland, that it has been seriously recommended to the Ministry, speedily to assemble the Parliament in order to devise some effectual means of relieving a suffering people. But what are five-sixths of the members of what is called the Imperial Parliament, but either dependants or the agents of an overgrown Aristocracy. Nothing less than a thorough reform of Parliament, a cleansing of the Augean Stable, can be of use to the nation, and make the House of Commons be what it ought to be the real representatives of the people. At present it is a mere mockery. And yet, this is the sort of government which our Conventionists wish to impose on the people of America.

Nothing can be so unlike the real state of the British Government, as the false and flattering pictures by Blackstone and De-Lome. Yet these books are carefully put into the hands of our young men, in order to mislead their judgments, and pervert their principles.

## REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Representative to Congress.  
For Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot.  
Thomas Culbreth.  
Delegates to the Assembly.  
Salton J. Weems, John Gray,  
Daniel Kent, Isaac Rawlings.  
Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
City of Baltimore.  
Edward Johnson.  
Baltimore County.  
George Warner.  
H. Ford—Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Gleim, Charles S. Sewel,  
Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall.  
Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
John Stephen.  
Baltimore County—Delegates to the Assembly.  
George Harryman, Capt. Adam Showers,  
George Warner, Capt. Abraham H. Price.  
Anne Arundel—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.)  
Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey.  
Washington—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Jacob Schreber, Edward G. Williams.  
John Bowles, George Hedrick.  
Prince George's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. M'Elerry, Henry Colver.  
Frederick—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Beare S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Col. John Cook, Jesse Shingler.  
Cecil—Delegates to the Assembly.  
John Roth, Robert H. Atgher,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.  
Talbot—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Edward Lloyd, Wm. Hayward, Jun.  
Solomon Dickinson, Samuel Tennant.  
Queen Anne's—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.  
Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.  
For Talbot, Caroline, & the Upper District of Dorchester Counties.  
John Bennett.  
Caroline—Delegates to the Assembly.  
Wm. Harcastle, Robert Orrill,  
Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

## REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24. 1816

### RELIEF FOR A SHORT CROP OF CORN.

Travelling lately through the county, I have discovered, and from the information of others, am satisfied, that the crop of corn now growing will be much shorter than the late one. As a relief to the poor (and indeed to the rich) I am induced to lay before the community a certain remedy for the saving of thousands and tens of thousands barrels of corn, that every year are unnecessarily wasted in feeding of the numerous horses & work-cattle, that are annually used by the Farmers of our county. The saving herein alluded to is not a *speculative opinion*, but is the result of my *experience* during the present year; and with me, and my posterity to the end of time, even if corn were at half a crown the bushel, the present mode of feeding should continue.

I have more than twenty horses, including old and young, and eight work-oxen, on my dwelling plantation, and since Christmas not one bushel of corn have they ate, unless by my three road horses. Many of my neighbors will tell you that my horses never have looked so well; and I positively assert that never since I have been a Farmer did my stock of horses and cattle do their labor with so much ease to themselves, and pleasure to me—never were they so healthy and so well to look at. A doubt last fall whether I should have corn enough for my own consumption drove me to the experiment herein related, and a salutary and profitable one I have found it. It enabled me to sell several hundred barrels of corn.

My Top-fodder I carefully saved, and had it cured as green as the corn would allow—this was the food that my horses were fed with. I had it cut pretty fine in a common chopping-box, filled a large trough with it, and over it sprinkled some water and a small quantity of bran or shorts. This they devoured with more voraciousness than I have ever witnessed in horses at their food—a refuse of the but-ends would sometimes be left, when I had it taken out every night and morning, and given to the work-cattle and milch-cows, which would leave their other food of hay, husks or straw, to fight for this. Will you believe me, when I assure you that at my dwelling plantation we cultivate 350 thousand corn hills (about 180 acres) the tops of which were entirely fed away in the above manner, not one armful being used in the common wasteful mode! The blades of my corn were principally used in the same way. I had as good a crop of clover and timothy hay as ever went into a horse-rack, yet so much did my horses prefer the chop-stuff, that the racks were seldom empty, not of once than once, and at most twice a week.

