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Laws of the Union.

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditiona exponas to me directed, at the suit of Francis Parrott use of John Roy, George Applegarth and Thomas Cook, State use of John Fields alias Parrott, use of Charles Goldsborough, use of Lewis C. Pascault and wife, against Robert Spedden—will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Tuesday the 1st of July next, on the Court-house green in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Negro Woman and four Children—to satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs.
June 3 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditiona exponas to me directed, at the suit of Jas. Armstrong and Robt. Armstrong, against Robert Spedden, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the 1st of July next, on the Court-house green, in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one negro man—to satisfy said writ, damages and costs.
June 3 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Valuable Property for sale.

A Farm in Queen Anne's County, within two and a half miles of Centreville.
KNOWN by the name of "Walker's Square," containing about two hundred and forty acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Christopher Cox and Mr. Joseph Nabb. This farm is productive, well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. the greater part cleared, but with a sufficiency of timber and fire-wood.

There are on the premises a log dwelling, a good granary, carriage-house, corn-house, &c.—with a good apple and peach orchard. It is deemed unnecessary to give a more particular description of the property, as any person inclined to purchase will doubtless previously view it. If the above property is not disposed of before the 21st day of July next, it will then be offered at public sale. For terms, application may be made, in person or by letter, to the subscriber residing at the Head of Chester.
JOHN H. THOMAS.

Also for sale,

A House and Lot in Centreville. Apply as above.
June 24 3

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of my property in Easton, advertised to take place on Tuesday the 27th ult. is postponed until Tuesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock.
June 3 is ELIZABETH NICOLS.

1000 acres of Land for sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Town of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Maryland, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at 12 o'clock.

1000 Acres of Land.

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point, called Great Cove Point, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out-buildings—also, a small grist mill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. Por fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds far within the lines of the land, which will supply the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of those ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.

The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The title is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hellen, who resides on the premises, will show the land to those who may wish to view it.

SARAH BOURNE.

St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.

The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement, once a week nine times, and send their account to this office.
June 17 9

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell Russell, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicols, near New Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
June 17 13 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be to rent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To incorporate the subscribers to certain banks in the District of Columbia and to prevent the circulation of the notes of unincorporated associations within the said district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all those persons who shall hold any share of the joint stock or funds, created in pursuance of certain articles of association, made and entered into on the first Monday in February, in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, between sundry persons forming a company of limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and their successors, being stockholders as aforesaid, shall be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as such shall continue until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and by that name may sue and be sued, impleaded and be defended, in courts of record, and any other place whatsoever; and by that name may have and hold, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what nature, kind or quality soever; and the same may sell, grant, demise, alien, and dispose of, and by that name shall have, during the continuance of this act, succession, and may make, have and use a common seal, and the same may break, alter and renew at pleasure; and shall have power to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of said corporation, not being contrary to law, nor the constitution thereof; and generally to do and execute all acts necessary or proper for the government of said incorporation; subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein described and declared.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the capital stock of the said bank shall consist of five hundred thousand dollars, money of the United States, to be divided into shares of twenty five dollars each.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said bank shall transact its business in Georgetown.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the affairs of the said bank shall be conducted by twelve directors and a president, whose place if chosen from among their number, shall be supplied by that body. Six of the directors, with the president, shall form a board or quorum for transacting all the business of the company; but the ordinary discounts may be done by the president and three directors. In case of his sickness, or necessary absence, his place may be supplied by any director whom he, by writing under his hand, may nominate for that purpose; or in case of his not making such nomination, the board may appoint a president to act during his absence. The president and directors who may be in office under the said articles of association, at the time of the passage of this act, shall continue in office under and by virtue of this act of incorporation, until others shall be duly chosen in their stead. No person shall be a director, or president, who is not a citizen of the United States, and a stockholder; and a director ceasing to be a stockholder, shall cease to be a director and no person, a director of another bank, shall be a director of this bank. Every stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote, by himself, his agent or proxy, appointed under his hand and seal, at all elections in virtue of this act; and shall have as many votes as he shall have shares, as far as thirty shares; and from thirty to sixty one vote for every two shares; and one vote for every five shares thereafter. No person who is not a citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election of this corporation; PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That this section may, at any time hereafter, be altered or amended by Congress, in such manner as they may see fit, so as to provide for an annual rotation of directors.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That a general meeting of stockholders of the said bank shall be held on the first Monday of July, in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen, and on the first Monday of July in every year thereafter, at such place as the president and directors shall appoint, by giving four weeks notice in two or more of the newspapers in the district, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, who shall meet on the day succeeding their election, and shall immediately proceed to choose a president; and the president and directors, for the time being, shall continue in office until others be duly elected in their places, and be organized by the assembling of a quorum, and the choice of a president. At all elections, the persons having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed to be chosen. All elections shall be held under the superintendence of the president of the bank for the time being, and four stockholders, not being at the time directors, appointed by the board of directors, any three of whom shall be judges thereof. They shall immediately thereafter notify the persons elected to meet the ensuing day at the bank, and shall make a return of persons elected, at their first meeting. Should two or more persons have the same number of votes, the other individuals elected directors, shall determine by ballot from among said persons, who shall be the director or directors. All elections shall be opened at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and close at three in the afternoon.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the president and directors shall have full power to make, revise, alter and amend all such rules, orders, by-laws and regulations for the government of said corporation, and that of its officers, servants and affairs, as they shall from time to time think expedient; and to use, employ and dispose of the Capital stock, funds and property of said bank, for the interest and benefit of the

stockholders, subject only to the restrictions herein contained; but the said bank shall not take for discounting any bill or note, more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, upon the amount due by such bill or note.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks and receipts for the payment of money, made on behalf of said bank, signed by the President, and countersigned and attested by the Cashier, shall be obligatory on the said body corporate, and shall possess the like qualities as to negotiability, and the holders thereof shall have the like actions thereupon, as if such promissory notes, bills of exchange, drafts, checks or receipts had been made by or on behalf of a natural person.

Sec. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the books, papers, correspondence and funds of the bank shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the directors.

Sec. 9. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the president and directors shall have power to appoint a Cashier, and all other officers and servants for executing the business of said bank, and to establish the compensation to be made to the president and all other officers or servants of the said bank, respectively, but no compensation shall be given to a director for his services, except by a vote of the stockholders in general meeting.

Sec. 10. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the president and directors shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes concerning the interest of the bank, giving at least six weeks notice in one or more of the newspapers of the District, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting.

Sec. 11. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the shares of the Capital stock at any time owned by an individual stockholder, shall be transferable only on the books of the bank, according to such rules as may conformably to law be established in that behalf by the president and directors; but all debts actually due and payable to the bank (days of grace for payment being passed) by a stockholder requesting a transfer, must be satisfied before such transfer shall be made, until the president and directors shall direct to the contrary.

Sec. 12. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the dividends of the profits of the Company, or so much of said profits as shall be deemed expedient and proper, shall be declared half yearly in the first week in July and January, in each year; the amount of said dividend shall, from time to time be determined by the president and directors, and shall in no case exceed the amount of the net profits actually acquired by the Company, so that the Capital stock of said Company shall never be impaired by dividends.

Sec. 13. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the said directors shall at any time fully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said Capital stock, all the directors present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable in their individual capacities to the Company for the amount or proportion of said Capital stock so divided by the said directors; and each director who shall be present at the making or declaring of such dividend, unless he shall be deemed to have consented thereto, shall be immediately enter in writing his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give notice thereof to the secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 14. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the bank shall in no case buy and sell the funded debt of the United States, or of any state, or be owners of any ships or vessels, or directly or indirectly be concerned in trade, or the importation, exportation, purchase or sale of any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, except bills of exchange or bullion, and such ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandise, shall be truly pledged to them by way of security, for debts due, owing or growing due to the bank, or purchased by it in case of such debts. PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That the said bank may sell and dispose of either the whole or any part of the funded debt of the United States which it now holds.

Sec. 15. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said bank shall not purchase or hold lands, tenements or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless such lands, tenements and real estate shall have been bona fide mortgaged to the bank by way of security, conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of dealings, or charged to secure debts contracted with or due to the bank, and in every instance in which the bank may become the owners or claimants of lands, tenements or real estates, the president and directors are empowered to sell or dispose of the same in such manner as they may deem beneficial for the said bank.

Sec. 16. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any vacancies shall, at any time, happen among the directors, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the rest of the directors for the time being shall elect a director to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 17. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That any number of stockholders not less than twenty, who shall be proprietors of not less than four thousand shares, may for any purposes relative to the institution, at any time apply to the president and directors to call a general meeting of the stockholders; and if by them refused, the said number of stockholders, proprietors of not less than the number of shares aforesaid, shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least thirty days notice in two or more of the public newspapers of the district, specifying in such notice the object or objects of such call.

Sec. 18. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in case it should at any time happen that an election of directors should not be made on any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, the said Corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to hold and make an election of directors, at a meeting to be called in such manner as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of said Corporation.

Sec. 19. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be the duty of the president and directors of the said bank to exhibit, on the first Monday in January in each year, or on either if required, a statement of the debts, credits and funds of the bank, to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, whose duty it shall also be to state to

Congress immediately thereafter, his opinion as to the solidity of said bank; and the causes of danger, if any, arising from the improper management thereof.

Sec. 20. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the said bank shall at any time fail or refuse to pay, on demand, any bill, note or obligation issued by the said bank, in lawful currency of the United States, if required, or shall neglect or refuse to pay on demand in like currency, if required, any moneys received by said bank on deposit, to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, then and in such case the holder of any such note, bill or obligation, or the person or persons to demand and receive such deposit as aforesaid, shall respectively be entitled to receive and recover interest on the same at the rate of ten per centum per annum, from the time of demand until the same be fully paid and satisfied. AND FURTHER, It shall be lawful for Congress forthwith to revoke and declare this Charter null and void.

Sec. 21. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That unless the president and directors, for the time being, of the said bank, on the part of the stockholders, file their declaration in writing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, within thirty days from the time of passing this act, assenting to and accepting the Charter granted by this act, upon the terms and conditions herein expressed, this act shall have no force or effect, and the Charter hereby granted shall be void.

Sec. 22. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the whole amount of the Capital aforesaid of said bank shall not have been paid in, on or before the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, then the Capital stock shall be limited to the sum which shall at that time be paid in, and the books of subscription be thereupon closed immediately, after which it shall be the duty of the president and directors to certify to the secretary of the treasury the whole amount of the Capital of said bank so paid in.

Sec. 23. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated with the like capital and limitation thereof, and with the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them, and a president, as is hereinbefore provided in relation to the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said "Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington," and the president and directors thereof, shall be, and are hereby incorporated, with the like capital, and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors and time and manner of electing them and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: The said "Bank of the Metropolis" and the president and directors thereof shall be subject to the like rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities as a body corporate, as appertain to the said Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as if all the general provisions of this act were herein again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said "Bank of the Metropolis."

Sec. 24. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby incorporated, with the like capital, and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors and time and manner of electing them and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said Bank of Washington & the president and directors thereof, shall be subject to the rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities as a body corporate, as appertain to the said Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as if all the general provisions of this act were herein again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said "Bank of the Metropolis."

Sec. 25. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Real Estate Bank of the United States, and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated, under the name & style of the "Franklin Bank of Alexandria," with the like capital and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said Real Estate Bank of Washington & the president and directors thereof, shall be subject to the rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities as a body corporate, as appertain to the said Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown," and as if all the general provisions of this act were here again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

Sec. 26. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the President and Directors of the Real Estate Bank of the United States, and their successors, shall be and are hereby incorporated, under the name & style of the "Franklin Bank of Alexandria," with the like capital and limitation thereof, with the like number of directors, and time and manner of electing them and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said Franklin Bank of Alexandria, and the president and directors thereof shall be subject to the like rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities, as a body corporate, as appertain to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and as if all the general provisions of this act were here again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Franklin Bank of Alexandria.

Sec. 27. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all those persons, their legal representatives and assigns, who have heretofore subscribed certain articles of association, and formed a company or limited partnership, under the name and style of the Union Bank of Alexandria, and their successors, shall be, and are hereby incorporated, with the like capital and limitation thereof, the like number of directors, and the time and manner of electing them and a president, as is herein before provided in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference herein specially provided and set forth: the said Union Bank of Alexandria, and the president and directors thereof shall be subject to the like rules, duties, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities, as a body corporate, as appertain to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and as if all the general provisions of this act were here again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Union Bank of Alexandria.

fore provided, in relation to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and with only the difference, herein specially provided and set forth, the said Union Bank of Alexandria, and the president and directors thereof, shall be subject to the duties, rules, regulations, conditions and impositions, and be vested with the like rights, privileges and immunities as a body corporate, as appertain to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, and as if all the general provisions of this act were here again repeated and enacted, with express reference to the said Union Bank of Alexandria.

Sec. 28. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to exempt or discharge any member of any of the aforesaid associations, or the funds thereof, from any liability to creditors under any existing contract, or on account of any note, bill or obligations issued, or in existence when this act shall take effect, but such liability shall remain in relation to all such notes, bills, obligations or contracts as if this act had not been passed.

Sec. 29. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from and after the fourth day of April next, it shall not be lawful for any unchartered banking company or any association, partnership, or company of individuals within the District of Columbia, to discount any notes, or other securities, for the payment of money, or to issue notes or bills, whether payable to order or bearer, or any other securities, promises or orders for the payment of money or stock, and every member, officer or agent of any such company, or associate or partner of any such company, association or partnership shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offence, upon conviction thereof, may be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 30. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That whoever, as president, cashier or agent of any such company, or as associate or partner of any such association or partnership, shall, after the said fourth day of April next, sign, countersign or endorse any such note, bill or security, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall in addition to the aforesaid penalties be held to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and may be imprisoned for a period not less than three, or more than twelve months, at the discretion of a jury.

Sec. 31. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all drafts, bills or other securities for the payment of money discounted contrary to the provisions of this act, whether the same be payable to such company, association or partnership, or to any person, as agent or trustee for such company, association or partnership, or for the benefit thereof, and all contracts, bonds, deeds, promissory notes or other instruments, given to reimburse or indemnify any person for any payment or responsibility incurred by such person for debt contracted by any dealing, contrary to the true intent & meaning of this act, shall be, and the same are hereby decreed to be, utterly void to all intents and purposes.

Sec. 32. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any person, as president, cashier or teller, or other officer or agent of any such banking company, or as associate or partner in any such association or partnership, shall from and after the said fourth day of April next, issue or pass into circulation any such note, bill, draft or other security hereby prohibited to be issued together with every person assenting thereto, shall be deemed and taken to have incurred the penalties of this act, notwithstanding the note, bill, or other security so issued may have been signed, countersigned and endorsed before the commencement of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Summers and John Allen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Joseph Summers and John Allen be, and they are hereby authorized to withdraw their respective erroneous entries made in the district of Vincennes; and the moneys paid by them on their said entries shall be placed to their credit on any purchase of public land they may have made or shall make.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain Creek Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be and he is hereby authorized to cause the sum of eighty five thousand dollars to be paid to the friendly Creek Indians, whose property was destroyed by the hostile Creek Indians in the late war, in full and just proportion to the losses they have sustained from such Indians, which amount shall be paid 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.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peyton Short.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be passed to the credit of Peyton Short, who stands charged on the books of the treasury for a balance as agent of the United States for purchasing spirits for the army, the sum of five hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty five cents.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

Philadelphia, June 16, 1817.

Messrs. M'Corkle & Son,

GENTLEMEN,

Several applications having been recently made to me to state the errors which I had observed, and mentioned in the publications of the names of the members of the Continental Congress, who declared in favor of the independence of the United States, on the 4th of July, 1776—I have not, at present, sufficient health and leisure to reply severally to each application. There can be but one correct statement of facts: one public statement, therefore, through the press, will serve the purpose of the gentlemen who have made the request. It may also give satisfaction to the minds of others, who have turned their thought upon the subject. If I am correct in my statement, it may be of use to future historians;—if not, my errors can be readily corrected. I wish, therefore, by means of your paper, to make the following statement of the facts within my knowledge, relative to the subject of enquiry.

On Monday, the 1st day of July, 1776, the arguments in Congress, for and against the Declaration of Independence having been exhausted, and the measure fully considered, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole; the question was put by the chairman, and all the States voted in the affirmative, except Pennsylvania, which was in the negative, and Delaware, which was equally divided. Pennsylvania, at that time, had seven members, viz. John Morton, Benjamin Franklin, James Wilson, John Dickinson, Robert Morris, Thomas Willing, and Charles Humphreys. All were present on the 1st of July, and the three first named voted for the Declaration of Independence, the remaining four against it. The State of Delaware had three members, Caesar Rodney, George Read and myself. Geo. Read and I were present. I voted for it, George Read against it. When the President resumed his chair, the chairman of the committee of the whole made his report, which was not acted upon until Thursday, the 4th of July. In the mean time I had written to press the attendance of Caesar Rodney, the third delegate from Delaware, who appeared early on that day at the state house, in his place. When the Congress assembled, the question was put on the report of committee of the whole and approved by every State. Of the members from Pennsylvania, the three first, as before, voted in the affirmative, and the two last in the negative. John Dickinson and Robert Morris were not present, and did not take their seats on that day. Caesar Rodney, for the State of Delaware, voted with me in the affirmative, and George Read in the negative.

Some months after this I saw printed publications of the names of those gentlemen who had, as it was said, voted for the Declaration of Independence, and observed that my own name was omitted. I was not a little surprised at, nor could I account for the omission; because I knew that on the 24th of June preceding the deputies from the committees of Pennsylvania, assembled in provincial conference, held at the Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, which had met on the 18th and chosen me their president, had unanimously declared their willingness to concur in a vote of the Congress, declaring the United Colonies free and independent states, and had ordered their declaration to be signed, and their president to deliver it into Congress, which accordingly I did the day following; I knew also that a regiment of associators, of which I was colonel, had at the end of May before, unanimously made the same declaration.—These circumstances were mentioned at the time to gentlemen of my acquaintance. The error remained uncorrected till the year 1781, when I was appointed to publish the laws of Pennsylvania; to which I prefixed the Declaration of Independence, and inserted my own name, with the names of my colleagues.—Afterwards, in 1797, when the late A. J. Dallas, Esquire, then Secretary of the Commonwealth, was appointed to publish an edition of the laws, on comparing the names published as subscribed to the Declaration of Independence, he observed a variance, and the omission in some publications of the name of Thomas M'Kean; having procured a certificate from the Secretary of State that the name of Thomas M'Kean was affixed in his own hand writing to the original Declaration of Independence, though omitted in the journals of Congress, Mr. Dallas then requested an explanation of this circumstance from me, and from my answer to this application, the following extracts were taken and published by Mr. Dallas, in the appendix to the first volume of his edition of the laws.

"For several years past I have been taught to think less unfavorably of scepticism, than formerly. So many things have been misrepresented, mistaken and erroneously printed (with seeming authenticity) under my own eyes, as in my opinion to render those who doubt of every thing, not altogether inexorable.—The publication of the Declaration of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776, as printed in the journals of Congress, vol. 2, p. 242, &c. and also in the acts of most public bodies, since, so far as respects the names of the delegates or deputies who made that declaration, has led to the above reflection.—By the printed publications referred to, it would appear as if the fifty five gentlemen whose names are there printed, and none other, were on that day personally present in Congress, and assenting to the declaration; whereas the truth is otherwise. The following gentlemen were not members on the 4th of July, 1776, namely, Matthew Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross, Esquires. The five last named were not chosen delegates until the 20th of that month; the first, not until the 12th day of September following, nor did he take his seat in Congress until the 4th of November, which was four months after. The journals of Congress, vol. 2, pages 277, 442, as well as those of the Assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, page 53, and of the general Assembly of New Hampshire, establish these facts. Although the six gentlemen named had been very active in the American cause, and some of them, to my own knowledge warmly in favor of its independence, previous to the day on which it was declared, yet I personally know that none of them were in Congress on that day.