Some will ask where we are all to get bran or shorts? I will tell you how I got enough to last my horses from Christmas until my flusking for fallow will be completed. Last winter I had about a thousand bushels of old indifferent wheat of the preceding year's crop, which I had manufactured into flour, and sold, the bran and shorts of which have supplied me ever since, and are not yet used. This plan I shall adopt so long as I live, unless I can make annual contracts for a supply, on suitable terms; in doing which there will perhaps be but little difficulty. But those who do not like that trouble, or to which it may be inconvenient, have always a remedy at hand, & by-the-bye a better substitute—You can have meal, and one quart is a sufficiently for one horse for the day and night, which is certainly much cheaper than 20 ears of corn for your horse per day when idle, and the double of it when working. The great advantage in the top-fodder is the sweet juices it contains, and which, when chopped up, wet, and sprinkled with the offal of wheat, or with meal, keeps your horse in good health, and full, gives his hair a good complexion, and keeps his skin loose. It multiplies the litter of your stable several fold.

Now is the time to save your fodder; and if from want of labor you are unable (as often happens) to save both tops and blades without injury to the one or to the other, let the blades be lost or injured; for there is no comparison in value between them, the tops being the most nutritious. So confident am I of the importance of the top-fodder that, I believe it, alone, and without mixture, (except with a little water), will sustain a horse, or fatten a bullock, better than the usual mode of corn, &c. There is in practice, and has been ever since the settlement of the country, a most wasteful method of feeding work-oxen with corn, of which they consume an immense quantity. This is bad economy, as well as injurious to these useful animals, for when they are fed with corn, it passes through them, (one half of it at least) undigested; the cause of which is that they have not long food enough in them to arrest the corn in its passage until it performs its intended purposes. Nor can you prevent it, while you keep up the corn-feeding system: Work-cattle, or fattening cattle, ought to feed on nothing but hay or chop-fodder; or, if you wish them to have grain, it should be made fine and mingled with their drink. This will add very much to their fattening, and a quart per day is enough. But if you feed them on corn, they will eat your hay ve-

ry limitedly indeed, be it ever so good. Cattle, if feeding for the butchers, or work-steers must be kept full of something, and corn will not fill them, though they eat until they leave at every meal. Horses are very much of the same nature.

If the above advice is pursued, thousands of farmers who anticipate purchasing of corn will have an abundance—hundreds, who think that perhaps with close feeding, &c. they will have enough to supply them, may sell more than half, two thirds, of their crops—& those who think that they shall have a few barrels to sell may double, treble, perhaps quadruple their quantity, by which the markets will be kept fully supplied, and the purchasers will have it at a fair price that will no longer oppress them.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marengo, Sept. 22, 1816.  
N. B. On my dwelling plantation I have but twelve work horses: they have cultivated for me 350,000 corn hills (about 180 acres)—they have trod out 2000 bushels of wheat and have flusked me nearly 300 acres of fallow, (of which they will do the seeding) and all this work without corn. In cleaning up my corn-houses I shall clean the shattered corn and make meal of it to complete my feeding for the year—I am, & have been for some time, chopping my green tops and feeding with them. I beg you all to try the experiment immediately, and test its truth. I shall make 12 or 1400 barrels of corn, 200 of which will supply my wants for the whole concern, as we shall feed with corn nothing but the families and hogs.

The following address was intended to have been delivered to you in person, on the Regimental day in course, but in consequence of the very few on parade I determined to adopt the present mode.

To the 4th Regiment of the 12th Brigade, Md. Militia.

Fellow citizens, and fellow soldiers, As the Commanding Officer of the corps, it becomes my special duty to superintend the discipline of the regiment and to promote its good order by every means in my power. I have remarked with great pleasure the best dispositions which you have shewn to be obedient to orders, and attentive to your duty, at all times, but more particularly whenever your services were required in the public cause. It is with a view of rendering you more serviceable to that cause upon any future emergency, that I now address you. It is not, my Fellow Soldiers, without much pain and concern, that I find there is an entire relaxation in discipline, a total absence of all order, and a complete dereliction of every military duty since the restoration of Peace. This apathy is not confined to you, my fellow soldiers, it is general, it is almost universal. It would seem from appearances as if we tho't we would never have another occasion for military services, and that therefore all military instruction was useless and might be dispensed with. Such an impression, if it exists, is as erroneous as it is dangerous & ought to be considered as absurd as it is unworthy. Whilst the world is subject to the imperfect government of men, there will be abundant causes of controversy and war, and they will act wiser who will always anticipate such events and hold themselves prepared to meet them.

The militia has been aptly styled "the cheap defence of nations," and the more modern history of our own times will authorize me to add also that it is not exclusively an efficient defence of itself, it is certainly an able and powerful auxiliary. The *din* of that war has scarcely subsided in which militia contended with our own Regulars for victory and glory against the renowned vanquishers of an army that was proclaimed to have been, till then, unequalled in Europe! The battles of CHAMPLAIN, Erie, Chippewa, and last, and most glorious of all, the battle of Orleans are amply illustrative of this position—and if a stronger instance is necessary to be adduced we find it in our sister county of Kent, where a gallant band of county militia under the command of the veteran Col. Reed, repulsed and vanquished an able, skilled and well appointed corps of superior numbers, headed by an officer of high grade and fame. These brilliant achievements in succession, my fellow soldiers, make a stronger appeal to your understandings than language can convey; they particularly exemplify my position and defy all argument or denial.

Let us take into consideration too fellow soldiers, that whilst we are reflecting upon the best mode of defence, that this also, is the least burdensome to the people, a defensive power in the country must at all events exist, and if that defence is not militia it must be regulars. How then shall we do away the necessity of a standing army in peace, but by the preservation of an efficient militia system composed of the freemen of the land, who become their own and their country's unbought defenders, in the day of peril—A standing army may be, and is likely to become a dangerous oppression upon the people; perhaps an engine of military tyranny, to prostrate the dear bought liberties of our country. Let us always look to it with an eye of jealousy and distrust.

Fellow Soldiers—Conscious how little exertion is necessary on your part, and how small the sacrifice will be to render you usefully skilled in arms, I should be unfaithful to my country, unfaithful to you, and guilty of a total aberration of my duty, if I did not urge you in the strongest terms to a much stricter attention to your militia duties than you have lately manifested. Officers of the

regiment—the law has prescribed your duty, and I persuade myself that you will hereafter be prompt to perform it, as citizens and as soldiers—let me exhort you then to a complete fulfilment of your respective offices, the laws prescribe your duty & they are known to us. The laws ought to govern us; let us therefore cheerfully obey them. Our country has a right to our services, let us promptly place ourselves in the best situation efficiently to render them.

WILLIAM B. SMYTH,  
Lt. Col. 4th Regt. 12th Brig. Md. Militia.

### SENATE OF MARYLAND.

On Tuesday last the following gentlemen were elected Senators of this state:

WESTERN SHORE.  
Baltimore—Col. John E. Howard  
George Winchester  
St. Mary's—John Leigh  
Calvert—Peter Emmeson  
Charles—Clement Dorsey  
Prince George's—Archibald Vanhorn  
Frederick—Roger B. Taney  
Montgomery—Robert P. Magruder  
Allegany—Roger Perry  
EASTERN SHORE.  
Cecil—Levin Gale  
Kent—Col. Wm. Spencer  
Talbot—Henry Holleyday  
Caroline—Wm. Highett  
Somerset—George W. Jackson  
Dorchester—Dr. Joseph E. Muse.

The following gentlemen were nominated and received the votes of the Democratic Electors.  
City of Baltimore—Isaac M'Kinn  
Nathaniel Williams  
Baltimore county—Nicholas R. Moore  
Anne Arundel—Thomas B. Darsey  
City of Annapolis—John Stephen  
Frederick—Thomas Hawkins  
Washington—John T. Mason  
Calvert—Joseph Wilkinson  
Prince George's—Robert Bowie  
Cecil—Thomas Veazy  
Kent—Curt Kinger  
Queen Anne's—James Brown  
Talbot—Edward Lloyd  
Caroline—Frederick Holbrook  
Worcester—Lemuel Farnell

67. The package of papers mentioned by the Post-Master at Centerville were not received at the Easton Post Office, as will be seen by Mr. Blake on reference to the way bill of said office of the 15th inst.