"Modesty should not rob any man of his just honour, when, by that honour, his modesty cannot be offended. My name is not in the printed journals of Congress, as a party to the Declaration of Independence, and this, like an error in the first concoction, has vitiated most of the subsequent publications, and yet the fact is, that I was then a member of Congress for the state of Delaware, was personally present in Congress, and voted in favor of Independence on the 4th day of July, 1776, & signed the Declaration, after it had been engrossed on parchment, where my name, in my own hand writing, still appears. Henry Wisner, of the state of New York was also in Congress, and voted for Independence.

"I do not know how the mistatement in the printed journals has happened. The manuscript public journal, has no names annexed to the Declaration of Independence; nor has the secret journal; but it appears by the latter, that on the 16th day of July, 1776, the Congress directed that it should be engrossed on parchment, and signed by every member, and that it was so produced on the 2d of August, and signed. This is intimated in the secret journal, in the hand writing of Charles Thompson, Esq. the Secretary. The present Secretary of State of the United States, and myself, have lately inspected the journal, and seen this. The journal was first printed by Mr. John Dunlap, in 1773, and probably, copies with the names then signed to it were printed in August, 1776, and that Mr. Dunlap printed the names from one of them."

Your most obedient servant,
THOS. M'KEAN.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

AMERICA.

A country, almost fresh from the hand of Nature, which shoots itself into almost every climate, and teems with the productions of almost every soil, opens her bosom to the foreigner of every clime.—It is thus that the youngest branch of the human family expresses her claims. It is thus that America addresses her older and arrogant sister.

"Send your unhappy children hither.—Come unto me, all ye who are heavily laden with the ills of oppression, & I will give you rest. Those who eat the bitter bread of persecution, will here taste bread that is sweetened from the cup of liberty."

"I have land enough to employ you. My territory sweeps from the shores of the Atlantic to the wilds west of the Mississippi, from the Lakes of Canada to the verge of the Mexican Gulf.—My earliest settlements are yet destitute of people; but, if you travel westwardly, extensive regions lay open before you. The wild deer still sport in my prairies, and many a forest has never rung with the stroke of an axe. Years and centuries must pass away before my country can attain a moderate ratio of population. There will be land enough, & to spare, almost for the remotest generation."

"This large belt of country embraces almost every variety of climate and soil.—The emigrant may pitch his tent on the borders of the Lakes, where winter lingers on the lap of May; or on the boundaries of Florida, where the peach and apple bloom in January. He may breathe the varying airs of the sea, or be fanned by the breezes of the valley.—Every mode of cultivation, which is most agreeable to his interests, or his taste, lays before him. He may hew lumber and drain potash with the labourer of the North—he may reap the wheat and gather the hemp of the midland country—he may draw the cotton or cut the cane of the South and the West. If he be a Swiss, he may press the grape; if a Dutchman, he may fatten cattle and manufacture cheese; if an Englishman, he may reap the wheat of the native field; or if he chooses to launch into a mode of cultivation, almost peculiar to my children, he may raise corn, crop tobacco, or which his fields with cotton.—There is no culture, to which he has been accustomed, which he may not exercise here, and there are some, which he may acquire by a visit to my shores."

"Nor are manufactures and commerce neglected. The North furnishes

the manufactures of cotton and wool.—The middle country calls for workers of iron, in almost every variety of mode.—There is no manufacture, indeed, of which the material is not to be met with here. The mines of coal are inferior to none in the world; those of iron are superior to any. My soil is covered with almost every variety of wood, calculated for almost every species of wooden work. My fields are already whitening with sheep; and cotton is unequalled in its quantity, or the fineness of its fibre.—Most sorts of the coarser manufactures have already risen to a great degree of perfection. There is room, then, and employment, for the most of the handy-craftsmen and manufacturers, who bring their skill and instruments with them."

"In ship-building who is my superior? From the little cock-boat, which barely lives upon the wave, to the seventy-four which thunders on the deep, proofs of my naval architecture are abundant. My canvas whitens every sea; and my seamen penetrate every branch of navigation. The Atlantic and Pacific, shores of both Indies, the isles of the South Sea are witness to the enterprise of my sons. My commerce is extended upon the wings of the wind to almost every department; and the same breeze blows into my ports the spices of Moluccas, the teas of China, the nankeens of India, the sugar and coffee of the West Indies, the oil of Italy, the wines of France, and the manufactures of Britain. There is no country, which presents so much employment to the labourer, in proportion to their number, and none such means of employing capital, in proportion to the amount of it which is in the market. Come, then, ye laborers, merchants and farmers; fly to a region, where labor and capital are so much demanded; where wages are so dear, and profit so high; where food is so abundant, and the poor so few."

"But these are not the only benefits which I mingle in the cup. I offer you a land of liberty—a land, whose political institutions are formed upon the wisest model, where government protects without oppression, makes the fewest laws for the regulation of its government, and treats all men as equal, who obey its laws. There are no mercantile monopolies, no corporation laws or statutes of apprenticeship to control the exercise of industry—but, where every man may go as he pleases, and pursue the occupation which he conceives best calculated for his interests. Land is not confined to particular families by laws of entail; nor to particular sons of those families by an odious promiscuity."

"The burden which the government lays upon the profit of the labor, is as light as the restriction which it imposes upon his industry. My taxes send no man suppers to bed. No portion of your wages is exacted to pay the tithes of the priest. There is no established church. The rights of conscience are as much respected as the altars of God. Every one may worship Heaven according to the dictates of his conscience. Religion is as free as the air that is breathed. My children visit the churches which they prefer, and pay to their ministers what they determine for themselves."

"Nor do my benefits terminate here. You have no taxes to contribute towards a pampered aristocracy. There are no dowagers, no lords of the bed-chamber, no ladies of honor, dukes, or marquises, or lords or knights, to eat up your substance, or to offend your sense of equality and liberty. There are no tyrants, no subjects. Every man in the eye of the government is equal—here, are no distinctions which are founded on the vilest usurpation. Merit and genius may rise to their level, and the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic may have sprung from her meanest hovel."

"If these blessings have any charms in your eyes, unfortunate emigrant!—come hither and enjoy them. Leave the region of the throne and the priesthood, for the country of liberty and toleration. Fly to my arms; they are open to receive you."

WINGED GUDGEON.

Extract of a letter from W. Thornton, Esqr. superintendent of the Patent Office, written on the 10th of June, 1817, in answer to one which was written by Caleb Kirk, of Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the 7th of the same month, for information relative to the patent of the late Michael Withers.

"Though it would, at all times, give me much satisfaction to be able to defend poor ingenious patentees from the numerous impositions of the public, yet being as much bound in conscience to defend the public against the direct and wilful impositions of patentees, I hesitate not to express my surprise that the patent of Michael Withers was not set aside; for though the 24 section of the patent law (laws of the U. States, vol. 2, p. 20), admits that patents may be taken out for improvements in the principle of any machine, and that the patentee shall in such cases, be confined to the improvement; yet the same section expressly says, that 'simply changing the form, or the proportions of any machine, or composition of matter in any degree, shall not be deemed a discovery'; and, therefore, it is presumed, is not considered as patentable; or if patented, not defensible. The Winged Gudgeon, as made by Withers, has been in use for 40 years; but to obtain a patent he only levels one edge of the wings instead of both.—This is no change in the principle.

It is a small alteration by omission. In the same way three wings would be an alteration from four; and 99 cogs in a wheel an alteration from 100; but such alterations would not be considered in the patent law as inventions.—This alteration in the Gudgeon is neither an invention nor improvement; and none but a gudgeon can purchase a patent-right for such a Gudgeon. At the utmost the decision mentioned to me can allow only the privilege of having any impositions, practised under his patent, decided by juries; and can admit no power of selling more than the alteration, which no body will buy. When his patent was first granted, I objected to it, as a gross imposition, [but there is no discretionary power in granting patents] and informed him there were about 4000 Winged Gudgeons in the public works, of the Navy Yard, in this city. He went and saw them—but was afraid of making any claim, because he would have been punished as an imposter.—Mr. William C. Newton, of Alexandria, his agent, knows all this, and much more. He has, nevertheless, charged and extorted money from many of the millers in various parts of the United States for the right to use the common Winged Gudgeon, under White's patent, which is not sustainable in any court of justice; and if the patent now under consideration can only be supported in consequence of deviation from the common Gudgeon, he will, of course, be liable to a warrant or a suit to recover the money paid in every case where he has thus fraudulently charged for the use of the common Winged Gudgeon—for this is expressly contrary to the letter and spirit of the law—and this construction is applicable to the sales of all patent rights thus obtained."

Editors of newspapers throughout the United States are requested to give the foregoing an insertion, as the community at large are interested.

An erroneous statement, entitled, "the Expenses of the Diplomatic Corps of the United States," having lately appeared in the Albany Gazette, and been re-printed in other papers, it is thought proper to rectify the error which has been thus circulated by giving an exact view of the allowances to Ministers and Consuls—it is as follows:

To 7 Ambassadors at \$9,000 each, is	\$ 63,000
Their outfit, at 9000 each,	63,000
Six Secretaries of Legation, \$3000 each	18,000
	138,000

To Consuls, viz.	
In Barbary, 1 Consul General \$4,000	
3 Consuls, at 2000 each, 6,000	
	10,000
In Europe, 4 Consuls who receive as agents for the relief of seamen \$2000 each,	8,000
	18,000

Total pay of Ambassadors, Secretaries and Consuls, \$156,000

Being 100,000 dollars less than the sum exhibited in the statement alluded to.

Although the outfit of Ambassadors is included in the above statement, it must be recollected that this is not an article of annual expenditure, but one which occurs only at their appointment. And it must be further remarked that instead of sixty one Consuls receiving salaries at the rate of three thousand dollars each per annum, as stated in the Albany Gazette, there are but four who receive salaries in that capacity; and four others who have an allowance of two thousand dollars each for the distinct services they are called upon to perform as agents for claims on account of spoliation and for seamen, a duty which for many years past has imposed upon the officer charged with it an incessant and irksome labor.

Nat. Int.

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.

A gentleman from Philadelphia by the name of Wilson, who, we understand, is cashier of the Schuylkill Bank, called on Tuesday at the office of Messrs. S. & M. Allen, in Broadway, on business. While attending to business, he suddenly felt his pocket, (which contained about twenty thousand dollars in Bank Notes,) and to his utter astonishment, found therein, in addition to the bills, the brawny hand of a villain, demanding the reason of this extraordinary familiarity with his pocket. The villain retreated with his heels foremost, uttering a volley of abuse upon Mr. W. for the ungentlemanly imputation, until he had reached the door, when he wheeled about, and with no ordinary speed attempted his escape.—One of the Messrs. Allens, who had witnessed the whole scene, instantly started in pursuit, and soon seized him by the collar. A struggle ensued, in which Mr. Allen lost his hold, and was knocked to the pavement.—The fellow again started, but was soon arrested by some of the crowd which the contest had already convened. The prisoner was conducted to the police office and examined. He refused on Tuesday to disclose either his name, residence, or occupation. Yesterday morning he had undergone a second examination, when he stated that his name is John Gibson. We understand that the police justices have

sent him to prison to await his trial at the next sessions.

Another stranger accompanied the prisoner to the door of the office, and during the struggle already stated, attempted to rescue his associate, but, on finding a concourse gathering thick around, took his leave of his unfortunate companion, and retired in season and safety from the unexpected and unpleasant bustle.

There is no doubt that both these fellows belong to a gang of villains who have lately removed their quarters from Philadelphia to this city. We mention this fact to put our citizens on their guard.

Com. Adv.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

From the N. H. Register of Saturday, ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is with no ordinary satisfaction that we announce to our fellow citizens the arrival in this city of our beloved Chief Magistrate—President Monroe.

The President and suite, and a great number of passengers, arrived in the Steam Boat Connecticut. At 4 o'clock yesterday P. M. signal guns were fired from the Cutter, Captain Lee, stationed near the light house, and at the fort, announcing the Connecticut in sight; at 5 o'clock, a federal salute was fired from the Cutter as she passed—another salute was fired from the fort, by a party of volunteers under the direction of Lieutenant Dickinson—this was followed by a salute from the battalion of Artillery, commanded by Captain Blake, & stationed in front of the new Steam Boat Hotel. His Excellency on landing was received by the Committee of Arrangements and escorted to his lodgings by the Governor's horse guards under Major Prescott.

The President did not arrive at his lodging until sunset.

The shore was thronged on his arrival & the roaring of cannon, the streaming of flags, and the ringing of bells, testified the joy our citizens felt in welcoming the Chief of the American Republic in their city.

His Excellency Governor Wolcott arrived in this city, with his aids, Messrs. Babcock and Huntington on Wednesday afternoon. The officers of the different independent companies on horseback in full uniform, and many other citizens in carriages rode a few miles out of town and escorted him into the city. We were happy to see the spirit of party laid aside on this occasion, and all uniting in paying the tribute of respect to our beloved Governor.

This day all the uniform companies will appear on parade, and it is expected the President will review them, and visit the College and the Gun-Factory of Eli Whitney, Esq. It is not expected he will leave this city for the eastward until Tuesday morning next. We understand Governor Wolcott will accompany him to New London.

We have just learnt that the President, (instead of following the coast or lower road,) consented to the invitation to pass through Middletown, and visit Hartford on Monday, and on Tuesday proceed to New London.

In addition to the above particulars, we learn, that as the Steam-Boat entered the harbor of New Haven, the Revenue Cutter Eagle, elegantly decorated with flags, approached her in a superior style, and at the moment of coming up under her stern, dropped her colors and sails as a testimony of respect to the President, and fired a national salute.—It is due to Captain Bunker, of the elegant Steam-Boat Connecticut, to state, that his conduct and deportment, so becoming and dignified on all occasions, did not pass unnoticed by the President, and received his warmest commendation.

M. Y. Gaz.]

MR. RUSSELL.

The Kentucky Reporter closes some explanatory remarks respecting Mr. Russell, our late minister to Sweden, with the following remarks: "The fact respecting the negotiation at Ghent, we have never seen in print before."

[Nat. Intell.]

We acknowledge with much pleasure (says the Reporter) that there are but few men in America, to which the western country owes more gratitude, than to Mr. Russell. We have it from the best authority, that on every question in the negotiations at Ghent, in which the interests of the country were involved, he was true to our cause, and gave a decided support to the views of Mr. Clay. We have long understood, though not from the same authority, that on the important question of barring the navigation of the Mississippi to the British for the privilege of fishing in their waters, Clay and Russell at first formed the minority—Adams, Gallatin and Bayard were for acceding to the proposition of the British commissioners; but Clay and Russell obstinately persevered, and being at last joined by Bayard, the proposition was rejected. This was certainly a very important point in the negotiation. Let us not then omit to render justice to those to whom it is due.

FROM THE N. Y. GAZETTE, JUNE 21.

The government of the U. States has purchased of Richard Hartshorne, Esq. what is commonly called Sandy Hook, a very large and valuable Peninsula, extending from the Portland Highlands to the sea, a distance of seven miles. On this large tract of land, there is a considerable quantity of valuable cedar, which in time, must become useful in ship building. The sum paid, we understand, was 20,000 dollars.

CAUSE OF THE PATRIOTS.

We have been politely furnished, by a gentleman who arrived in the Bay in the Buenos Ayres brig *Patriota*, with the following interesting information relative to affairs in South America.

"On the 1st of June last, a Spanish squadron, passed the Island Margarita, consisting of 20 sail and 2,500 men, under the Bourbon flag, and anchored in Cumana, after plundering several fishing boats, and pressing a number of fishermen and committing numerous other depredations against the citizens; by the last accounts they had not disembarked, as they were in an unhealthy state, and finding that General Arismendi was determined to dispute the ground with them.

A few days previous to the sailing of Admiral Brion, from Pampatar, he received dispatches from Gen. Bolivar, requesting two men of war and four gunboats to enter the Orinoco, in order to intercept the royal tyrants of Spain, which embarked in some merchant vessels from the Guianas previous to its capture, and now lying in Augustura, with all their riches, supposed to amount to four millions of dollars.

Gen. Bolivar only awaits the arrival of Admiral Brion, to advance on Augustura, the only place that remains in the hands of the tyrants in that quarter, where there remains no doubt of his success."

A list and situation of the Republican armies of South America, in the Provinces of Venezuela and Guayana:

General Simoa Bolivar, at the head of the main army, his head quarters at the Meza, before Augustura, besieges new and old Guayana, with the divisions under Generals Piar, Arismendi, Cedeno, Bermudez, Valdez—strong about 7000 men, infantry and cavalry.

General Peas, with the armies of Lower Apure, about 6000 strong, mostly cavalry.

General Sarasa, Chapana, in the Provinces of Barcelona, rear of Caracas, with 1500 cavalry and about 600 infantry.

General Monagas in the rear of Barcelona, with 7000 cavalry and 3000 infantry.

General Marino, in the Provinces of Cumana, with 2500 infantry and 300 cavalry.

General Razas, at Maturin, with 700 cavalry and 200 infantry.

A list of Vessels under the command of Admiral Brion, with a complement of 3,580 men, destined for the Orinoco—sailed from Carupano on the 6th of June, 1817:

Stoopa of War—Congress, Indo Libre.

Brigs—American Libre, Conquistador, Valiente, Terrible, Formidable, Copalino.

Hermaphrodite Superbe.

Schoolers—Centaur, Jupiter, Greterre, Brion, Gen. Marino, Tartar, Gen. Arismendi, Constitution, Gen. Farasas, Concor, Venganza, Concor.

Sloop Aurora.

Gun Boats—St. Anna, Una Sna Del Valle, La Paria, Devastadora, Felix, St. Joseph, Vengador, Gen. Piar, Fumillante, Invincible, Insurgente Vengaza.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 12.

The season, in this part of the country, affords very flattering prospects. Fruit of all kinds natural to the climate may be expected in abundance. Small grain, especially wheat, promises a crop far exceeding any within several years. Grass looks remarkably well and will yield a profitable burden.

We have never seen, at so early a season of the year, so many people moving into and through this state. The road leading through this town is thronged with them. A large proportion of young men of education are coming among us to seek their fortunes: so that the western country is not likely to be deficient with respect to men of talents & literature. The population of Ohio has increased with unparalleled rapidity. To look back a few years, when we first came to this country and contemplate the change, fills our minds with astonishment—we can scarcely realize it. Then there were only two counties in what now comprises this state; viz. Washington and Hamilton, and did not exceed 400 inhabitants. Now we have upwards of 50 counties, respectable for numbers, and a population of 600,000 inhabitants. Soon we shall be numbered among the greatest states in the union; and probably, in less than 50 years, be the first in population. We enjoy a fertile soil, a temperate healthy climate, and, in general, salubrious air and water. We have less barrens, or waste ground than any other state; equally free from sterile mountains and dismal swamps.

OWNERS OF STAGES.

A LAW CASE.
Supreme Court, Fairfield county, Connecticut, John Whitney, vs. Lovejoy, Dec. term, 1817.

This was a special action on the case, instituted by Mr. Whitney, a merchant of Boston, vs. Lovejoy, as owner of the stage in which Mr. Whitney was passenger, which turned over by the carelessness of the driver. Verdict for the plaintiff 250 dollars damages & costs of suit. At the same term was tried a cause vs. same defendant, in favour of a young lady that was run over by the defendant's stage driver, by another of his heedless drivers. Verdict, 500 dollars and costs. The damages & costs in both amounted to about 1000 dollars.

It is with pleasure we publish the result of the above causes, being the first of their nature (to our knowledge) that have been decided in this country, and hope, that a decision of the highest tribunal of justice in so respectable a state will have a salutary effect upon the owners of stages and their drivers. The numerous injuries that have been sustained by passengers for a few years past have called loudly for a check to the brutal manner in which lives have been exposed.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 17.

Specie.—In our last we stated that the *Charad* had brought only \$350,000 in Specie; but have since been informed that the sum amounts to full six hundred thousand. Nearly one half of it was landed here yesterday and the remainder is on English account. Captain Hazar, we understand, receives 2 1/2 per cent. for freight.

The Steam boat *Charleston*, we understand, on her trip to the island, on Sunday afternoon, had about 270 passengers; and returning 400! Her accommodations and speed gave general satisfaction.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1817.

New-York, June 22, (A.M.)

The Steam Boat *Connecticut*, Captain Bunker, which conveyed the President and suite to New Haven, returned to the city this morning.