### LOOK AT THIS!

On the 4th day of June last the time expired within which the subscriber should have closed the collection of the Direct Tax for 1815, in conformity with the law, and his instructions on that subject; but finding it impracticable to have done so without distressing many people and making a considerable sacrifice of property, he made a representation to the Treasury Department of the situation of his district, and obtained indulgence until a short time after harvest to close his collections, in consequence of which he has forborne to press them. A considerable time having now elapsed since harvest, which has generally been favorable for getting out wheat and sending it to market, the price too being very good, there is no reasonable excuse left for the non-payment of the tax. All those who are still delinquent either on account of the Direct Tax or the tax upon household furniture and watches, are therefore hereby notified to come forward immediately and discharge the same, as no longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,  
Collector of the Revenue  
24 Md. District.  
Collector's Office, Centerville,  
Sept. 24, 1816—3

### FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen Anne's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

Saml. Wright.  
Sept. 24

### TO BE LEASED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,  
The following property in Cambridge, viz: A large brick house at present occupied by Thomas Ford, as a tavern. Also a large brick house at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern. Also a dwelling house and shop occupied by Mr. Sloan, hatter.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.  
September 24

### IN CHANCERY.

September 16, 1816.  
Ordered, that the sale made and reported by William Potter, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Levi Thompson*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 18th day of November next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 16th day of October next. The Report states that 173 1/3 Acres of Land sold at \$5 per acre.

True Copy. Test,  
THO. H. BOWIE,  
Reg. Car. Can.

Sept 24—3

### Farmers' Bank of Maryland, BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

23d Sept. 1816.  
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 7th day of October next.

By order of the Board—  
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.  
Sept. 24. 3

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Edward Carr*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

ROGER HOOPER, Ex'or  
of Edward Carr, dec'd.  
Sept. 24—3q

## ADVERTISEMENT.

With confident expectation that the object of the Institution of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland for "promoting and disseminating medical and chirurgical knowledge throughout the state" will be more fully accomplished by calling a special meeting, I have thought proper by the advice of a number of the members of the Faculty to fix upon the first Monday in December next for a special Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore. At a stated meeting of the Faculty in 1807 it was conceived that medical and chirurgical knowledge would be greatly promoted by establishing district societies throughout the state, when the subjoined resolutions were passed. Practitioners of medicine and surgery must see the importance of these resolutions as well as the great advantage that will result from carrying them into proper effect. It is urged and most ardently expected, that where these societies are not already organized, the subject will be taken into effective consideration; and that every society will be prepared to meet this special convention with that zeal which the spirit of the institution requires.

ENNALLS MARTIN,  
President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland.  
Easton, Sept. 24—

1st. Resolved, That the State of Maryland be divided into seven medical districts, as follows, viz: St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties, to constitute the 1st district. Prince George's and Montgomery, the 2d. Anne Arundel and Baltimore, the 3d. Frederick, Washington and Allegany, the 4th. Harford, Cecil and Kent, the 5th. Queen Anne's, Talbot and Caroline, the 6th. Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, the 7th.

2d. Resolved, That it be recommended to the gentlemen of the faculty in each district, to form a meeting as soon as possible, in the most central place in their respective districts, at which first meeting, a majority of those present shall and may, fix on a future place of meeting, and shall determine on the times of meeting, which shall not exceed twice in one year, one of which meetings shall be held at least one month previous to such biennial meeting of the faculty.

3d. Resolved, That the faculty in each district at their first meeting, elect by ballot, a president or chairman for their particular district, whose office it shall be to preside at each meeting, to call special meetings in his district, when it may be deemed necessary, to correspond with the secretary or committee of the general society of the state, and to communicate such intelligence or information to the faculty, as may be thought conducive to the promotion and diffusion of medical knowledge, or to the interest of the Faculty, and to attend at each biennial meeting of the faculty, and to report to the general convention the state of medical and chirurgical knowledge in their respective districts, and to report any extraordinary medical or chirurgical cases that may have occurred in their district or that may have been communicated to the medical board of the district.

4th. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that it would be expedient for the said district Medical and Chirurgical Societies at their meeting, previous to each biennial convention, to elect one or more of their members to attend the general meeting, and together with the president or chairman of the district, to represent the members thereof; but nevertheless such delegation or appointment, shall not prevent any other district member from attending and voting at the general convention of the faculty.

5th. Resolved, That as soon as the gentlemen of the faculty in each district shall have met, and formed themselves into an association, it shall be the duty of the district societies, to elect and appoint censors in each county, in such district, on whom shall devolve all the duties heretofore enjoined by the laws of the faculty.

N. B. The printers of all the newspapers in the State are requested to insert the above in their newspapers once in each of the first two weeks of the months of October and November, and to send in their several accounts on the day of the meeting of the Convention for payment.

## NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.  
September 12th, 1816.

The proposition made by this Department for commencing the payment of small sums in coin, on the first day of October, 1816, has been generally declined by the State Banks, which have heretofore suspended their specie payments. And as an arrangement for supplying the people with the requisite medium to pay their duties and taxes, independently of the State Banks, cannot be conveniently made, until the Bank of the United States shall be in operation, no further measures will be pursued, with a view to the collection of the revenue in coin, on the said first day of October, 1816.

But in pursuance of the Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th day of April, 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That from and after the 25th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, must be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

And all collectors and receivers of public money are required to pay due attention to the notice hereby given, and to govern themselves in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

The Collectors of the Customs, and of the Direct Tax and Internal duties, are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power. And the Printers authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,  
Secretary of the Treasury.  
Sept. 24

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the Jail of Allegany County, on the 2d day of this instant, as a runaway, a negro man, who says his name is PETER MATTHES, and that he belongs to the Estate of *Robert Armitstead*, of Prince William's County, Virginia; he is about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, a little cross-eyed, has something of an impediment in his speech, he is an artful fellow—His clothing is a drab coloured short coat, and pantaloons of the same colour, other clothing very trifling. The owner of said runaway, is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sheriff.  
Sept. 24—3

## CAUTION.

I do hereby forwarn all persons from credit, or harboring my wife FLORA BENNETT, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

OXFORD M. BENNETT,  
mark.  
Talbot county, Sept. 24—3



## LANDS FOR SALE.

In virtue of the last Will and Testament of Henry Kennard, late of Kent County, deceased, appointing the subscribers Trustees, to sell the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, for the payment of his debts.

Notice, is hereby given, that the subscribers will sell at public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the first day of October next, if fair, if not on the next fair day, all the real estate of the said Henry Kennard, deceased, lying and being in Worton Hundred, and Worton Point, in Kent County, containing from Four hundred and fifty to Five hundred Acres of Land, which is well timbered, and has valuable meadows on the same. The said estate will be sold together, or in Lots, as may best suit purchasers. A credit will be given of three years, from the first day of January next, bearing interest from that time, one third payable annually. The purchaser or purchasers will have the liberty of seeding Wheat this Fall, and possession will be given the first of January next, if not before. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known, on the day of sale.

JAMES M. ANDERSON, } Trustees.  
WILLIAM HARRIS, }  
Chester Town, Sept. 10—3

## NOTICE.

By virtue of four writs of *fias*, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, for Cash only, on Wednesday the 2nd of October next past, of three tracts of Land, called Fox Hill, Brother's Wood, and Porters Lodge, lying and being in Queen-Anns County, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres or more, the property of Moses Ruth, sold to satisfy the claims of Christopher Ruth, James G. Rochester and Richard J. Jones, sale to commence at eleven o'clock and attendance given on the premises by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff of Queen-Anns County.  
Sept. 10—4

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, 9th day of October next, 2 Feather Beds and Furniture, 3 Horses and Horse Cart, 2 Cows, 132 acres of Land, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, taken in execution as the property of Edward F. Barwick, to satisfy the claim of Vincent Clements, nee of Jennifer S. Taylor, use of Salisbury and Driver, use of Thomas Salisbury. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff.  
Sept. 17—4

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of a venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold, on THURSDAY, 10th day of October next, at the Nine Bridges, one House and Lot, taken as the property of James Carthy, to satisfy the claim of James McGuire, use of John W. Redding & Co. of Joseph B. Brinkley. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and attendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff.  
Sept. 17—4

## FOR SALE,

The fast sailing schooner Carroll of Carrollton, burthen from 900 to 1000 bushels, and in good repair, with sails, rigging, &c. at a reasonable price for Cash.

Also—A valuable Yawl, in complete order, suitable for a pleasure or market boat—Further particulars, will be given on application to the subscribers,

ATTRIDGE SEARS, } Ex'ors.  
JOHN SEARS, }  
WILLIAM SEARS, }  
of William Sears, dec'd.  
Poplar Island, Sept. 10—4

## NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court Collector of Talbot county, I beg leave to inform the public, that I shall begin the collection on the 20th inst. and shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Morse & Lambdin, every Tuesday, where, it is hoped, gentlemen will be good enough to call and pay their respective assessments.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.  
August 16, (20) 6

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE, immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.  
Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

## NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late col. ROBERT LLOYD NICOLS, for articles purchased at Vendue, or in any other way, are called on to make immediate payments, as the Notes are now due. SAMUEL SMITH, esq. of Centerville, is authorised to receive the money due from persons residing in Queen-Anns County; all others will pay over to the subscriber.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r of Robt. L. Nicols, dec'd.  
Sept. 10—4

## FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.  
Sept. 13

## PROPOSAL BY ZEBULON HARMON, of Baltimore, FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A FULL & COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE LATE WAR, BETWEEN THE U. STATES & G. BRITAIN: COMPRISING ALL THE VICTORIES & DISASTERS

ON THE LAND, ON THE SEA, & ON THE LAKES, Illustrated with Plates, representing the vicinities obtained by Jackson, Perry, &c.