We learn that the President landed at New Haven at half past six o'clock last evening. On landing his Excellency was received by the Honorable Oliver Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, and the principal civil and military officers of the state, who accompanied him to his lodgings at Butler's Hotel, under a military escort, and a procession of citizens. On the President's approach to the town, a salute was fired from the Revenue Cutter, Captain Lee, and from Fort Mifflin, and followed by a salute from Captain Blake's Artillery, stationed near the Steam Boat Hotel.

Among other good effects, resulting from the tour of the President, will be that of ameliorating the spirit of party animosity; for in every place through which he has passed, the people, without distinction of political sect, have vied with each other in showing him the respect and attention, which his high and commanding station justly entitles him to.

The spectacle is a fine one, of the Chief Magistrate of a free commonwealth, visiting every part of its territory, and receiving the unbounded homage of the admiration of all classes of its citizens. The voluntary respect given to Mr. Adams, by those who have classed themselves among his political opponents, is equally creditable to their frankness and liberality. It is conduct which honors the givers and the receiver. The merit of any individual who has acted on a large political sphere, in a country where political contentions run very high, must be of the most unequivocal kind, which can harmonize in the same purpose the leaders and eminent persons attached to party. Yet the surprise at such a fact ought to cease, when the long and laborious public life of Mr. Adams is considered; his unabating perseverance in the discharge of every duty with which he has been entrusted; his sincere attachment to the constitution of his country—his freedom from every selfish bias; and what goes, perhaps, further than all these, his uprightness and unostentatious manners.

It is understood that William W. Bria, late Senator in Congress from Georgia, is appointed by the President to be Governor of the recently erected territory of Alabama, which comprises that part of the present Mississippi territory that is not included within the proposed limits of the infant state of Mississippi. We congratulate the people of Alabama on the acquisition they have made of a proved patriot and most worthy man.

It is intimated in extracts of private letters which have appeared in some of the newspapers, that there is much opposition among the people of the Mississippi territory to the acceptance of the privilege offered them by Congress to form a state government. We apprehend some error in this representation. The rights of self-government are rarely refused, even though the conditions on which it is tendered be not wholly approved.

LUPENELLA.

The following account of this valuable grass is contained in a late letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to the acting Governor. From its nutritive and fertilizing qualities it will be a valuable acquisition to our planters generally, and particularly to such as have impoverished land.

"I have lately received from our Consul at Leghorn, in Italy, a parcel of the *Lupenella* seed, which is represented as the finest grass cultivated in that country, for the quantity and richness of the hay; the preference felt for it by all animals, and its fertilizing effects upon the land in which it is cultivated. In Italy it is sown in March and October; it is cut with a sickle to avoid shaking off the blooms, bound up in bundles of 7 lbs. and laid to working beasts without grain as it is sufficiently nutritive of itself.

"Three years cultivation of this grass enriches the poorest land so much, that two successive and abundant crops of grain are produced without manure. This is the account which I have received of it from Mr. Appleton, the Consul. As it succeeds in Italy, there is every reason to believe that it will succeed in Georgia. The quantity I have sent you will enable you to furnish several of your acquaintances with enough to put them in stock of it, and thereby multiply the chances of success. It is sown, I presume, broadcast, but drills will be more productive for seed. I am convinced, that, when sown for hay, it ought to be sown thick, as a certain means of keeping the crab grass under. When it is moved, it may run some risk of assault from this formidable adversary, but that danger I am persuaded will be diminished by the thickness of the *Lupenella*."

The London papers inform us that the showman who has been, for some time past, exhibiting the military carriage and equipage taken from Bonaparte at the battle of Waterloo, in different parts of England, is coming out to the U. States with his wares. The depends on the profits of his show to pay the expenses of his journey, he had better say where he is, for no people in the world have less of that foolish curiosity which creates wonders of itself for its own gratification, than the Americans. It is in this particular that they differ from the English, more than in any other; and this itinerant adventurer, who may, perhaps, have made money enough in England by the exhibition of Bonaparte's travelling carriage, to enable him to set up one of his own, would starve in the U. States, if he depended on no other means for subsistence. What, give money to see a carriage, when hundreds among us could make, perhaps, much handsomer and more ingenious ones!—ridiculous. If he could contrive to bring Napoleon himself along with his carriage, he might reasonably calculate upon a good run of business, but not otherwise.

Water Freight.—The ship *Argonaut* and the ship *Abigail*, have both arrived at Sag Harbor, from the Brazil Banks, with Whale Oil. The first named ship has a cargo of 1739 barrels, and the latter 1290 barrels.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, on Tuesday last, THOMAS M'KEAN. He had been member of Congress from the State of Delaware, from 1774 to 1790. He was Chief Justice of Pennsylvania from the year 1776, until he was elected Governor of that state in the year 1799, a situation which he filled during the whole of the Constitutional period of nine years. He was colonel of a regiment during the revolutionary war, and was active in promoting the Independence of his Country.

Notice.
THE Lower Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 22d day of July inst. to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
July 1 4

Bank of Caroline, June 24th, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, THO. CULBRETH, Cashier.
P. S. By the act of incorporation, two of the present board are ineligible.
July 1 5

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 26th of the present month (July) at the dwelling of William Welch, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on negro man—taken as the property of William Welch, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of William Brown use of William Bertridge—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs and charges.
July 3 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkehead, deceased, State use of John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdick, against Joseph Jarden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month (July) at the dwelling of said Jarden, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one young negro woman and four children, twenty-four cattle, one yoke of oxen, thirty sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four mahogany tables and one secretary desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold, William Brown, the State of Maryland, in and to the use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot County, and one Fieri Facias at the suit of James Willson, jun. use of John C. Richards, against Joseph Jarden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month (July) on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said Joseph Jarden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Freshes," and "Hadden," adjoining each other, lying and being in Talbot County, beautifully situated on the main road leading from Easton to Abbott's mill, and adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, Daniel and Isaac Cox, and others, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, principal, interest and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Evans, Samuel Lippincott, State use of Samuel Holmes, State use of Nixon Wilson, State use of Elizabeth Rembold by John Rembold, and the State use of James Willson, jun. use of Samuel Jarden, against Nicholas Valiant—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the term, or all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of in and to a certain term created and granted by Jacob Lockerman to the said Nicholas Valiant and John Valiant, by indenture; and all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of in and to the several messuages and tenements erected and being on the land so denised; also all his right, title and interest, of in and to a certain house and lot, in and to West street in Easton, which he said Nicholas Valiant purchased of Isaac Atkinson—to satisfy the aforesaid claims, interest and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas and Alfred Hambleton, Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Samuel Harrison, against James Harrison—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Thursday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all his right, title, claim and interest, of in and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz: "Mount Misery," "Mount Misery's Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Map-Mazard," situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on Broad-Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of William A. Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard, executors of John C. Leonard, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barrell, against Henry Thomas—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Life Estate of the said Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at or near Easton Point—to satisfy the said writs, damages, costs and charges.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Thomas Henric use of Thomas Robinson, James and Robert C. Armstrong, Thomas P. Smith, Susan Seth, William Morris, junr, and Charles Goldsborough, against Jonathan Garey—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of Jonathan Garey, in and to an undivided sixth part of a seventh part, for a forty-second part of the real estate of Obadiah Garey (his father), lying and being in Talbot County, in Miles River Neck, supposed to contain three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Zebediah Greenway against Wm. Sharpless—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that undivided third part of William Sharpless of a tract or parcel of land and messuage situated in Talbot County, at or near a place called Hook-Town, being part of a tract of land called "Barwick's Discovery," which James Paulmier sold to Nathan Townsend—to satisfy the aforesaid claim, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: William Muckey, William Covey, use of Thomas P. Bennett, State use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret McKee, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton; and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Lecompte executor of William Lecompte, against James Colston—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th of the present month (July) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of Land called "Clay's Hope," now in the possession and occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes a part of his dwelling plantation, the same having been devised to him by his father. Also, all that tract or parcel of Land, called "Bachior's Neck," situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes, eight horses, sixteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yokes of oxen and carts—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (July) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of James Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, lying and being in Talbot County, in Deep Neck, called "Lumbeaton's Addition," containing ninety-seven acres of land, more or less, four horses, sixteen cattle, a yoke of oxen, and thirty sheep—taken by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of the State use of Joseph Harrison and John Garey, use of William Atwell, against James Colston—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

New Establishment.

I place a large and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next. (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far excel any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, it is believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.

ALSO—TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, or for a term of years, if desired.

4 newly built brick tenements.

Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Md. July 1 8

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE, of Queen Ann's County, take notice that on the petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1765, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
True copy. Per
July 1 THO. MURPHEY, CLK.

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M'GUIRE, of Queen Ann's County, take notice, that on the petition of the said James M'Guire, to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said petition; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said James M'Guire should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
True copy. Per
July 1 THO. MURPHEY, CLK.

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

To the jail of Allegany County, Maryland, on the 11th instant, a negro man that his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Thomas Moore, near Front Royal, Shenandoe County, Virginia. Said negro is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is about 23 or 24 years of age—straight and well proportioned, has a scar on his right ankle, and one under his right eye, and a dark complexion. Had on when committed, a red flannel round his waist, a pair of striped woollen overalls, an old pair of shoes, and a pair of old shoes. The name of said negro is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges and take his freedom; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, at the law direct.
W. R. DAWSON, SR.
June 14—(July 1) 4

Magistrates Blanks.

And Seigns Books for sale at this office.

In Chancery.

July 20, 1817.
Sale of the Real Estate of THOMAS CANNON, deceased. A A. warned to exhibit their claims in the Chancery Office, before the 20th day of September next.
By order—THOS. H. ROWLE, Reg. Cur. Cal.

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Maryland, July 1, 1817.

A. HENRY ALLEN
John Atwell
Isaac Atkinson
Thomas Atkinson, jr.
B. Henry Baker
Matthew Bordley
Thomas Boring
Anthony Banning
Ann Bowman
Mr. Berge
Thomas Barrow
Benjamin Benny
C. Jesse Cagle, 2
Henry Colston, 2
Isaac Chambers
Perry Coward, 2
Betsey Coward
Edward Courcy, jr.
William E. Connor
Cloudbury Clash
Joseph Crain
Mary Curley
Henry Casson
D. Adm'r. of Thomas Davidson, decd.
Molly Dolson
Peter L. Deborrough
John Dorrell
E. James Edmondson, 2
John Elbert
John Edmondson
F. John Fordice
Rev. Walter B. Fountain
Rev. John Forman
G. John Gillison
James Griffl
Charles Goldsborough
James Gealing
Orem Gore
H. Isaac Hyatt, 2
Mary Holt, 2
Thomas Harcastle
John Hercules
Ann Hull
Richard Harwood
J. Rachel Jenkins
Woody Jackson, 2
K. William Kersey
William F. Kemp
L. Chorus Lee
July 1 3
Nicholas Loverdy, 2
Eliza D. Littleton
Solon on Love
Ann L. Love
M. Rev. Stephen Martin
dals
Rev. Mr. Mowman
Cannell & Miller
Robert Martin
Dyott & Mead
Senegal Mahomet
Joseph H. Mcconnell
N. Phil. Nicols
William Nicholson
Cyrus Newlin, 2
Tristram Needles
Jared Nicols
James W. Neal
P. Isaac B. Perrott
Thomas Pearson, 3
Thomas C. Parrott
R. Richard Robinson
Maria Roe, 2
Anthony Rose
Stewart Redman
S. Lydia Stuart
Jonathan Spencer
Henry Stevens
Joseph Spickly
Samuel Short
Fidale Soder
Capt. John Skinner
William Sylvester
Hopkins & Spedden
T. Sheriff of Talbot County
Clerk of Talbot County
Nicholas Thomas
Dr. John Thomas
James Thomas, 3
Anna Maria Tigman, 2
Samuel Turney, 4
Nathan Townsend
Rebecca Truit
James Tigman
Elizabeth Thomas
V. Nicholas Valiant
Henrietta Vinson, 2
H. H. Villard
W. Mary Williams
Thomas Weyman
James Willson, jr. 3
William Wilson, 3
William Wainer
John Walsh
Thomas Woodford

Land for sale.

A TRACT of LAND lying in Talbot County, on the head of Wye River, containing nine hundred acres, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Turner. It is adjoining the lands of Mr. Hindman and Mr. Hensley, on the post-road leading from Centreville to Easton, and about one and a half miles from Wye-Mill. This tract is susceptible of division, and would be divided to suit purchasers. A further description of the premises is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can examine for themselves. Terms of sale and time when possession can be given, can be ascertained by application to the subscriber living in Annapolis, may 27 6
NATHAN PINKNEY.

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of mael on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. S. Ford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
April 22

100 Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, in Easton, on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, a bright mulatto girl named ANN—between eighteen & twenty years of age, about five feet high, stout and well made, her countenance indicative of good nature & intelligence, large gray eyes, and the wool of her head (which she is fond of ornamenting) long and bushy. Her dress, when she went off, was a jacket and petticoat of common blue and white calico—she also took with her a small variety of other summer clothing, which she will doubtless change, as she is connected with several free negroes and slaves in and about Easton.

Ann has been accustomed to house work, washing, &c. and has no particular flesh marks that are recollected, except that her hands are small and appear remarkably soft and fair for a negro.

Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and confine her in goal so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken up in Talbot County, twenty dollars; if out of the county and within the State, fifty dollars; if out of the State, or on the Western Shore of Maryland, the above reward of one hundred dollars, and all other reasonable charges.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, Junior.
Easton, Maryland, July 1

The Editors of the American, Baltimore, and the Watchman, Wilmington, (Del.) are requested to insert the above advertisement four times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

Was committed.

To the jail of Allegany County, Maryland, on the 11th instant, a negro man that his name is JOHN, and that he belongs to Thomas Moore, near Front Royal, Shenandoe County, Virginia. Said negro is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and is about 23 or 24 years of age—straight and well proportioned, has a scar on his right ankle, and one under his right eye, and a dark complexion. Had on when committed, a red flannel round his waist, a pair of striped woollen overalls, an old pair of shoes, and a pair of old shoes. The name of said negro is desired to come and prove his property, pay the charges and take his freedom; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, at the law direct.
W. R. DAWSON, SR.
June 14—(July 1) 4

Magistrates Blanks.

And Seigns Books for sale at this office.

Poet's Corner.

The Author of the following Poetry is about publishing a volume of his effusions. If his description of the "Isle of Flowers" is a specimen of his poetical abilities, no other recommendation is necessary to secure this book an extensive perusal, and establish his fame as a poet.

Adapted from Mercury.

THE ISLE OF FLOWERS.

By N. H. WRIGHT.

"It is reported that there is a small island in Lake Huron, remarkable for its romantic scenery. Its shores are composed of granite, which defend it from the encroachments of the waves; and its verdure is represented the most luxuriant that can be imagined. The Indians suppose it the residence of a good Spirit, and denominate it 'The Isle of Flowers.'"

In Huron's wave a lovely Isle

Genes the blue waters vast expanse—
There Nature wears her sweetest smile,
And sun beams o'er her beauties dance.

In vain the angry billows beat
Against its rock encircled shore;
The spray but makes its blossoms sweet,
Expanding 'mid the tempest's roar.

But when the winds and waves are hush'd,
And evening's shade is stealing on—
When the last beams of day have blush'd
And Hesper mounts his cloudless throne—

How gently weep the dew of night,
Which bow the slender hare-bell's head,
And falling noiseless, sweetly light
Upon the spotless lily's bed.

Oh! were but man like that fair Isle,
In vain would trouble's tempests gloom;
Hope's fairest flowers 'round should smile,
And Faith and Resignation bloom.

When Life's last lingering beam shall fade,
The radiant star of peace would rise,
And dew of grace at evening shade,
His spirit nurture for the skies.

FROM THE VERMONT GAZETTE.

NEW MODE OF DUNNING.

"Mr. Clark, I wish you to discontinue my Dunning Advertisement. My debtors pay no attention to it. Be so good as to inform the Sheriff I wish to see him."

S. B. YOUNG.

May 3, 1817.

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. WETMORE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she has opened a **BOARDING SCHOOL** for the reception of young ladies, at Baltimore, in one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, on the corner of Hanover and Pratt streets, where will be taught every branch of a polite female education. Five of her teachers are those of her own family—a gentleman will attend to the writing department, who teaches on an approved system, for which no extra charge will be made. Under such advantages, she promises herself great success in the advancement of her pupils, and engages that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of those placed under her care. For particulars apply at the Right Rev. d. Bishop's Office, the Rev. d. WILLIAM WATSON, or Mrs. BLAND. Card of terms may be had at the office of this paper. June 10.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
AVAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction; therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PETER DUNN, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KNOX, (Day-Side) or of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.

We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.

JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Easton, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agent. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son, WILLIAM HAYWARD, Junr. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

WM. HAYWARD.

Talbot county. April 8.

Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he yesterday opened a school in the old Market-House. He will thankfully receive pupils to be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, &c.—and hopes by his attention to merit a share of public patronage.

Wm. BERRIDGE.

June 24 3.

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, at her house next door to the Bank.

Denton, June 17 3.

ARRABELLA BAYARD

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Spring Goods.

Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash.

Easton, May 20 L. W. SPENCER & Co.

LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

1 Prize	of	\$2000
1	1000	
2	500	
3	200	
4	100	
5	50	
11	30	
45	10	
50	5	
300	1	
1190	1	

1610 Prizes.

1390 Blanks. 67 More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000 on the 13th day of July, to 200 on the 13th to 500 on the 14th to 500 on the 15th to 1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 15th to 20000 The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished by 200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, including the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.

April 1

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1816, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this State," the Levy Courts of the several counties are authorized and empowered to levy such sums of money on the assessable property of their respective counties, as they may deem requisite to grant relief to the poor of the several counties, whom they may believe to be in absolute want of such aid, by allowing all such persons as out-pensioners of the Poor Houses of their respective counties, such sums of money, not exceeding thirty dollars each, as they may under all circumstances deem best calculated to relieve them from suffering. All such persons in Talbot county, wishing to avail themselves of the provisions of the above law, are requested to make application to the Levy Court of said county, at their several meetings.

By order—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused the following Circular to be addressed to each of the Gentlemen whose names are hereto annexed:—

Easton, March 18th, 1817.

SIR,

The Levy Court, in order to carry more effectually into operation the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this State," have deemed it most advisable to appoint a number of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose of selecting and recommending such persons as they think are unfortunately placed in a situation to require assistance from the county; and for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that number. We solicit your acceptance of the above appointment, and request that you will deliver to such applicants as you may think deserving, a written certificate, to be delivered to the Levy Court at their several sittings.

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREEBORN BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, Junior,
JAMES SEITH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.

Abednego Bodfield
Col. William Hayward
Samuel Roberts
William G. Tighman
James Denny
Capt. William Jordan
Allen Bowie

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAEL'S.

Capt. Joseph Farland
John Kemp
Capt. Thomas Frazier
Wrightson Love
Alexander Hensley
Col. Hugh Auld
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.)

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jabez Caldwell
Stephen Reyner
Thomas Stevens
Maj. Solomon Dickinson
Capt. Samuel Stevens
Joseph Martin

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.

James Chambers
Capt. John Dudley
Charles Gibson
Arthur Holt
Emmels Martin, jun.
Wm. H. Tighman
James Nabbs

March 18

Washington Monument Lottery.

THIRD CLASS,

Will positively commence drawing on MONDAY,

28th July.—The first drawn number will be entitled to

Five Thousand Dollars.

3 PRIZES OF	20,000 Dollars.
4	10,000 Dollars.
5	5,000 Dollars.
20	1,000 Dollars.
25	500 Dollars.
100	100 Dollars.
140	50 Dollars.
400	20 Dollars.
11,000	12 Dollars.

11,698 Prizes.

23,302 Blanks.

35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.

Tickets for sale at the Star-Office—price \$10

Horse & Gig for sale.

A elegant GIG, with plated HARNESS for one or two horses, and a HORSE, will be sold low on a credit of twelve months.—They will be sold together. For further particulars apply at the Star-Office.

June 10

St. Michael's & Baltimore Packet.

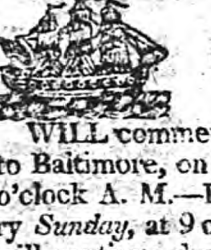


THE SLOOP HELEN.

Will leave St. Michael's, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season. The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.



SCHOONER SUPERIOR.

EDWARD AULD, Master.

WILL commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she will continue during the season.

The Superior is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the office at the Point.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

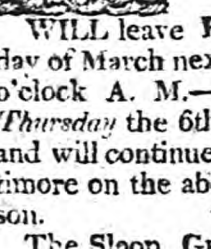
Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, March 4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.



THE SLOOP General Benson.

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT EAST SAILING AND COASTING ROCK-HALL PACKET.

Will run during the season on the following establishment, viz:—
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at half past 7 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS HARRIS.

April 8 13

In Chancery.

June 13th, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Joaz Gousseron, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Harwood, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, before the 13th day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 13th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1370.

True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery.

June 2d, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale of a part of the Real Estate of Daniel Perkins, (late of Kent County) made and reported by Geo. W. TUNNICLIFFE, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 10th day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the tenth day of July next.

The Report states the amount of the sales to be \$3,011.

W. KILTY, Chancr.

THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery.

June 9th, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by Louis Gassaway, Trustee for the sale of certain property in the cause of Nicholas Love-day and wife against James Kent and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 9th day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 9th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$3,778.50.

True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery.

June 9, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Thomas Bell, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary, before the 9th day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 9th day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2,001.

True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, May 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 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-Ann'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 Courty or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

aug. 29

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the market can afford. Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken. Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River," passed on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Lands in the said tract, except the reservations made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public moneys at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: And whereas by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted, that all the Land contained in the said tract, except the reservations and exceptions made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public moneys at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose:

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the Lands authorized to be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE

By the President J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

April 29 11

Merino Wool.

BRITISH GOODS will be given in exchange for MERINO WOOL, at a fair price per package, bale or piece. Apply at No. 19, Camden street, Baltimore. June 3 8

Queen-Ann's County, ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement; and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William James having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said William James having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I hereby order and adjudge, that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of said court, to appear before the said court, at the Court house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

LEM. PURNELL.

True copy. Per June 24 13 THO. MURPHEY, CLK.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale: And whereas the following townships have been surveyed in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
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.

Valuable Property for sale.

A Farm in Queen-Anne's County, within two and a half miles of Centerville.

KNOWN by the name of "Walker's Square," containing about two hundred and forty acres, adjoining the lands of Mr. Christopher Cox and Mr. Joseph Nabb. This farm is productive, well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. the greater part cleared, but with a sufficiency of timber and fire-wood.

There are on the premises a log dwelling, a good granary, carriage-house, corn-house, &c.—with a good apple and peach orchard. It is deemed unnecessary to give a more particular description of the property, as any person inclined to purchase will doubtless previously view it. If the above property is not disposed of before the 21st day of July next, it will then be offered at public sale. For terms, application may be made, in person or by letter, to the subscriber residing at the Head of Chester.

Also for sale,

A House and Lot in Centerville. Apply as above.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 26th of the present month (July) at the dwelling of William Welch, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one negro man—taken as the property of William Welch, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of William Brown use of William Berridge—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs and charges.

July 3 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, deceased, State use of John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdler, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month (July) at the dwelling of said Darden, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one young negro woman and four children, twenty-four cattle, one yoke of oxen, thirty sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four mahogany tables and one secretary desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.

July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Evans, Samuel Lippencott, State use of Samuel Holmes, State use of Nixon Wilson, State use of Elizabeth Rumbold by John Rumbold, and the State use of James Wilson, jun. use of Samuel Harden, against Nicholas Valiant—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the term, or all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of, in and to a certain term created and granted by Jacob Lockerman to the said Nicholas Valiant and John Valiant, by indenture: and all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of, in and to the several messuages and tenements erected and being on the land so demised; also all his right, title and interest, of, in and to a certain House and Lot on West street, in Easton, which he the said Nicholas Valiant purchased of Isaac Atkinson—to satisfy the aforesaid claims, interest and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Thomas Henrix use of Thomas Robinson, James and Robert C. Armstrong, Thomas Smith, Susan Seth, William Norris, jun. and Charles Goldsborough, against Jonathan Garey—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of Jonathan Garey, in and to an undivided sixth part of a seventh part, or a forty-second part, of the real estate of Obediah Garey (his father), lying and being in Talbot county, in Miles River Neck, supposed to contain three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas and Alfred Hambleton, Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Samuel Harrison, against James Harrison—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all his right, title, claim and interest, of, in and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz: "Mount Misery," "Mount Misery's Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hop-Hazard," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on Broad-Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of William A. Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard, executors of John C. Leonard, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barroll, against Henry Thomas—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th of the present month (July) at the Court-house door, in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Life Estate of the said Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at or near Easton-Point—to satisfy the said writs, damages, costs and charges.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Zebediah Gregory against Wm. Sharpless—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that undivided third part of William Sharpless of a tract or parcel of land and message situated in Talbot county, at or near a place called Hook-Town, being part of a tract of land called "Barwick's Discovery," which James Faulkner sold to Nathan Townsend—to satisfy the aforesaid claim, damages and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, State use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret M'Keel, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton; and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Leconte, executor of William Leconte, against James Colston—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th of the present month (July) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said James Colston, in and to that part of a tract of Land called "Clay's Hope," now in the possession and occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes a part of his dwelling plantation, the same having been devised to him by his father. Also, all that tract or parcel of Land, called "Bachelor's Neglect," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other, containing in the whole one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes, eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and cats—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (July) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of James Colston, all the right, title and interest of James Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, lying and being in Talbot county, in Deep Neck, called "Lamberton's Addition," containing ninety-seven acres of land, more or less, four horses, sixteen cattle, a yoke of oxen, and thirty sheep—taken by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of the State use of Joseph Harrison and John Garey, use of William Austin, against James Colston—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.

July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Notice.

THE Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 23d day of July inst. to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.

By order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Bank of Caroline,

June 24th, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order, T. C. CULBRETH, Cashier.

P. S. By the act of incorporation, two of the present board are ineligible.

July 1 5

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Person's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM H. WARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

W. H. WARD, Jun.

Talbot county, April 8

W. H. WARD, Jun.

Talbot county, April 8

Talbot county, April 8

Talbot county, April 8

Talbot county, April 8

New Establishment.

THIS subscriber having lately erected in this place a large and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far exceed any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, it is believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.

ALSO—TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, or for a term of years, if desired,

4 newly built brick tenements,

Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.

Easton, Md. July 1 8

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Maryland, July 1, 1817.

A. Nicholas Loveday, 2
Eliza D. Littleton
Solomon Lowe
Ann Loveday
M.
Rev. Stephen Martin-
dale
Rev. Mr. Maymihan
Cannell & Miller
Robert Martin
Lyott & Mead
Senegal Mahomet
Joseph R. Mcconnekin
N.
Phil. Nicola
William Nicholson
Cyrus Newlin, 2
Tristram Needles
Lloyd Nicola
James W. Neal
P.
Isaac B. Parrott
Thomas Pearson, 3
Thomas C. Parrott
R.
Richard Robinson
Maria Roe, 2
Anthony Ross
Stewart Redman
S.
Lydia Stuart
Jonathan Spencer
Henry Stevens
Joseph Speedy
Samuel Short
Fidale Soder
Capt. John Skinner
William Sylvester
Hopkins & Spedden
T.
Sheriff of Talbot county
Clerk of Talbot county
Nicholas Thomas
Dr. John Thomas
James Thomas, 3
Anna Maria Tilghman, 2
Samuel Turney, 4
Nathan Townsend
Rebecca Truit
James Tilghman
Elizabeth Thomas
V.
Nicholas Valiant
Henrietta Vinson, 2
H. H. Willard
W.
Mary Williams
Thomas Weyman
James Wilson, jr. 6
William Wilson, 3
William Wainer
John Walsh
Thomas Woolford

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Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That

the widows and children of soldiers of the militia, the volunteers, the rangers, and the sea fencibles, who served during the late war, and for whom half pay for five years was provided by an act passed on the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled,

"An act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," shall be placed on an equality as to their annual allowances, that is to say: Such widows, and in case of no widow, such children as may be embraced in the before recited act, shall be entitled to receive (as the half pay to which they are entitled) at the rate of forty-eight dollars per annum, and no more; and the widows and children aforesaid of the officers of the different corps aforesaid, shall be entitled to the half pay of officers of infantry.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provisions contained in an act, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed on the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, granting to the commissioned officers of the regular army who were deranged by said act, three months pay in addition to the pay and emoluments to which they were entitled by law at the time of their discharge, shall equally extend to wagon masters, forage masters, barrack masters, and other warrant officers of the staff of the regular army, who were deranged by the before recited act, except those provisionally retained by the President of the United States.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the further time of two years shall be allotted to the guardians of the minor children of deceased soldiers, to relinquish their claims to bounty pay for five years half pay, according to the second section of the before recited act, to which this is a supplement, passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the widows and children of the non-commissioned officers of the rangers, shall be placed on the same footing as half pay for five years, with the widows and children of the infantry.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is a supplement, shall be, and the same are hereby extended to all cases where either of the children therein mentioned shall have been under sixteen years of age at the time of the father's decease: PROVIDED, The guardian of such minor children shall, in addition to the relinquishment by said act required, file in the office of the Department of War, evidence of the assent of all the other heirs, if any there be, of said deceased soldier, or of their guardians, to such relinquishment.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in all cases where the child or children of a regular soldier deceased have the right under the laws of the United States, to relinquish their bounty in land, for five years half pay, the said child or children shall be entitled to the same amount as is given by the act to the widows of the militia soldiers who died in service during the late war: viz four dollars per month.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force an act, entitled, "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was continued in force for a limited time by an act passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be and the same is hereby further continued in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Allowing further time for entering donation rights to lands in the district of Detroit.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the claimants to certain donation rights to land in the district of Detroit, granted by the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to authorize the granting of patents for land, according to the surveys that have been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes," passed the twenty-third of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and they are hereby allowed until the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, to file their claims with the Register of the Land Office for the district aforesaid.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Respecting the compensation of the collectors therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from after the last day of March instant, there shall be allowed and paid annually, in addition to the sum now allowed by law to the collector of the customs for Edgartown, in the state of Massachusetts, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; and to the collector of the customs for Plymouth, in the state of North Carolina, there shall be paid annually the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to the fees and other emoluments of office.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from and after the last day of March instant, there shall be allowed to the collector of the customs for Middletown, in Connecticut, and to the collector of the customs in Newburyport, in the state of Massachusetts, three per centum on all moneys by them received on account of the duties upon importation and on tonnage.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, to designate and set apart, any four contiguous townships, each six miles square, of vacant public lands lying in that part of the Mississippi territory which was formed into a land district, by the act, entitled, "An act for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and the four townships, so designated and set apart, shall be reserved from public and private sale, any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to contract for the sale of the said four townships, which shall have been designated and set apart as aforesaid, at the rate of two dollars per acre, to be made payable fourteen years after the contract which shall have been concluded, with any agent or agents of the late emigrants from France, who have associated together for the purpose of forming a settlement in the United States: PROVIDED, That satisfactory evidence shall be produced that such agent or agents are duly authorized to form such contract, and that the number of such emigrants, being of full age, for which he or they are authorized to act, are equal at least to the number of half sections contained in the four townships proposed to be disposed of.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said Secretary shall have power to make such allotment of the lands among the individuals, and to stipulate in the proposed contract, for such conditions of settlement and cultivation of the vine, and other vegetable productions, as may to him appear reasonable, and that on the fulfillment of such conditions shall the issuing of grants for the land be made to depend: PROVIDED, That no patent shall be granted for any of the lands aforesaid, nor shall any title be obtained therefor, either at law or in equity, until complete payment shall have been made for the whole four townships, and until they comply with the conditions of the contract so to be made as aforesaid; nor shall a patent be granted for a greater quantity than six hundred and forty acres to any one person.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle all the accounts of any person who may have redeemed and purchased from captivity any citizen of the United States, taken prisoner during the late war with Great Britain, upon the same principles and rules of evidence by which other claims are adjusted in said Department: PROVIDED, That in no case shall a greater sum be allowed than one hundred and fifty dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Respecting the compensation of the collectors therein mentioned.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the ship *Plato*, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to the 4th ult.

In the House of Commons Mr. Sergeant Onslow had leave to bring in a bill for repealing the laws regulating or restraining the rate of interest on money. The Chancellor of the Exchequer acceded to the general principle of the measure.

It was reported from Constantinople that a treaty had been concluded between the Porte & Great Britain, by which the strong place of Parga is ceded to the latter.

Sir Wm. Garrow, Attorney General, has accepted the appointment of *Plaintiff* of the Exchequer. He is to be succeeded as Attorney General by Sir Samuel Sheppard, and it is supposed that the office of Solicitor General will be filled by Mr. Leach, or Sergeant Best.

LONDON, MAY 4.

A purser of one of the Indianmen in the Channel reached the East India House on Friday evening with despatches, including, it is understood, the official account of the affair between the Alceste, and the Chinese forts. The latest intelligence from Canton is to Dec. 22, at which date nothing had transpired relative to the journey of Lord Amherst. All differences with regard to the shipping had been settled and the Chinese and British were on better terms than they had been for several years previous to the affair of the Alceste. Our accounts, received by the Levant at this port from Canton, are to the 3d of March.]

Several vessels of war are employed on a survey of the coast from the Nore to the Orkneys, also the Island of Jersey and Guernsey.

The bill has passed the House of Commons for issuing 1,500,000 exchequer bills to be loaned for relieving the distresses of the country. The money is to be loaned by commissioners, to pay to relieve the present pressure, and in aid of public works which are in a state of stagnation for want of funds, such as canals, bridges, &c. and for the encouragement of the fisheries. It is to be repayable by instalments, in three years, except in case of public works, when the term of payment is extended to seven years, and to be secured by bonds.

Another arrest has taken place at Paris, which is apparently connected with that of Madame Regnault St. Angely. The person thus arrested is a man by the name of Olville: he is a glass manufacturer, and cousin to Bonaparte. The Parisian Journalists profess to have no knowledge of the occasion of these arrests; but from the political relationship of the parties there is every probability that it refers to a plot of some kind in favor of Napoleon. The Paris *Journal de Debats* quotes from another paper the intelligence that the Pope is seriously indisposed, and that his Holiness has retired from Rome, to re-establish his health in a better atmosphere. This news, it adds, requires confirmation.

Letters from Portugal of the 11th ult. intimate an apprehension that the seat of the Portuguese Government is to be permanently fixed in the Brazils. The chief nobility and the wealthy merchants have been invited to emigrate thither, and the most skillful artisans are tempted to adopt the same course, by promises of full employment and liberal wages in South America. Drained of her treasures, destitute of internal resources, and by her natural guardians abandoned to her destiny, ancient Portugal, it is feared, must lie at the mercy of that ambitious neighbor, from whose yoke she rescued herself only to place the ancestor of this emigrating monarch on her throne.

A number of the leading men in Southwark, have, we understand, commenced a canvass for the election of Mr. Tierney, in the room of Mr. Barclay, in the expected event of a dissolution of Parliament.

Capt. Richard Dacres, late Governor of the Naval Asylum at Greenwich, has been permitted to retire on the list of superannuated Rear Admirals.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Dr. Tierney arrived at his house in Dover street, from attending the duke of Newcastle and family, where he had been since Sunday fortnight. The Doctor had pronounced the Duke and family out of danger four or five days since, and we understand convalescent before he left them.

The last month proved the driest April in the remembrance of the oldest person living; at the close of it scarcely one hundredth part of an inch of rain could be measured.

It is at length finally settled, that the monument to the memory of the late Lord Nelson, is to be erected on the South Downs, Yarmouth, in a situation to serve as a mark for both Gal-weys.

Jack Keitch, who had officiated many years at the Old Baily, died a natural death on Monday at the London Hospital, aged 70.

Early on the morning of Thursday last, the Steam Corn Mill upon the banks of the Lancaster Canal, near Preston, took fire, and was burnt down. It was in the possession of Daniel Dew-

hurst, corn-merchant of Preston. We are sorry to add, that it was very full of corn, nearly the whole of which was consumed. Fortunately both the building and stock were insured.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 29.

ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship *Draper*, Adams, which arrived at New York, on Saturday evening last, in 56 days from Bristol, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London and Paris papers to the 3th of May inclusive. We do not find any article of particular interest which are not to be found in our London advices via Boston. The rebels in some of the richest provinces of Turkey have beat the troops of the grand Seigneur.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Paris papers to the 1st inst. arrived last night.

The arrest of Madame D'Angely is said to have originated from a correspondence of a very serious nature, which was seized at Calais, upon some persons who were seeking to embark, without passports for the United States.

An extraordinary Courier has brought intelligence to Paris of the death of the Infant Don Antonio, brother of the old uncle of the reigning King of Spain. He was born at Naples on the 8th of Dec. 1755, and his death took place at Madrid on the 20th ult.

M. Rioust, who, our readers will remember, was lately condemned to a most cruel punishment for writing a libel against the King, has been heard in appeal before the Royal Court—but has not been fortunate enough to procure any mitigation of his sentence. It is said he has fled the country.

According to letters from Constantinople, it would appear, that great numbers of troops are assembling in the Plains of Adrianople—The richest of the Turkish provinces are still in open rebellion; and at Bagdad, the rebel Governor is said to have defeated the Governor sent to supersede him, in a pitched battle.

The trade of Algiers is represented as in a state of the greatest stagnation.—During the last year no more than about thirty foreign ships have visited there; and almost all of these were from Marseilles, Leghorn and Gibraltar, with cargoes of planks, iron and tiles, to repair the ruin occasioned by the English bombardment. Millions might have been gained, it is said, by the exportation of corn; but the Dey, in revenge on the Christians, has deprived himself of this as well as other resources.

Yesterday the following bulletin of the state of the King was shown at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, May 4, 1817.

"His Majesty continues in a very tranquil state and in good bodily health, but his Majesty's disorder is undiminished."

A mail from Hamburg arrived last night.—The accounts from Stockholm, which are to the 18th ult. bring nothing new concerning the late conspiracy.

The ship *Perseus*, at Portsmouth, has on board nearly 200 of our fellow countrymen, who are emigrating to the United States.—Many of them were residents in that place and neighborhood.—They pay about 12 each for their passage.

The Thomas and Mary transports left Gibraltar on the 27th March, when the Erne, Captain Spencer, was the only British ship of war there.

The Dutch ships of war Prince of Orange, William the First, Melampus, & Proselyte, were laying at Gibraltar, as were also the American ships Washington, 74 guns, Commodore Chauncey, Peacock, and another sloop of war.

The General Committee of the Waterloo Subscription have come to the resolution to allow an annuity of £96. to every man who lost a limb in the battle; £10. per annum to every widow; and for children according to age—£4. per annum till seven years old, and up to £15. at fourteen.

The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Spanish General Alava, will leave town on Thursday next for Paris.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 19.

LOSS OF THE BRIG GENERAL SWIFT.

A CARD.

When man renders to his fellow, from motives of the purest and most active benevolence, benefits which no measure of human estimation can value, nor any thing that this world affords can repay, the debt of gratitude fixes itself not alone upon the party on whom the boon has been conferred, but every one not wholly destitute of the feelings of humanity, will confess himself bound in the obligation of acknowledgment.

Under such persuasion it is that we thus publicly make our grateful acknowledgments, but in language entirely inadequate to the expression of our feelings on the occasion, (next to the Divine Agency so manifestly and graciously exercised in our favor) to Captain Thomas Fanning, Mr. Nicholas Wilson, chief officer, and the ship's company of the ship *Telegraph*, of New York, for our providential preservation from shipwreck of the most disastrous and perilous description.

On Tuesday the 10th inst. at half past five o'clock in the afternoon, the brig General Swift, on her passage to Wilmington, N. C. then about sixty miles to the northward of Cape Hatteras, and under no other sail than a reefed foresail,

double reefed topsail and fore topmast staysail, was upset by a sudden squall of wind, and almost instantaneously filled, leaving nothing but a small part of the tops, and part of the starboard waist from the fore to the after chains, out of water.—providentially our disaster was perceived at the moment it happened, on board the ship *Telegraph*, then about four miles distant, standing directly from us, when Capt. Fanning immediately tacked ship, and used his utmost exertion to arrive for relief before night—but the wind which was blowing heavy in a continual succession of squalls, heading him off, and the sea running high, he fell far to the leeward of us, and it was totally impracticable for any common ship's boat to be pulled from her to the wreck.