Little need be said to recommend this work to the public: the manuscript has been examined by able judges, & pronounced to be written in a correct and masterly style. It has met with great encouragement from our most enlightened citizens, there having been several hundreds of copies subscribed for during the last four weeks.

CONDITIONS. This book will be well printed, on good paper, and strongly bound and lettered. It will contain above 300 pages, with plates, & delivered to subscribers at One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

\* \* Subscribers received at the Star Office. Sept. 17.

## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

To rent for the ensuing year.

This well known establishment is large and convenient, having good stabling and carriage house, (lately repaired) meat house, billiard room, and ice house, with a large garden, horse yard, and two wells of water.

This old established stand is equal, & perhaps the best in town, to a good tenant the rent will be very moderate.

JAMES WILLSON, Jun.  
Easton, Sept. 17—9q

## Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of PEARCE & SETH, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell at the lowest market prices.

NATHL. PEARCE.  
JAS. G. SETH.  
August 6. 13

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas- Cambric muslins, calicoes, French and India silks, Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp'sy bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton ton crapes, Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and caradamaslins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white Stem loom and other and colored, &c. shittings.

They have also received a supply of FRESH TEAS, And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S-WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.  
Easton, June 4

## FOR SALE OR RENT,

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-Anns county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.  
Baltimore.  
aug. 29

## The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Butler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafus, Warwick and Middleton, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore, and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants, ROBERT KEDDY, THOS. PEACOCK, SAM'L GHAPLAIN, JAS. MURDOCK.

apr 30 N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

## TO BE LEASED,

For a term of twelve years, POPLAR ISLAND, the property of Charles Carroll, esq.—Any person desirous of having this Lease, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber.

JOHN L. KERR.  
Easton, Aug. 20. (ang 27)

## The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the Fountain Inn Tavern,

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.  
July 16

## Treasury Department.

August 22, 1816.

Notice is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of the Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in the city of New-York, in the state of New-York, at the times hereinafter specified: that is to say,

1. The Treasury Notes, which became due as aforesaid at any time during the year 1814; to be paid on the 1st day of October next.

2. The Treasury notes, which became due as aforesaid, in the month of January, February, March, April, May and June 1815 to be paid on the 1st day of November next.

And the said Treasury notes respectively will accordingly be paid upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of New-York, on the days respectively above specified; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And notice is hereby further given and repeated, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as have become due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, as follows: that is to say,

1. The Treasury notes which have heretofore become due, as last aforesaid, to be paid forthwith; interest on the said notes having ceased to be payable.

2. The Treasury notes, which shall hereafter become due as last aforesaid, to be paid on the day and days, when they shall respectively become due; after which days respectively, interest will cease to be payable on the said Treasury notes respectively.

And the said Treasury notes due and becoming due at Philadelphia as aforesaid, will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the city of Philadelphia, at the times aforesaid.

The commissioners of Loans in the several states, are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorised to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective papers.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.  
September 3—8

## Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 27th day of August, A. D. 1816.

On application of JOHN DOUGLASS, executor of Joseph Douglass, late of Caroline county, deceased—it is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 27th day of August, anno domini, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th day of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of August, 1816.

JOHN DOUGLASS, ex'or of Joseph Douglass, dec'd.  
Sept. 10—3

## Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON, CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight, or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

\* \* All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKERS.  
Easton Point, Feb. 20

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From Easton on Tuesday, the 27th ult. a Bay Horse, with a bridle and saddle nearly new; the horse about 14 hands high, the hair on the left side of the neck a good deal rubbed off with a yoke. The subscriber will give \$20 reward for the horse, saddle and bridle, or in proportion for the horse.