In this forlorn and helpless situation, we saw night closing in upon us, our only hope in human help far out of the reach of us, the dreadful apprehensions impressed upon our minds, that from the impossibility of our being seen from the ship without aid of day light she would unavoidably lose us in the darkness of the night; during the whole of which, momentarily expecting that the little we had to cling to above water would sink under us, we remained lashed with ropes to the chains, the sea in dreadful surges making incessant breaches over us and with increasing frequency, as our strength continued more and more to fail us, dashing us prostrate upon one another and upon the planks & dead eyes, whilst a piercing wind chilled us through, as they receded from overwhelming us. But Capt. Fanning, by the most judicious arrangements, and with his chief officers and ship's company, by the most excellent management and working the *Telegraph*, appeared to our enraptured sight as soon as the Moon, which a little preceded the appearance of day had sufficiently enlightened the horizon to discover distant objects to our view, standing directly for us, and approached near enough to send his boat to our rescue, when the early dawn only discovered us to him by the appearance we made, as of the sea breaking in foam over a reef of rocks, and by half past six o'clock, notwithstanding the highness of the sea, and the great danger of approaching the wreck, had safely lodged the survivors of us, eight in number, with the most kind & hospitable reception, the *Telegraph*; two of our original number, the steward and boy beat out and exhausted with sea water, cold and fatigued, had surrendered themselves up to their fate at about 2 o'clock, and parted with all that remained of mortal existence, shortly after the ship hove in sight in the morning.

In making this public but feeble acknowledgment to Capt. Fanning and Mr. Wilson for our preservation, and for their attention to the alleviation of our wants, and for their administration to our comfort on the passage to Charleston, where the *Telegraph* was bound, we should commit a violence on our feelings, did we omit to make use of the same occasion, to render our most grateful thanks to Archibald McClachlan, Esq. of Charleston; Dr. Benjamin Clapp, of S. Carolina; and Capt. Levi Goodrich, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, passengers on board the *Telegraph*, for the ready and very generous manner in which they united with Capt. Fanning in the mitigation of our distresses.

WM. G. BETTS, late Captain;
ROBERT LEWIS, late Mate:
In behalf of themselves and the crew of the brig Gen. Swift, of New York.

JOHN J. KETCHUM, Passenger.

St. STEPHENS, (M. T.) May 22.

Our readers will be able to judge when they read in this day's paper the late talk of the arch-villain Woodbine to the Creek Indians, which has been the cause the late murders committed on our unoffending citizens of the frontier, by the lower Creeks. The talk alluded to, was handed us for publication by a gentleman of veracity from Fort Jackson, who was called on by the Big Warrior to consult and return an answer. He informs us, that every word and deed of the Big Warrior, on this occasion, has been that of a patriot and a friend to the United States. It is not our wish to implicate the British government in this business, but we would only remark that it would be well to watch more narrowly the conduct of some of their agents or rather that they select men for such important stations of more honesty and truth than col. Woodbine.

Halcyon.

Copy of a Talk sent from the British Agent in East Florida to the Big Warrior, head Chief of the Creek nation of Indians.

When the English made peace with the Americans, they included the whole of the Indian nations, viz. Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw and Cherokee; those nations were guaranteed in the quiet possession of their lands, and the Americans engaged to give up such lands of the Indians as they had taken possession of during the war.

If they have not done so, or, if they have been making further encroachments, the Chiefs have only to represent their complaints and the aggressions of the Americans, to the Governor of New Providence, who will forward them to England, or get them conveyed to the British minister at Washington, who has orders from the King of England to see that the rights of the nations above mentioned are protected, & the stipulations

contained in the treaty in their favor are faithfully carried into execution.—The Americans have no wish to go to war with Great Britain; they will not therefore do any thing contrary to the treaty, and what encroachments have been made, must be without the knowledge of the Chief of the American government; and so soon as he is informed thereof by the British Minister at Washington, he will order the American people who have taken possession of Indian lands, to draw back to their own possessions.

The Indian nations are all one great family, they possess lands their great forefathers handed down to them, and they ought to hand them down entire to their children. If they sell their land, what do they receive for it? Nothing that will last—it is wasted away in a few years. Whether, therefore they sell or give it away, they are robbing their children of the inheritance they had a right to expect. As a great family, they ought to live as such with each other; let the four nations join in bonds of brotherly love; let them smoke the pipe of peace; let the cultivation of their lands be their chief object during the spring and summer, and hunting their diversion during the winter; and the produce of their labor will be bought by good people who will come and deal with them, when they know there is any thing to be purchased for goods or money.

If the Americans, or other nations, live near them, let them live in friendship with them, and keep up a good understanding; but on no account sell or give away any of their lands.

I recommend this as a friend of humanity and of good order.

A. ARBUTHNOTT.

Okolokne, March 11, 1817.

The Head Chiefs of the Upper Creek nation have desired me, Oponey, to get the straight talk for them; what is written in the foregoing, I believe to be the true and straight talk received from an Englishman, who carried two deputies to New Providence, and has returned with them to Okolokne.

I, Oponey, have been sent by you, the head Chiefs of the Upper Creek nation to see the Seminole Indians; I have done so; they live quietly and peaceably, and wish to do so with all their Red Brethren in every part of the nation.

Opony Hatcho has desired me to see these things;—I have done so, and see all quiet, and had the talk I now send you, and shaken hands with the friend who gave it me.

That the friend I have met came over with goods, by desire of the Chiefs of the Lower towns, and is a true friend to the Indians. The various and untrue talks that you send me from time to time, must be made by some person, an enemy to all us Red Brethren, and ought not to be listened to; let me know who they are, and send me an answer as soon as possible to the present talk.

OPONEY, his x mark.

Written by order of the aforesaid Opony, the 11th March, 1817.

A. ARBUTHNOTT.

Witness—AARON MORIS.

* Alias, the notorious Woodbine.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 26.

A SWORD FISH, was caught off the Hook, on the 17th instant, brought to market, and sold in pieces at two shillings the pound. The sword, tail, and fins, were purchased by Ensign Johnson, Esq. and by him presented to the Lyceum. On the 23d, Mr. Johnson received the thanks of the Lyceum in the following letter from Dr. Mitchell:

New-York, June 23, 1817.

BROOK JOHNSON, JR. ESQ.

SIR,
I am desired to return you and Mr. Fairchild the thanks of the Lyceum for the proof you have afforded them, that the Sword Fish, harpooned on the 17th inst. is an inhabitant of our water.

The sword which is three feet and two inches long, the tail, which measured thirty eight inches from tip to tip, and the fins that are very peculiar by their falciform shape, were laid on the table at the sittings of this day. They will repose in the same chamber with the fossil remains of the mammoth from the interior country, and the head of the whale from the Atlantic Ocean.

A creature of twelve feet long, and 5 feet round, as this Sword Fish was, deserves to be placed in great company. I agree with you, the flesh is excellent eating. The broiled relish prepared for me at Mr. Fairchild's was in reality very fine. But the price of a quarter of a dollar the pound, renders the purchase of specimens, rather too dear. The purchasers of rare food bid too high for the naturalists.

The fish is the *Xiphias gladius* of authors; and of that variety which has no appendages to his throat.

My friend John Remmy, Esq. informs me that an individual of the same species was taken by one of the Pilots near Sandy Hook, as this one of yours was, in the year 1701, and exhibited to the people in the city. That sword fish is reported to have been sixteen feet in length. I have added the description of this stately animal, now ascertained to be a visitor of our coast, to the supplement I am preparing on the fishes of New York, to the memoir already published in the first volume of the Literary and Philosophical transactions.

I beg you to accept my friendly salutation.

SAML. L. MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27.

Frequent enquiries having been made relative to the locality of the public lands in the Mississippi territory, which are to be sold by auction at Millidgeville, in Georgia, on the 1st Monday in August next, we have obtained the following information:

That the townships prepared for sale, are in eight different ranges, viz. No. 18 to No. 20, inclusive; each range is six miles wide; the easternmost of these ranges is adjacent to Fort Jackson, near the junction of the rivers Tallapoosa & Coosa, which junction forms the river Alabama; this last river meanders through the townships prepared for sale, and a map of the lands, and field notes, will be exhibited at the place of sale, by the register of the land office. None of the lands are more than fifty miles west or south of Fort Jackson.

JUNE 28.

Yesterday the first blocks of marble for the pillars intended for the interior of the Representatives' Chamber, reached this city in two boats which came down the Potomac during the late fresh. The quarry is found on the banks of the Potomac, about 40 miles above this place. It has never before been employed for architectural purposes, but is expected to prove a valuable acquisition. The marble resembles that sort which is called in Europe *breccia*, and has the appearance of (what it no doubt is) an aggregation of pebbles of different sizes and colours, principally greyish, united, or cemented together, by some liquid substance, which in process of time has become as hard as flint, and the whole mass as consolidated as the finest marble. This marble is susceptible of a beautiful polish & the columns composed of it will be not only highly ornamental to the Capitol, but attract curiosity for the novelty and peculiarity of the material of which they are constructed. All the pillars wanted are expected to be quarried out during the present season, as many hands are employed on them.

In announcing the arrival of a few blocks of the columns for the Capitol, we omitted to mention, that, by means of the canal which intersects the city and is now completely navigable, the blocks are landed within a few hundred yards of the Capitol; no little convenience this, when we consider that some of the blocks are supposed to weigh as much as five tons. The Canal is now in full operation, and we have daily arrivals, at our port, of boats loaded with merchandize, wood and building materials.

MONTREAL, JUNE 21.

Frequent showers of rain, have caused the grass to spring so vigorously, that there is every prospect of an abundant crop of hay; and indeed, the harvest generally, as far as can be judged at present, promises very favorably. Owing to the tardy, but regular approach of the summer, vegetation has been very little injured by the late frosts. Complaints are made in some parts of the Southern States of the ravages of the Hessian fly, but in every other quarter of the world from which we have seen any late intelligence, the hopes of the Agriculturist were never more sanguine, or appeared to be more justly founded; and already is the effect felt, by a very considerable diminution in the price of flour which begins to hang a very heavy, and in many instances a very losing article, in the hands of grasping speculators.

As a proof that the price must fall greatly below its present rate, we have been assured that upwards of 40,000 barrels of flour were purchased for exportation early in the season, in the Genesee country, at a price equal to what it now sells for, at Montreal, therefore it cannot be taken there, without sustaining a very heavy loss.

The prospect of a plentiful harvest in this Province, appear no less propitious; and the quantity of Flour, now in market, we learn, is from 15 to 18,000 barrels and more arriving every day.

Mont. Sun.

ADVICE TO NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

From a Letter of Dr. Franklin, lately published, written at London.

"You do well to avoid being concerned in the pieces of personal abuse, so scandalously common in our newspapers, that I am afraid to lend any of these here till I have examined and laid aside such as would disgrace us: and subject us among strangers to a reflection like that used by a gentleman in a coffee-house to two quarrellers, who after mutually making free use of the words rogue, villain, rascal, scoundrel, &c. seemed as if they would refer their dispute to him; I know nothing of you or your affairs, said he; I only perceive, that you know one another."

The conductor of newspapers should, methinks, consider himself as in some degree the guardian of his country's reputation, and refuse to insert such writings as may hurt it. If people will print their abuse of one another, let them do it in little pamphlets and distribute them where they think proper.

It is absurd to trouble all the world with them; and unjust to subscribers in distant places to stuff their papers with matters so unprofitable and so disagreeable."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, JULY 1.

The ship Rubicon, capt Holdridge, arrived at this port yesterday, in 44 days from Havre-de-Grace.

To the politeness of J. N. D'Arcy, esq. of Baltimore, who is bearer of despatches from Mr. Gallatin, our minister in France, to our government and to Mr. M. L. Descaves, also a passenger, the Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser is indebted for a regular file of French papers to the 15th May. Time and room permit us only to give the following translations. We shall make further extracts for our next.

Louis XVIII. continued to enjoy good health. Lord Wellington arrived on the 11th at Calais, and was to be on the 12th in Cambria.

LONDON, MAY 8.

It is said that Lord Bessford, who commands the troops in Portugal, is soon expected in England.

Mr. Sherwall was called to the bar of the House of Commons for some observations on a committee of the house, and made an apology.

Mr. Grant, brought forward a motion in favor of the Catholic Claims. It will probably excite much discussion. Two persons named Car and Koll, were arrested for high treason.

Sir Oswald Mosely presented a petition signed by a great number of merchants and manufacturers, interested in cotton manufactures, against the exportation of cotton twist, which was laid upon the table.

PARIS, MAY 3.

This day, the anniversary of the entrance of the king in Paris, was celebrated with great parade and much pomp and ceremony. That day the national guard alone made the service in the Thuilleries.

The king in an open carriage, escorted by many corps of troops, went through a great part of the capital. He had by his side the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot).

The English banker, Mr. Baring, had hired for three years a hotel in Paris. It was written from L'Orient, that an expedition of many vessels with troops on board, was about sailing for Cayenne, under the escort of the frigate L'Orient.

It was not at Rochfort, but at Calais, that the arrest of M. Robert took place, on whom the correspondence was seized which has given place to the arrest of Madame Regnault (St. Jean d'Angely). The same day the young Bruix was arrested at Montreuil, attempting to embark at that place without passports. They had been condemned to 6 months' imprisonment in 1816, for crimes and seditious acts, and were placed under the surveillance of the police; they however had got away from that surveillance and were trying, it appears, to embark for America.

The cause of Col. James Swan, of Boston, on a complaint of calumny, was heard yesterday, at the Tribunal of Correctional Police. Madame Eubert, the prosecutor, was not in court, and did present herself. On the recommendation of the minister of police, the Tribunal sent back the complaint. M. J. Swan made a disavowal of the note inserted in his name in a pamphlet distributed in the Chamber of Deputies, relative to a bodily complaint—disavowing that it had been addressed to the Chamber of Deputies, against Madame Eubert, and inserted in the different Journals; and declaring, in consequence, that he was not guilty of the crime of calumny. Mr. Swan has been, by his own consent, adjudged to pay the expenses. M. Bexon was counsel for Mr. Swan.

The drought continues to afflict the country in the south of France. Independently of the fruits in which the crops are almost entirely destroyed, the vineyards and the meadows have suffered great injury. In many of the middle parts, public prayers have been offered up, to obtain from Heaven a temperature less rigorous.

Mde. Jeanne Marie Amelot, Marchioness of Ferte-Sencterre, died on the 25th ult. at Versailles, in the 52d year of her age.

We learn from Ratisbonne, under date of the 3d of April, that the Regiment of Infantry of Coloreds has passed through there, forming the last column of the Austrian troops which has quitted France.

The Count Gregory de Macoregne, ancient conservator of the Senate, died at Turin on the 6th ult. aged 71 years. They write from the Province of Galicia, in Spain, that bands of robbers desolate that country; the mountains upon the frontiers of Portugal offer an asylum for these dangerous men and render useless all efforts of the Authorities to repress them.

PARIS, MAY 5.

Yesterday the King showed himself at the Gallery next the garden of the Thuilleries, together with all the Royal Family on returning from the Chapel, and was received with loud acclamations.

The King signed yesterday the contract of marriage between the Cte. de Chevigny and Mademoiselle de Causens, daughter of General de Causens, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Water-works of the Garden of Versailles played yesterday, and attracted immense crowds to that city.

The court has ordered mourning to be worn for 15 days in consequence of the decease of the infant Don Antonio, Uncle to the King of Spain.

The Chevalier Marino Louis de Urquijo, First Minister and Secretary

of State under Charles IV. and during the reign of Joseph, died at Paris on Saturday last.

We learn from Frankford, under date of the 29th of April, that the German Diet opened its sittings on the 28th, and that M. d'Arcin, Minister of Bavaria, presented his letters of credence on that occasion.

The King of the Netherlands is arrived at Brussels, from his journey in Holland.

PARIS, MAY 6, 1817

Twenty-two French prisoners, soldiers of the ex-guard, have passed by Anvers on the 26th ult. They came from the farthest part of Siberia, and state that there are yet many Frenchmen who are now on their return to their native land.

This affords some ground for hope, for many families, who have lost individual branches, that they may still be restored to them.

A diligence was lately stopped on the road from Mouthrison to Monlins, by two individuals armed, who carried off 15,000 francs belonging to the Treasury; they were, however, fortunately arrested soon after, and the whole of the money was recovered.

A marriage is spoken of between the hereditary Prince of Tuscany, and one of the daughters of Maximilian of Saxony.

By an article from Frankfort, we learn the decease of Field Marshal de Hottin de Cartenshiold, Grand Cross of the order of Dannebrog at Borneby.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 30.

The emigrations to the west at this time, far exceed those of any former period. The state of Indiana, and the Illinois and Missouri territories, receive the greater part of those enterprising adventurers; to whom & to whose friends, it may not be uninteresting to learn, that the following military posts are occupied and garrisoned by the army on that frontier, viz.

Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, about 70 miles above Vincennes.

Fort Clark, on Illinois, 250 miles above the mouth of the Missouri.

Belle Fontaine, on the Missouri, 15 miles above St. Louis.

Fort Edwards, on the Mississippi, 223 miles above the mouth of Missouri.

Fort Armstrong, on the Mississippi, 420 miles above the mouth of Missouri.

Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, 600 miles above the mouth of Missouri, and is the advance post connecting the Mississippi with the lakes, between which and the post at Greenbay, on Lake Michigan, there is not more than three miles land transportation.

On the upper lakes, above Detroit, there are at present but three military posts, viz. at Mackinaw, at Greenbay & at Chicago, the southern part of lake Michigan.

Another military post is deemed important at the falls of St. Mary's, between Lakes Huron and Superior; this would interrupt the smugglers and afford additional security to that frontier. We presume this point will attract the attention of the government, as soon as troops can be spared on a garrison.

This chain of sentinels will then afford protection to a vast and valuable territory every day becoming more important, by the rapid increase of its population.

Between our advance posts, Natchitoches, on Red River, in Louisiana, and the Spanish Patriots post of Nacogdoches, in the province of Texas, the distance does not exceed 80 miles.

It is said a new post is shortly to be established on the Arkansas, near where the Osage line strikes that river.

If the peace establishment of our army would warrant the government in increasing the number and strength of the frontier garrisons, beneficial results might be expected in keeping the Indians quiet, and affording security to our new and flourishing settlements.

Nat. Int.

RICHMOND, VA. JUNE 24.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.

Mr. A. Grant of this city has put into our hands a small sheaf of this species of wheat, that exceeds any other for luxuriance that we have ever seen. It grows to the height of six feet; its ready stalk is nearly of the thickness of a pipe stem, and in each head there are from 80 to 90 grains. We find eleven stalks with their heads to weigh about 3 1/2 oz. avoirdupois weight.—In the autumn of 1815, Mr. G. procured a single grain of this bearded wheat, which brought him last year 56 heads—55 of these were sown in October, which will yield him about a bushel of wheat.—One grain has produced 93 heads.—He has already contracted to deliver several quarts of it at 82 a quart.

GREAT CHOPPING.

On Monday the 2d inst. Jonas Nicholas, with Oliver Moffett, a person employed in his service, fell, chopped, split, and corded ten cords of fine Glass Furnace wood in eleven hours, and on the same day crossed the lake from Mr. Benjamin Dey's to the Glass Factory with a boat load of wood containing twenty five cords.

I do hereby certify, that the above statement is correct, as I was present during the performance of the labour, and measured the wood when corded.

WM. GRAY.

Geneva Glass Factory, June 5, 1817.



Republican Star,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1817.

Boston, June 23.

The U. States' frigate Macedonian, at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, has undergone a thorough overhaul and repair. She was found extremely defective in her upper works, but is now one of the firmest and most compact vessels of her class in the service.

We are assured, by gentlemen from various quarters, that there is a prospect of a plentiful harvest. Of English grain there is said to be an unusual quantity sown in New-England, and this generally promises well.

Columbus, (Ohio) June 12.

The season here is very fine. Rye is grown to its usual height. Corn and wheat crops are promising. Fruit trees are well laden. Weather has been favorable to the casting in of seed; and is now warm and favorable to the growth of crops.

Norfolk, June 28.

The Collector of this port (says the Exchange Reading Room Book) has received information that a Spanish privateer has been seized in endeavoring to smuggle Cocchineal on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. It is stated that this vessel is one of the squadron of Com. Taylor, recently of Baltimore, reported in our paper of yesterday to have gone up the bay.

The Cape Fear Recorder of Saturday the 21st inst. observes—It is expected that a Light will be exhibited on the new Light-House, Bald Head, by Lewis's Patent Reflector, on Tuesday night next; his agent, Mr. Southers, having arrived for the purpose of fixing the apparatus.

COURT MARTIAL.

The Naval Court Martial, lately held at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, of which Captain Hull was President, has found JOHN S. PAOS, Second Lieutenant of Marines, guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him by Wm. H. FREEMAN, First Lieutenant of the same corps.

The sentence, which is ratified at Washington, condemns the prisoner, and renders him incapable of ever serving as an officer in the ARMY or NAVY; it also declares his pay and rations, now due, to be forfeit.

Windham, (Conn.) June 12.

On Friday last, thirteen wagons, with families, consisting of between fifty and sixty persons, from this and the adjoining towns in this county, started from hence to the State of Ohio, to form a settlement. This we understand to be only the advance party of a much larger number who are calculating to leave this county the present season for the same destination.

Albany, June 24.

The subscription books to the stock of this institution have been closed. The capital is limited to 8000 shares of 50 dollars each—yet so high does the bank mania still rage, that 21,903 shares were subscribed. It is a singular trait in the character of our times, that this avidity for banks and banking should continue, when the best institutions of the kind hardly yield the stockholders legal interest. We will consent to be set down as false prophets, if the farmers, mechanics, and even merchants, in the neighborhood of country banks, do not ere long acknowledge, from sad experience, that these institutions are sores and scabs, and that the evils they inflict upon the liberal and incautious are equal at least to those of a fire once in ten years.

Argus.

The preparations making in Massachusetts for the reception and escort of the President of the United States, surpass in magnitude those of their less national neighbors. Orders have passed down from the commander in chief, to the commanders of all the companies of cavalry and artillery on the supposed route of the President, to honor their companies in constant readiness to do honor to him as he passes through the state. Although we should commend less parade, still the excess is more pardonable in Massachusetts; if we consider that it may be intended as an atonement for her political and moral sins during the war.

Argus.

The List of British Navy Officers enumerated as follows:

Admirals	196	employed	12
Captains	371		68
Commanders	797		46
Lieutenants	3983		362
Masters	674		122
Surgeons	947		115
Assistant Surgeons	319		115
Purser	920		111
Total	8767		980

Expensive Royal Entertainment.

A London paper now before us, states, on the authority of the official report, that the expenses of the civic entertainment, given by the Corporation of the city of London, to the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Wellington, amounted to the sum of twenty-four thousand pounds sterling—equal to one hundred and six thousand, five hundred and sixty dollars.

THE NEW-YORK CANAL FUND.

We understand (says the Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser) that the State Bank, in Albany, has taken the loan for \$200,000 of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. It was, adds the same paper, erroneously stated in the Evening Post, that the loan was made by a house in New-York.

A Baltimore paper suggests, as a necessary measure of security against frauds and robberies, that a correspondence of intelligence should be established by the Police Officers of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, whereby cheats, sharpers & impostors of all kinds might be sooner detected, and either banished, or punished according to law.

CANNON FOUNDRY.

General Jackson is now superintending the erection of a cannon and cannon ball foundry, on Shoal creek, Madison county, Mississippi territory. He has laid out 30,000 acres for the use of the establishment.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, reached Salem on the 22d inst. on a visit from the seat of government to his family.

New Wheat was sold at Fayetteville, N. Carolina, on the 18th ult. for two dollars per bushel.

The Address delivered at the Court-house this town, on the 4th inst. by THEODORE R. LOCKERMAN, Esq. was handed in at too late an hour to appear this morning.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

2d July, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

July 8 4

For sale.

A FINE crop of Oats and Grass, now nearly ready for the scythe, together with the land, a Square Lot, back of old Mr. Leddenham's, on which they are growing. If not sold before Tuesday, the 15th inst. they will then be offered at public sale. Apply to

July 8 2 TENCH TILGHMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th inst. (July) at Greensborough, at 2 o'clock P. M. two brick and two frame dwelling houses and the lots, two head of horses, chaise, horse cart, clock, and sundry other articles—taken as the property of William Rich, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Jennifer S. Taylor to satisfy said writ, debt, damages, costs and charges.

July 8 3 GEO. A. SMITH, Shff. of Caroline County.

Direct Tax of 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Alleghany	16th October, 1816.
Baltimore	12th December, 1816.
Collector's Office, 23d June, 1817.	
S. H. MOORE, Collector designated	
July 8 8	by the Secretary of the Treasury.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Cheltenham, Md. July 1, 1817.

A	Thomas Anders	K	Richard F. Kennard
B	Unit Angier	L	William Kennard
C	Darius Brown	M	Philip Kennard
D	James Bevins	N	Hannah Lynch
E	John Bowers	O	John Merryman
F	Mary A. Bordley	P	Charles Neal
G	William Browning	Q	Mrs. Ox
H	Samuel R. Briscoe	R	George Primrose
I	Josiah Briscoe	S	Rebecca Ruth
J	Joseph Brown, 3d	T	Richard Roach
K	Thomas Brooks	U	Warwick Riley
L	James Crouch	V	John Stoops
M	James Corse	W	Hester Starkey
N	Annanna Conegys	X	Rebecca Smith
O	Mary Crane	Y	Richard Spencer
P	James Dudley	Z	James Smith
Q	Eliza Dawson		Susanah Strong
R	Denceer Eccleston		Mrs. Smith
S	Mr. Eccleston		Rebecca Simmons
T	Robert Ellis		George Strebeck
U	John Frazier		Philip Taylor
V	James Fowler		Dr. Charles Tilden
W	Richard Frisby, Esq.		Mary Ann Taylor
X	Rev. John Foreman		George Tiller
Y	Thomas Gale		Capt. Aquilla Usckon
Z	Elizabeth Gale		William Vantier
	Sarah Griffith		David Vickers
	Ann Green		Eliza Wright
	Luke Howard		Anna Maria Waterman
	Daniel Hewitt		Elizabeth Wickes
	John Hebron		Isaac Walker
	Sarah Hanson		Dr. Banks Wakeman
	Matilda H. Handy		
	Sarah Hill		
	Robert Hunter		
	John Jeffries		
	July 8 3		JNO. SOMERVILLE, P. M.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Cambridge, Md. July 1, 1817.

THOMAS ASHCUM. E—Doctor Thomas Ashcum, Gideon Emory. G—Wm. Galt. J—James Johnson. L—Joseph Larwood. M—John McPeely, 2. Thomas McKenney. N—John Nabbs, 2. R—Susan Rogers, Solo. Ross. S—Edward Shewbrooks, Charles Spencer. T—Sarah Tarbutton. W—Robt. Wright, jun. Pere Brown Wilmer, James Wooters. July 8 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

1st day of July, A. D. 1817.

On application of THOMAS STEVENS and ARTHUR his wife, JOHN SEARS and WILLIAM SEARS, Executors of the last will and testament of William Sears, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that they 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 both the newspapers at Easton, and in one of the Baltimore papers.

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 first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventeen.

Test—JA. PRICE, Reg'r. of Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons having claims against the said deceased, that they are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the 10th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands, this 8th day of July, Anno Domini 1817.

THOMAS STEVENS, & ARTHUR his Wife, JOHN SEARS, WILLIAM SEARS, Executors of the last will and testament of William Sears, deceased.

July 8 3

Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

At a biennial convention held in the City of Baltimore, on the 2d day of June, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Doctor ENRIAS MARTIN—President. PATRICK MACAULAY—Secretary. W. W. HANLEY—Treasurer. Doctors Maxwell McDowell, William Gibson, Ashton Alexander, Elisha De Butts, Samuel Baker, William Donaldson, and Richard V. Hall, were elected a Board of Examiners for the Western Shore.

Doctors Tristram Thomas, Robert Moore, H. H. Irving, Robert Goldsborough, and Anderson, a Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

CENSORS.

FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
1st Ward, Doctor Corbin Amos
2d Ward, Henry Bond
3d Ward, Allen Thomas
4th Ward, James Middleton
5th Ward, M. Diffenderfer
6th Ward, J. B. Taylor
7th Ward, James Page
8th Ward, A. Clendenin
Western Precincts, Jacob Baer
Eastern Precincts, P. K. Rogers
City of Annapolis—Doctors John Ridgely and D. Claude
Hagerstown—Doctor Samuel Young
Baltimore county—Doctors C. Todd and Chas. Mace
Harford county—Thomas E. Bond and W. S. Bryarly
Casal county—William Miller and Robert Ancher
Kent county—Morgan Brown and P. Wroth
Somerset county—John King and Matthias Jones
Dorchester county—William Jackson and P. Dixon
Worcester county—Martin and W. Selby
St. Mary's county—Richard Edelin and Jos. Stone
Charles county—G. Wood and N. P. Cousa
Prince George's county—S. Franklin and B. J. Semmes
Calvert county—Joseph Ireland and J. C. Dare
Frederick county—J. S. Smith and Colegate
Washington county—M. A. Finley and A. Hansen Kampf
Montgomery county—Lawrence and Anne Arundel county—Richard Hopkins and L. Hammond
Queen Ann's, Talbot, and Caroline counties having formed a Medical Society, by a late law of the Faculty, each member of the same is a Censor.

The subjoined abstracts from some of the Regulations adopted during the session of the Faculty, will be found highly interesting to the members of that body throughout the State. The Faculty will meet on the first Monday in June in each and every year hereafter, when all appointments and elections will be made. Not more than four of the Examiners for the Western, or three of those for the Eastern Shore, will be re-eligible at the next succeeding election.

According to the strict and correct construction of the act of incorporation of the Faculty, all persons, graduates, or others, wishing a license to practice Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, are equally bound to pay for said permit the sum of ten dollars, as fixed by a by-law of this body. The Censors are directed not to endorse any diploma until each and every applicant shall have paid the sum required by law.

As there may be graduates, or others, who have from misapprehension, or misinformation, commenced the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, without a license; the Censors, or others in authority, are directed to take no measures of penalty, or prosecution against those aforesaid, provided, on application, they comply with the requisitions of the Faculty.

A committee of five were appointed to take into consideration, and digest the most eligible plan of instituting a fund or funds, to be set apart and appropriated for the use, benefit and relief of the widows and children of deceased members of this body, who may be in want of assistance—and that the same be reported to the Faculty at their next stated meeting.

Doctor De Butts was appointed Orator to the Faculty. The Oration to be delivered on the first day of their next session.

PATRICK MACAULAY, Sec'y. The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, and Eastern Star, will please insert the above once a week for three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection. July 8 3

Caroline County, sec.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition of JOHN GIBSON, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Gibson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the County Court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Gibson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the County Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, or at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interpositions as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week four successive weeks, three months before the said second Monday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court house door three months before the said Saturday, to

their respective papers, and forward the same for payment.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,

PRINTED AT THE

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

REPUBLICAN STAR.
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.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.

2d July, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeable to the charter.
By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
July 8 4

Bank of Caroline,

June 24th, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
By order, THO. CULBRETH, Cashier.
P. S. By the act of incorporation, two of the present board are ineligible.
July 1 5

Notice

THE Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 22d day of July inst. to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
July 1 4

For sale.

A FINE crop of Oats and Grass, now nearly ready for the scythe, together with the land, a 3-acre lot, back of old Mr. Leddenham's, on which they are growing. If not sold before Tuesday the 15th inst. they will then be offered at public sale. Apply to
July 8 2 TENCH TILGHMAN.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 26th of the present month (July) at the dwelling of William Welch, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one negro man—taken as the property of William Welch, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of William Brown use of William Berridge—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs and charges.
July 3 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, deceased, State use of John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdler, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month (July) at the dwelling of said Darden, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one young negro woman and four children, twenty-four cattle, one yoke of oxen, thirty sheep, five horses, two cars, five beds and furniture, four mahogany tables and one secretary desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold, William Brown, the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot County, and one Fieri Facias at the suit of James Wilson, jun. use of John C. Richards, against Joseph Darden—will be sold for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month (July) on the premises, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Pasture," and "Fulden's," adjoining each other, lying and being in Talbot County, beautifully situated on the main road leading from Easton to Abbott's mill, and adjoining the lands of Oak Wm. Hayward, Daniel and Isaac Cox, and others, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, principal, interest and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of William A. Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard, executors of John C. Leonard, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barroll, against Henry Thomas—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th of the present month (July) at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Life Estate of the said Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at or near Easton-Point—to satisfy the said writs, damages, costs and charges.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th inst. (July) at Greensborough, at 2 o'clock P. M. two brick and two frame dwelling houses and the lots, two head of horses, chaise, horse cart, clock, and sundry other articles—taken as the property of William Rich, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Jennifer S. Taylor, to satisfy said writ, debt, damages, costs and charges.
GEO. A. SMITH, S'F.
July 8 3 of Caroline County.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Evans, Samuel Lippincott, State use of Samuel Holmes, State use of Nixon Wilson, State use of Elizabeth Rumhold, John Rumhold, and the State use of James Wilson, jun. use of Samuel Harrison, against Nicholas Valiant—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the term, on all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, or in and to a certain term treated and granted by Jacob Lookerman to the said Nicholas Valiant and John Valiant, by indenture; and all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of in and to the several messuages and tenements erected and being on the land so devised; also all his right, title and interest, of in and to a certain House and Lot on West street, in Easton, which he the said Nicholas Valiant purchased of Isaac Atkinson—to satisfy the aforesaid claims, interest and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.
July 1 5 of Talbot County.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Thomas Henry use of Thomas Robinson, James and Robert C. Armstrong, Thomas P. Smith, Susan Seth, William Norris, jun'r, and Charles Goldsborough, against Jonathan Garey—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of Jonathan Garey, in and to an undivided sixth part of a seventh part, or a forty-second part, of the real estate of Obadiah Garey (his father), lying and being in Talbot County, in Miles River Neck, supposed to contain three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas and Alfred Hambleton, Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Samuel Harrison, against James Harrison—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all his right, title, claim and interest, of in and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz: "Mount Misery," "Mount Misery's Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hamp-Hazard," situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on Broad-Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Zebadiah Gregory against Wm. Sharpless—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that undivided third part of William Sharpless's tract or parcel of land and message situated in Talbot County, at or near a place called Hook-Town, being part of a tract of land called "Barwick's Division," which James Faulkner sold to Nathan Townsend—to satisfy the aforesaid claim, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, State use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret McKee, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton; and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Leecompte, executor of William Leecompte, against James Colston—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th of the present month (July) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of Land called "Clay's Hope," now in the possession and occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes a part of his dwelling plantation, the same having been devised to him by his father. Also, all that tract or parcel of Land, called "Buckler's Neglect," situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other, containing in the whole one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes, eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and carts—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.
July 1 5 of Talbot County.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (July) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of James Colston, all the right, title and interest of James Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, lying and being in Talbot County, in Deep Neck, called "Lamberton's Addition," containing ninety-seven acres of land, more or less, four horses, sixteen cattle, a yoke of oxen, and thirty sheep—taken by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of the State use of Joseph Harrison and John Carey, use of William Austin, against James Colston—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, S'F.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, may 20 L. W. SPENCER & Co.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
Easton, may 20.

Direct Tax of 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County.	Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.
Alleghany	16th October, 1816.
Baltimore	12th December, 1816.

Collector's Office, 23d June, 1817.
S. H. MOORE, Collector designated
July 8 8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

At a biennial convention held in the City of Baltimore, on the 2d day of June, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Doctor ENRIKAS MARTIN—President
PATRICK MACAULAY—Secretary
W. W. HAYWARD—Treasurer.

Doctors Maxwell McDowell, William Gibson, Ashton Alexander, Eliza De Butts, Samuel Raker, William Donaldson, and Richard W. Hall, were elected a Board of Examiners for the Western Shore.
Doctors Tristram Thomas, Robert Moore, H. H. Irving, Robert Goldsborough, and Anderson, a Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

CENSORS.

FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
1st Ward, Doctor Corbin Amos
2d Ward, Henry Bond
3d Ward, Allen Thomas
4th Ward, James Middleton
5th Ward, M. Diefenderfer
6th Ward, J. B. Taylor
7th Ward, James Page
8th Ward, A. Clendenin
Western Precincts, Jacob Baer
Eastern Precincts, P. K. Rogers
City of Annapolis—Doctors John Ridgely and D. Claude
Hagerstown—Doctor Samuel Young
Baltimore County—Doctors C. Todd and Chas. Mace
Harford County—Thomas E. Bond and W. B. Brinary
Cecil County—William Miller and Robert Archer
Kent County—Morgan Brown and P. North
Somerset County—John King and Matthias Jones
Dorchester County—William Jackson and P. Dixon
Worcester County—Martin and W. Selby
St. Mary's County—Richard Edelin and Jos. Stone
Charles County—G. Wood and N. P. Cousin
Prince George's County—S. Franklin and B. J. Semmes
Calvert County—Joseph Ireland and J. C. Dare
Frederick County—J. S. Smith and Colegate
Washington County—M. A. Finley and A. Hannen Kaupf
Montgomery County—Lawrence and Anne Arundel County—Richard Hopkins and L. Hammond
Queen-Ann's, Talbot, and Caroline counties having formed a Medical Society, by a late law of the Faculty, each member of the same is a Censor.

The subjoined abstracts from some of the Resolutions adopted during the session of the Faculty, will be found highly interesting to the members of that body throughout the State.
The Faculty will meet on the first Monday in June in each and every year hereafter, when all appointments and elections will be made.
Not more than four of the Examiners for the Western, or three of those for the Eastern Shore, will be re-eligible at the next succeeding election.
According to the strict and correct construction of the act of incorporation of the Faculty, all persons, graduates, or others, wishing a license to practice Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, are equally bound to pay for said permit the sum of ten dollars, as fixed by a by-law of this body.

The Censors are directed not to endorse any diploma until each and every applicant shall have paid the sum required by law.
As there may be graduates, or others, who have from misapprehension, or misinformation, commenced the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, without a license, the Censors, or others in authority, are directed to take no measures of penalty, or prosecution, against those aforesaid, provided, on application, they comply with the requisitions of the Faculty.

A committee of five were appointed to take into consideration, and digest the most eligible plan for instituting a fund or funds, to be set apart and appropriated for the use, benefit and relief of the widows and children of deceased members of this body, who may be in want of assistance—and that the same be reported to the Faculty at their next stated meeting.
Doctor De Butts was appointed Orator to the Faculty. The Oration to be delivered on the first day of their next session.

PATRICK MACAULAY, Sec'y.
The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, and Easton Star, will please insert the above once a week for three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
July 8 3

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. July 1, 1817.
THOMAS ASHBOUM. E—Doctor Thomas Emory, Gideon Emory. G—Wm. Galt. J—James Johnson. L—Joseph Larwood. M—John McPeely. N—Thomas McKenney. N—John Nash. R—Susan Rogers. Solo. Ross. S—Edw. Snowman. Charles Spencer. T—Sarah T. W. W. Wright, jun. Pere Brown. Wm. James Wooders.
July 8 3

New Establishment.

THE subscriber having lately erected in this place a large and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far excel any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, it is believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.

ALSO—TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, or for a term of years, if desired,

4 newly built brick tenements, Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Md. July 1 8

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot County, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water—

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot County. April 8

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
A VAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction: therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PETER DENNY, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KEMP, (Bay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.
We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSHUA MASSY, WALTER M. MILLAR.
April 8

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE sale of my property in Easton, advertised to take place on Tuesday the 27th ult. is postponed until Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock.
June 3 ts ELIZABETH NICOLS.

1000 acres of Land for sale.
WILL be offered at public sale, at the Town of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Maryland, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 12 o'clock.
June 3 ts ELIZABETH NICOLS.

1000 Acres of Land.

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point, called Great Cove Point, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out buildings—also, a small gristmill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds far within the lines of the land, which will supply the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of those ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine flesh. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.