JOHN MERRICK, near Easton.  
Sept. 10—3

## NOTICE.

On application of HENRY DEAN, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in gaol on an execution docket. I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Henry Dean, be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear, and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Henry Dean give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.  
August 13 1836m

## AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.  
Easton, July 16

## WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 10, 1816.

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West-Point and within the State of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salt pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and a half of candles, to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the U. States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof, bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months on advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.—It is also to be permitted to all & every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported; that any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander, shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the U. States, shall be paid by the U. States, at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible character, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the U. States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.

Note.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

July 11, (16) 11

## RUNAWAYS.

SUCK, a dark black woman, 27 years old, upright, middle size, eyes show pretty much the white; on a close view, a scar, (as from a burn) appears on her right cheek, near the corner of the mouth. She also took with her, her daughter Sarah, a black, 5 1/2 years old, and her son Jim, a very light black, 1 year old. Reward for the 3, \$80.

SUCK RICHARDSON, a very light black, 13 years old, upright, and rather tall and slim, active walk, heavy large full eyes; her mother lives with Mr. Jas. Buchanan, a few miles from Chester Town. Reward \$60.

KIT, not a deep black, 18 years old, moderate height, neither thick nor thin, broad high shoulders, narrow hips, head sunk between the shoulders, small eyes, which are frequently cast downward and upward, as though afraid to look one steadily in the face; his head inclines toward his breast, and he looks under his brow. He has, therefore, a sneaking, cunning look, he steps long and quick, with a lean forward. Reward \$100.

NAN, a deep black, 41 years old, common size, forepart of the head grey, round which she usually wears a handkerchief. She carried off her son and daughter. Reward \$60.

BET, her daughter, a deep black, near 12 years old, large mouth and lips, big teeth, often displayed to view, high forehead, speaks thick, with a soft voice, in a high pitch. Make, rather thick and short, above the elbow of one arm is a large deep scar. Reward \$50.

JIM, her son, a deep black, near 17 years old, pretty tall, inclining to a big clumsy make, carries himself upright, thick lips, shows his teeth, large eyes, soft voice and manner, deliberate and slow in speaking, with an air of dandy and simplicity. Reward \$100.

The foregoing rewards will be given by the subscriber to the person who shall apprehend and secure any of them in such manner as he may come into possession of them again.

MATTHIAS BORDLEY.  
Island, Wye River, Sept. 17.

## Those Indebted

To the Editor of the Star, whose accounts are of one year and upwards standing, will take notice, that payment is expected without delay, or steps will be taken to compel the same.  
Sept. 10—3

## STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the Camp Meeting, near Hillsborough, a large dark brown MARE, has a young look, but is about 11 or 12 years, never been dock'd. Whoever discovers the said mare and will direct me a line to Wye Mill, shall receive a liberal reward.

RICHARD SKINNER.  
Sept. 17—3

## FOR SALE,

On a credit of 9 months, a valuable Negro woman, accustomed to cooking, and washing and ironing. She is now about 32 years old and has a young female child about 12 months old. Apply at this Office.  
Sept. 10—3

## HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office. may 7

## 500 Dollars Reward.

ESCAPED from the prison in Chillicothe, state of Ohio, on the night of the 4th of June last, JAMES ESSEX, alias James Essex Crosby, Sterling, he is about 30 years of age, five feet seven inches high, of a fair complexion, thin visage, light hair, large eyes, Roman nose, large whiskers, by trade a Clothier, can work at Carding or any employment in manufactories, and is also expert at the sword exercise and boxing. He was born in Warwickshire, in England, and it is believed, came within the last year from Canada to this state.

The said James Essex, alias James Essex Crosby, was committed to jail last January, on a charge of robbing the mail of the United States. His partner, who calls himself, THOMAS NOBLE, alias THOMAS W. NOBLE, is now in prison, on a charge of robbing the mail at the same time. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail of the United States, so that he can be brought to trial.

JOHN HAMM, Marshal of Ohio District, Zanesville, Ohio, July 25.

\* \* Those printers who are employed to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to give this advertisement one insertion a week, for six weeks successively, and forward their bills to this office for payment.  
Sept. 10—6

## 150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. the following described negroes.

Negro SIMON, aged about 39 years, 5 feet 10 on 11 inches high, small nose, and very red eyes, a down look when spoken to, and wears his hair in long plaits before and behind; he took with him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing not recollected.

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand between the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes. The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under a pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.  
August 20

## One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Denny, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off,