The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The title is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hollen, who resides on the premises, will shew the land to those who may wish to view it.
SARAH BOURNE, DORCAS G. BOURNE.
St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.

The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement, once a week nine times, and send their account to this office.
June 17 9

In Chancery,

June 20, 1817.
THE creditors are THOMAS GANNON, dec'd. S. I. wanted to exhibit their claims in the Chancery Office, before the 20th day of September next.

By order—THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.
July 1 3

For the relief of Peter Kindall.
BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Kindall, on account of merchandise captured by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of having his wagon and team impressed into the public service by order of Major General Jacob Brown, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said merchandise.

Sec 2. AND BE it further ENACTED, That the amount thereof when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Peter Kindall, 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.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

For the relief of Peter Kindall.
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H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of Francis Cazeau, late merchant at Montreal.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of Francis Cazeau, late merchant at Montreal, or to his or their assignee or attorney, or other person lawfully entitled to receive the same in full compensation for all claims against the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Repealing the act entitled "An act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war," passed July the sixth, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act entitled an act for the safe keeping and accommodation of prisoners of war, passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause an account to be rendered of the fund appropriated by the act hereby repealed, and report the same to Congress, at their next session.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to Nathaniel Seavey and others.

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 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred dollars in equal proportions to Nathaniel Seavey, Richworth Mason, and Daniel Tobey, of the state of Massachusetts, their agent, or legal representatives: which sum of three hundred dollars is to be paid to them, as an evidence entertained by Congress of their valour and good conduct in having recaptured the schooner Pink in the late war with Great Britain, and made prisoners of three British seamen which prisoners were delivered to the collector of Wiscasset, in the District of Maine: and as compensation for the prisoners so taken.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for furnishing the House of the President of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be sold, such articles furnished by the United States for the President's household, as may be decayed, out of repair, or unfit for use; and that the proceeds of sales and so much of a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in addition thereto, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the President of the United States may judge necessary, be and hereby are appropriated for the accommodation of the household of the President, to be laid out and expended for such articles of furniture as he shall direct.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Kindall.

BE it enacted by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Kindall, on account of merchandise captured by the British forces in the late war, in consequence of having his wagon and team impressed into the public service by order of Major General Jacob Brown, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said merchandise.

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H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

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H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817. JAMES MADISON.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following ORATION was delivered at the Court-House, in this place, on the 4th inst. by T. R. LOCKERMAN, Esq. to a numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

Fellow-Citizens,

It was but yesterday morning that I was solicited by some of my friends to address you on this occasion. What I then undertook with reluctance, I cannot now discharge without embarrassment. The short time allowed me for preparation, will apologize. I trust, for the many imperfections that will appear in the remarks I am about to make. I must throw myself on your indulgence, and beg you to stay the severity of censure, if you cannot make an award of praise.

My friends & fellow countrymen—The event which we have as-embled to commemorate is a nation's birth-day—Its anniversary brings to our recollection the history of heroic achievements, which will emblazon the latest record of time. On this day the patriot, warm with devotion to his country's weal, immolates his individual feeling at her hallowed altar. His heart glows with enthusiastic zeal, and expands with the lofty and ennobling sentiments of gratitude, which dignify and adorn his character. In the fervor of imagination, he walks among the tombs of heroes, whose laurelled fame will pass to distant posterity, and looks with rapture and delight upon the monuments of their glory. He beholds again the storm of revolution, and amidst the tumult of battle, which fancy represents, witnesses an infant nation struggling for liberty and for life. Such are the interesting scenes which are revived in the remembrance of those who celebrate this day, and which light up in every breast the noblest feelings of our nature—which awaken into action the slumbering sensibilities of age, and kindle into flame the ardent passions of youth.—Let us then, my countrymen, engage with honest sincerity in a celebration, sanctioned by custom, solemnized by reason, and consecrated by our love of country.

To pour our humble stream of gratitude into the general current which this day excites—to examine the character and principles of the constitution under which we live—to weave a garland for the brow of surviving merit, and to bend the knee of reverence at the tomb of departed worth, are the distinguished topics which this day command our attention. But whilst we rejoice in the blessings, which the beneficence of Heaven has showered on our land, we must not forget the miseries of other nations.—The misfortunes of man must ever claim, from the liberal heart, the tear of sympathy. Benevolence is a tender affection, which hears with compassion the voice of suffering humanity, and prompts us to its relief. It is a tree, which, planted in the soil of republicanism, grows luxuriantly, and casts its refreshing shade on the debilitated energies of degraded man. We must not forget, that in Europe scarcely a vestige has been left, to bespeak the native dignity of his character; that from those enthralled regions, Liberty has been accoutred—her robes died in the blood of innocence, and her temple devastated; that all presents a wide scene of desolated hope.

The page of every country's history is marked by revolutionary conflicts.—Some have been occasioned by the lawless ambition of an individual, wading through streams of human gore, to grasp the sceptre of universal dominion: Others have arisen from a corrupt and depraved state of society, which, by some mighty internal commotion, has operated changes not previously expected.—Revolutions have been, in some nations, violent efforts of nature to heal her own maladies, and cure her own infirmities. For it is remarked by a very sagacious historian, "that there is a pitch of exaltation as well as depression, to which, when any nation has attained, its affairs necessarily return in an opposite direction." But the revolution we celebrate wears a different character. It was not an ebullition of a restless spirit, but it was occasioned by a deep & strong current of public sentiment. It was not the monstrous production of licentiousness and depravity, but the legitimate offspring of reason and of right.—It was not engaged in for the purpose of conquest, or of acquiring territorial extent, but to secure rights, the titles to which were registered in "Heaven's high Chancery," and guaranteed to us, by the immutable laws of nature. It was not productive of a total derangement of social order—it was not subversive of the sound and national principles of morality, and of religion—it built no scaffolding to assist in the erection of tyranny. It was not a pestilential blast, which swept over the fairest prospects of civilized life, and blighted the fond anticipations of disinterested virtue.—No, my countrymen, none of the hateful effects which have resulted, unfortunately, from other revolutions, have yet ensued.

But ours has been not merely a change in form of government, or only a transfer of authority to which we are compelled to submit. The government that protects us, is a government of our own choice. The struggles of our revolution have not merely made us freemen, but other nations will learn to break the chain of slavery. They have establish-

ed a government, from whose existence will be dated a new era in the science of politics. They have overturned the cruel and unnatural tyranny, whose throne was erected on our restricted rights, and whose sceptre was the iron rod of oppression. Thus, my fellow citizens, has eventuated a long and sanguinary contest. But the critical moment had just arrived. A constitution must now be adopted, calculated to confirm the rights that had been redeemed, and to plant on an unshaken ground the independence of the nation. At this conjuncture, clouds of doubt were seen flying over our political horizon, which obscured, occasionally, the radiance of the sun of liberty. Thrown on a sea of uncertainty and conjecture, with no land mark to direct their course, with no bright examples of ancient or modern times, which they were authorized to pursue, our convention remained for a moment in perplexity and apprehension. It was then that the genius of our country unrolled in their view the scroll of destiny, and America was ranked among the Republics of the earth. The preference of this form of government they had never doubted. They did not imagine that the cold hand of monarchy, which had already seized with violence on their rights, would ever permit their free exercise. But their embarrassment arose from the novelty of the duty assigned them. It is true, indeed, that the members of that body held before them the history of other republics: but their forms were such as to afford liberty that approached licentiousness, rather than that happy commixture of freedom and of energy, of which our constitution reflects so fair an image. A form of government, fitted with so much exactness in all its parts, had neither floated in the visions of Plato, nor been painted by the political romance of Utopian Moore.—It is built on the naked and incontestible principle, "that all men are by nature equal." Cherishing this as a sacred truth, and rendering to it a pious and devout worship, the framers of our government readily adopted a form, suited to the wishes of the people. The first feature that is seen in their incomparable production, the joint effort of enlightened minds and virtuous hearts, is the extensive benevolence that characterizes it. Unwilling to confine the happiness that they enjoyed, to the narrow circle of themselves, and too liberal to circumscribe the limits of its influence, they have held forth the cup of joy to the unfortunate of every nation. They have established a constitution, which not only concentrates the affections of those who live on the benefits it procures, but which encircles the hopes and expectations of the world. The exiled stranger, buffeted by the rude storms of misfortune in his native land, has found a resting place in ours. He feels for our country that regard, which gratitude would naturally inspire, and brings with him the ardent wishes of those he has left, not only for his individual happiness, but also for that of the government which affords him shelter. He becomes a member of the great family of republicans; an exotic sprig engrafted on the indigenous plant of patriotism.

I must omit other and not less striking characteristics of our constitution, to observe an evil, to which, from its nature, it is subject. However perfect it may be, it must be remembered, that it is the work of man, and must bear the mark of his infirmity. You have no doubt already anticipated me, in pointing at the evil of party spirit. By party feeling I do not mean that difference in political opinion which, from the construction of the human mind, and the various propensities of the human heart, must exist in every government: or that firm and manly resistance to any encroachment on our privileges, or any usurpation of power, which is necessary to preserve the delicate relation that exists between the governor and the governed. But what I here advert to, is that "infuriate rage," that maddening spirit, which clouds the understanding, prejudices the judgment, and excites in the bosom of friendship the virulence of hate—which poisons the fountains of social intercourse, embitters its enjoyment, and breaks up the concord that should be produced—which inflames the most angry animosities of the heart, indulges its most extravagant malignity, benumbs every affectionate feeling, and perverts every benevolent purpose. To the truth of this, you can all, unfortunately, bear ample testimony. If you have not felt, you have certainly known, that such effects have been produced on the public mind. You have seen this demon of party spirit stalk abroad; you have seen it enter into the tranquil abodes of domestic felicity. But a still more awful spectacle you have witnessed. You have seen your country convulsed to the centre, and the pillars of your political safety shaken almost to the fall. In the violent contests for office and employment, for individual promotion and aggrandisement, the interests of the nation have been neglected, if not made to subservient those views. In vain have our rights been vindicated, in vain have our liberty and independence been acquired by the sword, if such feelings and such motives are to actuate our conduct. In vain have we been warned by the fate of other nations, who have lived before us, and whose political systems have most nearly resembled our own, if we have not learned a lesson of experience.—Let us cast our eye over the map of Europe, and ask, where now is Greece, once the arbitress of the world—whose powerful arm subdued nations, and the lights of whose philosophy illuminated

their benighted intellects? We shall be told, that she lies buried under the ruins of her former grandeur. The senseless Turk walks heedlessly among the ashes of Aristides, and is equally regardless of the memory of Themistocles, with the wave that dashes against the rock that entombs him. And even at this day of Christianity, he inhales the same atmosphere that gave breath to Socrates, in darker ages.—Well might the Poet, in his pilgrimage, exclaim,

"Athens! alas! o'er thy deserted plains
"And ruin'd towns, no modern Solon reigns!
"No philosophic soul, sublimely great,
"Subdues to virtue's charms the willing state!
"Thy star of beauty, like the Syrian light,
"Has quench'd its splendours in the mists of night!"

If now we refer to the page of history, to be informed of the cause of the downfall of the Greek Republics, we shall learn from the accomplished Gillies, "that the revolutions of Greece have chiefly depended on the fluctuating politics of domestic factions." Those revolutions agitated the nation, and enfeebled its exertions, till unable to resist, it became a victim to successful ambition.—Merciful Heaven! shall such be the destiny of my country? Shall internal strife and contentions weaken, distract and destroy this happy Republic? Shall these United States be frittered down into petty independent governments, existing for a time amidst continual wars, and be finally swept into the vortex of unrestrained tyranny? Shall those plains, fertilized and consecrated by the blood of our fathers, in rescuing us from thralldom, be drenched with the blood of brother shed by brother, in the rancorous feuds of party? Shall there be found a traitor's hand to tear even one star from the banner of my country, to stud the crown of George III. or shed its effulgent lustre on the diadem of Louis XVIII? Genius of America forbid it! May there always be prepared

"..... Some chosen curse,
"Some hidden thunder in the stores of Heaven,
"Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man,
"Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

Beware, then, my fellow countrymen, of the "baneful effects" of party spirit. Let the last admonition of our Washington impress your minds with the dangers that may ensue. Preserve your opinions free from undue prejudices and corrupt notions,—for virtue is the safeguard of republicanism; and party spirit is a monster which feeds and fattens on the foetid exhalations of distemperd faction, but sickens and dies in the pure air of republican sentiment. Hold it constantly in memory, that

"Unlike all other realms, we are one whole,
"One great, one growing whole. Each part is bound
"To each, by interests strong and mutual."

And with these sacred principles engraven on our hearts, we shall fear neither internal convulsions nor external violence. We shall then be prepared to say,

"Let Europe pour her thousands on our shores—
"Our myriads would arise and cast them forth,
"Like dust upon the deep."

I hope that the day is not far distant, when party prejudices will be lulled to slumber, and private animosities sunk in fraternal affection. In anticipation of this, we may be permitted to congratulate our country on the brilliant prospect that opens before her. We may rejoice with her in the achievements of the late war, which have erected a column of national glory, that will tell to the world, in language not to be misconceived, that the interests of America can never be compromised on terms short of her honour. Of the causes that induced this war, it would be improper, nay, indecorous at this time to speak. A discussion of this subject would only serve to whet the edge of party rancour, whose deep incision almost into the vitals of our constitution, we have already deplored. But let them, and the feelings they produce, be this day inunited. And be it to you a source of much gratification to reflect, that since our existence as a nation, Providence seems to have marked us as the object of peculiar favour. That whilst all Europe has been ravaged and desolated—whilst every plain has become an aceldama, a field of blood—whilst every rivulet has been swollen with the commingled tears of widows and of orphans; every rock echoed the thunder of artillery, and every valley resounded with the rattling of musquetry, our beloved country has reposed in the arms of peace. The olive branch, transplanted from an unkind soil, into ours more genial, has grown and flourished, and shaded the slumbers of our peaceful Republic. At length, however, after many years tranquility, the clarion of war is sounded on our continent. Our infant nation is awakened.—Not enervated but invigorated by its repose, it walks forth in all the dignity and majesty of manhood. And although a dark and dismal cloud of disaster hovered over its commencement, and threatened a fatal issue, yet this was happily dispelled by its effulgent progress, and its termination was in a blaze of glory.

It would be impossible, on an occasion like this, to pass in review before you, the splendid victories, both by land & sea, which have exalted the American character. It must suffice to know, that the conquerors of the Peninsula were beaten in America—that the heroes of Badajoz and Talavera crouched to the superior prowess of the heroes of Chippewa and of Bridge-water, & the laurels gathered on the Tagus, withered and died

on the banks of the Niagara. Of the victory at New-Orleans, the Mississippi itself forms an eternal monument.—And whilst it continues to ingulph its majestic waters, the fame of Jackson and his comrades shall walk on its bosom.—By sea, our exploits have not been less resplendent. The arm of England's naval power has been at last crippled.—And the Eagle of America, soaring in triumph, has seized the trident as it fell from her hand. May her hold be never unnerred.

But what tribute of respect can we pay to the memory of the brave who "have sunk to rest?" In what language can we convey our admiration and gratitude? Silence may indicate our grief for their loss, but words could never express our esteem for their virtues. A Pike and a Lawrence are laid low,—but their names shall live in the archives of their country, and their memory be embalmed in her affection. In concluding the interesting ceremony which this anniversary requires, and in commemoration of the excellencies of our heroes, let us this day erect a temple dedicated to Liberty; let Honour and Virtue alone officiate at its sacred altar. Let us go forward, hand in hand, and sacrifice all party prejudices. And to guard us recesses from the polluted step of any but a sincere and faithful votary, let us station as sentinels at the portals of the sanctuary, laudable jealousy and active patriotism.

A GEOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

At the present period, when the spirit of emigration to the lately ceded territory prevails to a very great extent, a correct topographical description of any part of it cannot fail to be acceptable.

Having been engaged for a considerable time past in surveying public land in several parts of the late Creek cession, the account here offered is chiefly the result of actual observation, aided by information derived from other surveyors.

The Alabama is known to be the principal river running through this country. Its general course from its head, or junction with the Coosa and Tallapoosa, to its junction with the Tombigby river, is nearly south west; but in its course thither, it makes one remarkable bend and two others of less note. From the junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa rivers to the mouth of Cahaba, a distance of land of about 60 miles, the river runs but little south west—thence to the Alabama heights, or Fort Claiborne, a distance by land of 60 or 70 miles, its course is but a little west of south—thence to its junction with Tombigby, about 60 miles further, its course is nearly south west. From this point to Mobile, distant about 40 miles, the river runs nearly south again. Fort Claiborne is at the head of schooner navigation. Large boats ascend from thence up to Fort Jackson by the Coosa river.

The distance to Fort Jackson, by the Tallapoosa river, is five miles less than by the Coosa, and the navigation throughout the winter & spring is good. In dry seasons, however, there is not sufficient depth of water for the Alabama boats.—The Coosa river has a fine deep channel from its mouth, three miles by land below Fort Jackson, up to Wetumpka, or the Great Shoals, five miles above the Fort. Here, in the present state of things, we may reckon the head of navigation on this river. From the falls, this river is the Indian boundary up to the mouth of Will's creek, 120 miles, or thereabout.

The Tallapoosa is navigable, except in dry seasons, up to the great Falls, a few miles above Fort Jackson. From the fall down to Fort Jackson, the general course of the Tallapoosa is nearly west.

The waters in these rivers, particularly the Tallapoosa and Alabama are subject to remarkable periodical elevations, and depressions, owing entirely to this circumstance. Many of their tributary streams, originating in and passing through a country founded on bed of limestone, are large and respectable water courses in the winter and spring, but in the fall months become perfectly dry. In the Alabama and Coosa rivers, however, there is always a sufficient depth of water for boating.

Proceeding south-eastwardly along the boundary line, from the mouth of Line creek, and up the same, towards Chatahochee at the distance of about 40 miles from Tallapoosa, we come to the ridge separating the waters of Tallapoosa and Alabama from those of Conecuh and Escambia.—This ridge proceeds westwardly, in a direction nearly parallel with the rivers Tallapoosa and Alabama, but bending less to the south, it approximates very fast towards the river below its bend, near the mouth of Cahaba, and becoming less elevated and distinct, it is finally cut off by the grand sweep the river along the Alabama heights.

This tract of country, bounded on the north and west by the river, on the east by the boundary line, and on the south by the ridge, is probably the largest body of good land to be found anywhere within the limits of the treaty, south of Tennessee river. It comprehends an area of near sixty townships, or about 2000 square miles, a considerable portion of which is of the first quality, and there is but little of it that will fall below the rank of good second quality. About one half of the townships now offered for sale lie in this district.

The river, cane bottom land I suppose to be equal in fertility to any on the continent, and may average in width an half or three-quarters of a mile; the river winding through it in a serpentine course, and leaving the cane land, sometimes on this side & sometimes on that. The outside of the swamp joining the high land, as on most rivers, is low, wet and cut up with ponds and lagoons. Next to the river swamp, and elevated above it by a bluff of from ten or fifteen feet in height, we enter upon an extensive body of level rich land, of fine black or chocolate colored soil. The principal growth is hickory. Black oak, post oak, dog wood, poplar, &c. are also common, but pine timber is rather scarce. This portion of land is interspersed, more or less with reed marshes out of which issues constant running water, and also in many places with flat wet weather ponds, holding water in winter, and becoming dry in summer. After this, come in the prairies. These are wide-spreading plains of level or gently waving land, without timber, clothed in grass, herbage and flowers, insulated by narrow skirts of rich intervalle wood land and exhibiting in the month of May, the most enchanting scenery imaginable.

The soil is generally of a fine black rich cast & has the appearance of great fertility. Should they prove to be as productive as the soil promises, they will be of great value, as the expense and labor of clearing land will here be saved, and the soil being of such a quality as will not wash away, the land must be very durable. These prairies extend nearly or quite to the ridge; and as the country is open, dry and airy, it promises to be healthy. The only objection to this part of the country seems to be the want of water. This inconvenience, however may probably be removed to a considerable extent by the digging of wells. This objection applies to most of the tract within the limits mentioned, except the land immediately on the river, and distant from one to three miles in this range, there is an abundance of cool and pleasant spring water, issuing from the bluffs and reedy heads already mentioned. Several large creeks water this district, which will afford good winter navigation for small boats, of sufficient size to transport the produce of the incumbent farms to the river. The principal of these are the Catoma, Pinchona, Pohlahia and Big Swamp creeks; all of which afford extensive bottoms of rich cane break and beech swamp. Families living on and near the river, except in select places will be subject to intermittent and bilious fevers, but they have hitherto appeared to be of a mild type.

After passing the ridge we enter into a country of very different character and features from that just noticed. It is generally pine land intersected with innumerable creeks, rivulets and branches running southwardly into the bay of Escambia. The head waters of Conecuh, which is the principal river emptying into the bay, spread out over a large extent of country. The creeks and branches have wide swamps, and are in general too low and wet for cultivation. They abound in the finest of timber, particularly white oak of a superior growth, swamp red oak of uncommon size & beauty, beech, maple, poplar, gum, cypress, &c. The under growth is weed & cane palmettos, rattan, grape vines, china brier, &c. These swamps afford the finest stock range imaginable, particularly for hogs, as besides the immense quantity of oak & beech mast, there is a great variety and plenty of ground nuts and roots easily attainable in the soft soil or mud of those swamps.

On the margins of the creeks there are generally found strips of good land from a quarter to a half a mile wide; in places it is very rich, bearing oak, hickory, ash and sometimes walnut trees. Next to this is very often found a skirt of rich pine land dark mulatto soil, with buckeye and other shrubby characteristic of rich land. From this kind of land there is a gradual declension to the poor pine woods.—On the heads of the numerous branches of Conecuh approaching the ridge, there is a skirt of oak and hickory land, five or six miles, running parallel with the ridge. The soil is mostly of a free, soft grey quality; sometimes it is found rich, strong and red, with an agreeable mixture of oak, hickory, pine, poplar, ash, chesnut, dogwood, &c.

Scuplages, Burnt-corn, and Murderer creek, lying more to the west, it is said, afford larger bodies of good land than Conecuh; there are none, however, so far as I can learn, very extensive on any of these waters.

Of the extent of the navigation of Conecuh, I have no satisfactory account.—The surveyors, however, who run the parallel township, from the Spanish line progressively to the north or up the river, found it no where passable with their pack horses within fifty miles of the Spanish line, without swimming their horses and constructing rafts for their packs. They report it to be a fine deep channel with a slow eddy current. At the distance of about fifty or sixty miles above the line of demarcation, it divides into two large creeks, and here is probably the head of boat navigation. This whole tract of country is abundantly supplied with perennial springs of excellent water. Your approach to water is always announced by the wide spreading reed brakes, which uniformly cover the wet bottoms of all the branches, and afford an almost inexhaustible range of stock cattle.

No country affords a better prospect of health. From the nature of the soil however, the population must be thin. Of the mineral productions of this country, the most remarkable is the large quantity of stone having the appearance of volcanic lava lying in broken fragments, covering the tops and sides of many of the hills composing the ridge, exhibiting evident marks of having once been in a state of fusion. There are also several places on the head branches of Conocuh, in and near the ridge, indications of iron ore in considerable quantities, and judging of it from its weight and ferruginous aspect, it is probably rich.

Among the small prairies in the western extremity of their range, there are inexhaustible quarries of limestone or solid blocks of white and calcareous rock. By burning a piece of this stone in a blacksmith's forge and slacking it, I found it to effervesce rapidly, and making strong and beautiful lime. Amongst this lime stone there are also found many testaceous petrifications, particularly the oyster, clam and cockle shells, some of which are remarkably large retaining their original form, and exhibiting on their outside all the lines and niches of the shell in its natural state, and on the inside almost as perfect a polish as when the shell was first opened.

These beds of limestone (carbonate of lime) are great natural curiosities whether they are considered in regard to their origin or the process by which these substances have been changed from their original texture to their present state of petrification, and while they afford a rich subject of speculation for the naturalist and philosopher, they also supply the mechanic with an excellent material in masonry and architecture.

Of the lands lying to the north and west of the Alabama & Coosa rivers, but little has been surveyed, & consequently but little of them is known—an actual survey of this country will soon be made, however, when the topographical character will be ascertained.

With respect to that part of the ceded lands, which falls within the limits of Georgia, we have no authentic information but what is derived from the survey of its boundaries; and even here we are deficient in part, not having the traverse of the Chatahochee river, which is the western boundary of this tract from the mouth of Summichicola to the mouth of Flint river. The estimated distance, however, between these two points is 60 miles, and the course nearly south. Taking this, at present, for the fact, we have the land in the form of a trapezium whose average length from east to west is about one hundred & seventy miles, & its average breadth from north to south about 70 miles. These dimensions will give a product of 7,616,000 acres.

Judging of the interior of the country from what has been seen on its boundaries and the roads passing through it, except what lies between Flint river & Chatahochee, all the rest could not be sold for what it would cost the state to survey it. What lies between the Flint & Chatahochee rivers, however deserves more attention. In order to form some estimate of the quantity of land comprehended in this district, we must ascertain as nearly as practicable its dimensions. The distance from the mouth of Summichicola to the mouth of Flint river, I have supposed to be sixty miles—course nearly south. From the mouth of Summichicola on the boundary line, to Flint river, the distance is ascertained to be sixty miles, & six perches east. Thus we have two sides of the tract, sixty miles each, intersecting nearly at right angles. Flint river then, supposing it to run straight, will complete the triangle. These dimensions would give a product of 1800 square miles, or 1,152,000 acres. But judging from what is known to be the general course of Flint river, it must embrace an area of much greater extent. For instead of running directly south west, or straight from the intersection of the boundary line to its mouth, Flint river makes a large curve eastwardly or outwardly. This is inferred from its relative position with the Chatahochee at three several points above—On the Oakfuskee trail, the distance across from Flint river to Chatahochee, is about thirty miles. On the Federal road running nearly west, and thirty or forty miles lower down, the distance across is fifty seven miles. On the boundary line, sixty or seventy miles below the road, it is sixty across. There must then be a considerable bend in the river somewhere below the line. This bend is probably at the limestone bluff, twenty or thirty miles below the line, as is represented in Mr. Melish's late improved map of the United States.

From Chatahochee on the line to Flint river, there is about a third of the distance good land. In one place particularly, between Herod's creek and Kitchaphone (a large creek) a distance of seventeen miles, there is a body of oak & hickory land of a good second quality, finely timbered and lying sufficiently level, extending without a break, from Herod's creek to within a mile of the large creek Kitchaphone, a distance of sixteen miles. In this land we found no water crossing the line between the two creeks. Water was found, however on the south side of the line. Thence to Flint river the land is generally poor, except about half a mile on the river, which is fine soft grey sand, well timbered and near the river of a rich soil.

Between the two rivers we cross five large creeks each of which afford more

or less good land, and on one or two of them (Kitchaphone and Amakulla) there is a prospect of good Mill seats.

Proceeding from the line down towards the point, I am told the proportion of good land increases. But be the proportion of good land more or less, as it is the only part of the whole tract received from the general government that will afford any revenue, it would be well for the state to make some disposition of it, and bring the funds thence arising into operation.

W. ROBERTS.

NEW YORK, JULY 7.
LATEST FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

From our attentive and obliging correspondent in London, we have, this morning, received by the way of Boston, a package, containing London papers of the 10th, 12th and 13th of May—the Dublin Evening Post of the 8th of May—and the London New Price Current and Lloyd's List, both of the same month. Extracts of each will be found below.

Our London Correspondent, under date of the 13th of May, writes as follows:—His Excellency JOHN QUINCEY ADAMS has taken his passage in the ship Washington, Capt. Forman, for New York.

The London Globe of the 12th of May thus remarks:—“A report is in circulation on the Continent, that the United States of America are endeavoring to obtain an establishment in the Baltic. A new Treaty of Commerce between them and Sweden has just been made public, which it is said has existed for some time.”

In the House of Commons, on the 9th of May, a motion to go into Committee of the whole, on the Catholic Question, was, after a long and interesting debate, negatived by a majority of 14.—In the House of Lords, on the 12th of May, there was also a long and interesting debate, on the subject of a circular letter lately issued by Lord Sidmouth, to the Magistrates of the Kingdom.

The Army Estimates for the current year, were proposed in the House of Commons, on the 12th, by Lord Palmerston. The proposed reduction, in point of numbers during the current year, amounts to 55,300 men; and the estimate of the army expenses this year, is 1,800,000 less than the estimate of the last year.

Paris papers to the 10th May, had been received in London. The French funds had improved. The 5 per cents were at 67 1/2. and Bank Actions at 1,335.

Com. Adv.

The brig Sally has arrived at Boston in 44 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers of the 13th and Liverpool papers and letters to the 15th May. Left about 40 sail of American vessels. The Erin for N. Y. had not sailed.

The London Traveller, of the 13th of May states on the authority of private advices from Hamburg, that serious differences had arisen between the courts of Stockholm & Copenhagen. The Emperor of Austria is also stated to have taken possession of Rome.

It is said that the expedition of 60 sail fitting out at Portsmouth, was intended to aid the Spanish government in subduing her revolted provinces in South America. A war between Spain and Portugal, it was rumored, would probably take place.

Merc. Adv.

The snowy mountains of Thibet, in the East Indies, which were until lately supposed to be inaccessible, have been crossed by Captain Wears, and their height ascertained, which proved to be 28,000 feet above the level of the sea. This is more than 7,000 feet higher than the highest point of the Andes, which has heretofore been considered the loftiest mountain on the globe.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

TALENTS OF A LORD MAYOR.

King James the Second passing through Colchester, it was resolved that the Mayor should compliment him on his arrival. It so happened that this chief Magistrate was eminently stupid (which is looked upon as no strange thing in England). The town clerk was appointed to attend him at this back, and whisper what he had to say to the king. When they came into his Majesty's presence the clerk, desired to encourage the mayor, whispered, “Hold up your head and look like a man!” “Hold up your head and look like a man!” did the mayor bawl to the king. The clerk astonished, whispered, “What the devil do you mean?” The mayor bawled out, “What the devil do you mean?” The clerk sweating with fear & vexation whispered, “By Heaven! you will ruin us all!” The mayor immediately repeated, “By Heaven! you will ruin us all!” The clerk, in a violent rage said, “Oh! you blundering puppy, I wish you had never come here!” The mayor again bawled, “Oh! you blundering puppy, I wish you had never come here!” The clerk, on this immediately took to his heels and the mayor followed him, leaving the King in a violent fit of laughter, though not without rage.

Salem Register.

MAMMOTH VEGETABLES.

Letters are published from an officer of the United States army, stationed at Fort Osage, which seriously state that they have raised cabbages there which were 16 feet in circumference; & a Beet that was 2 feet 4 1/2 inches in circumference, and 2 feet 4 1/2 inches in length, weighing 133 1/4 lbs.—a Pumpkin, 14 1/2 feet in circumference, and weighing 172 lbs. with four others on the same vine that weighed more than 100 lbs each; and a Turnip that weighed 17 lbs.

LANSINGBURG, JUNE 17.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

A cow belonging to Mr. Hulet Hugg of Potsdam, which was expected to calve in about 3 weeks, died on the 13th inst. On opening her to take out the calf, a green snake about 15 inches in length, was found by the side of the calf.—It was seen by several witnesses, who wish the fact may be published in your paper.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1817.

Baltimore, July 12.

Amelia Island was taken possession of by the Patriots under Gen. MacGregor and Adm. Brien, on the 24th June. The whole fleet consisting of 1 ship, 1 brig, and 19 schooners, had sailed for St. Augustine.

The above has been politely communicated by Col. J. R. Posey, aide-de-camp to Gen. MacGregor, who arrived here last night on his way to the eastward. There was no fighting—the place surrendered on the first broadcast.

CAPTURE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

Information, by the way of Savannah, reached Charleston on Thursday last week, that “the Patriots” forces took possession of Amelia Island on Sunday the 22d of June.” The Charleston papers consider the report as probably correct. The commander of the expedition against the Island is not named in the report. It will, however, be remembered, that in the Commercial Advertiser of Tuesday last, we published an extract of a letter from a Scotch gentleman in Charleston, under date of the 19th of June, announcing that on that day the celebrated Grogar McGregor sailed from that port on a secret expedition, with three vessels and 500 troops. Judging from a comparison of dates and circumstances, we have no doubt that Sir Grogar is now in possession of Amelia Island; and most probably his next enterprise will be directed to the Capital of East Florida.

N. Y. Spectator.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Boston, July 3.

A few minutes past 12 o'clock, the President reached the southern barrier of the town, and was met by the Committee of Arrangement, when the hon. Mr. Otis, from the Committee, addressed him as follows:

“SIR—You are now arrived within the limits of Boston, and these gentlemen are a Committee appointed to welcome your approach, and escort you to your lodgings. Upon your arrival there, they will avail themselves of your permission, to express to you, in a more formal and respectful mode than can be done here, the assurances of the unfeigned satisfaction which the citizens of Boston realize in the honor you have been pleased to confer upon them by this visit.”

The procession was then immediately formed, and the illustrious visitor escorted to the Exchange Office House, in the following order:

Cavalry Escort, under the command of Major Phelps.

Composed of the Boston Hussars, and Boston Dragoons.

James Prince, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts District, and Samuel Bradford, Esq. Sheriff of Suffolk County.

Part of the Committee of Arrangements, on horseback.

Hon. H. G. OTIS, Acting Chairman.

Two Marshals.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

On an elegant dun coach, accompanied by

Gen. Swift and Mr. Mason.

Two Marshals.

Navy and Army Officers of the U. States.

United States' Officers of the Civil Department.

Colonel Freeman, Police Officer.

Charles B. Smith, Esq. Chairman, and residue of the Committee of Arrangements, in carriages.

Two Marshals.

Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS,

Leader of the Boston Cavalcade,

Attended by two Marshals.

Boston Cavalcade.

Major Gen. Crane, Brig. Gen. Dearborn, and

Guid, and suites.

Field, Regimental, Staff and Company Officers of

Norfolk Militia.

Cavalry Corps of Norfolk.

Squadrons of Cavalry from the first and second

brigades, first division.

Citizens of Norfolk and other Counties, mounted.

Line of Carriages from Boston.

This formed, the procession proceeded thro' Washington street, and Orange street, to Boylston market—thence through Boylston street, to an opening in the Common, between the Mall and the Gun House—through lines formed by the Scholars of the different Schools in Boston, attended by their several instructors—northwardly over the Common towards the State House, to a point opposite the west end of Winter street—thence across the Mall, through Winter street, Marlborough street, and Cornhill; north side of the old State House and State street, and by the east side of Broad street, as far as Milk street; thence by the west side of Broad street, to State street, and by the south side of State street, to the head of Congress street, where the President left the procession, with the Committee of Arrangements, who were received by the Independent Company of Cadets, under Lieut. Col. Rogers, with the customary salutes, and conducted to the Rooms, in the Exchange Office House, which had been provided for the President's reception.

During the march of the Cavalcade, salutes were fired from Dorchester Heights, from the Common, Fort Independence, Navy Yard, and 74 gun ship. On passing through State street, which was fancifully decorated with the flags of the United States, a band of music, placed in the balcony fronting the Union Bank, saluted the President, as he passed, with a number of appropriate and patriotic airs.

The numerous merchant vessels in our harbor, honored the occasion, by a display of their flags.

A finer day could not have intervened, to add brilliancy and eclat to the interesting scene.

The crowd of spectators in all the streets thro' which the procession passed, and more particularly on the Common, was much greater than has been witnessed in this place, since the visit of the sainted Washington. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the utmost decorum prevailed; and the procession was conducted throughout with an order, precision and regularity, that peculiarly marked the intelligence by which it was directed. On entering the Common, and passing thro' the lines, skirted and adorned by the youth of Boston, the pride and hope of their sires and of the State, the scene became affectingly interesting, and was participated in by a more numerous concourse of people, than we ever recollect to have seen on that green and picturesque area. The houses, situated adjacent to the line of march, were filled to repletion.

“You would have thought, the very windows moved.”

“To see him as he pass'd, so many young and old.”

“Thro' casements darted their desiring eyes.”

It appears from the Boston papers, that among the company who dined at the President's table, on the day of his arrival there, were the Ex-President John Adams, the Governor of the state,

the Chief Justice of the state Col. Pickering, &c. besides many officers of the Army and Navy.

Nat. Int.

We have received a Gibraltar paper of the 10th of May, in which it is asserted, that the Tunisian Bashaw has been notified by Capt. Forrest, of the British frigate Astrea, in the name of the Prince Regent, that he may go to war with whomsoever he may think proper, provided he comply with the article relative to the abolition of slavery.

N. Y. Gaz.

It is shown by a statement in the Democratic Press, that 800,000 spindles at work in the United States, for 300 working days in a year, will spin 18,000,000 lbs. of raw cotton. That cotton is procurable for \$5,625,000. Each pound of cotton yarn, No. 25, will produce 5 yards of 3/4 cloth, is 90,000,000 yards, value 30 cents per yard, 27,000,000.

National gain in the article of cotton by the manufacturing process, 21,375,000.

Is there any good reason for postponing and sacrificing this productive labour, which converts raw materials into yarn, &c. and gives employment and markets to thousands.

The last instalment of the Bank of the United States was payable on the first instant. That institution has therefore its full capital of thirty-five millions to operate upon. It is understood, that the Secretary of the Treasury has called upon the Bank for the liquidation of a large quantity of the government stock which it holds; and has also in obedience to the requisitions of the law, ordered the transfer of all government deposits of money in the State Banks to the Bank of the United States and its branches.—These measures, combined with the payment of the last instalment, enlarge, even beyond the desire of the stockholders, the capacity of the Bank and its branches to accommodate the Public. It is a reasonable expectation therefore, that all ground of complaint, wherever it has existed, against the policy of the Bank in regard to its discounts, as well as in regard to its transactions with the pre-existing banking institutions, will now be removed, and the United States Bank become as popular as it is powerful.

Nat. Int.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, JULY 4.

NATIONAL BIRTH-DAY.

This day completes the forty-first anniversary of the establishment of the UNITED STATES as an INDEPENDENT NATION.—The return of this auspicious era, connected with the highly gratifying circumstance of the presence of our worthy and illustrious guest, the CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF THE REPUBLIC, who at the dark period of the Revolution, fought and shed his blood to attain, and has since labored so perseveringly and effectually to establish it, excites in the bosom of every patriot, the liveliest and most grateful emotions.—The time will shortly arrive, when no hero of that illustrious period will remain upon the stage.—It behoves us therefore to be particularly attentive to the few whom the ravages of time have spared. Independently of the claims which Mr. MONROE has upon us as the head of the nation, those on the score of recent, as well as revolutionary services, would of themselves be sufficient to entitle him to our highest consideration.

While many of the “legitimate” severities of the old world are afraid to show themselves in any part of their dominions unless attended by numerous and well-armed guards, the CHIEF MAGISTRATE of this free Republic travels fearlessly and comparatively alone, through the whole extent of the Union; every where receiving those lively evidences of cordiality, respect and attachment, which his unassuming yet dignified deportment is so peculiarly calculated to excite.

At nine o'clock yesterday morning, the President of the United States and suite, accompanied by Commodore BATES, H. A. S. DEARBOURN, Esq. Collector of the Port, JAMES PRINCE, Esq. Marshal, several gentlemen of the Committee of arrangements, &c. embarked at the Long wharf and immediately proceeded to Long Island head. As they approached the Independence 74, her yards were manned and she fired a salute. Upon passing Fort Independence, they were again saluted. After viewing the narrow and outer harbor, from Long Island Head, the President returned to Fort Independence, where he landed under salute, reviewed the troops and partook of a collation. He then visited Fort Warren, viewed the works, returned to town and landed at the Long Wharf under another salute from the Independence and Revenue Cutter, and arrived at the Exchange Office House at a quarter past two o'clock. He again left at twenty minutes before three, for the seat of his Excellency the Governor, in Medford. In the evening, he visited the Amphitheatre at Charlestown.

By the ship Menerva, arrived at N. York on Wednesday last, from Liverpool, papers to the last of May were received, from which the following items are selected.

We learn verbally, that American flour was sold at Liverpool on the 30th of May, at 74s per bbl; rice 34 to 35s per cwt; upland cotton is a 5d to 1s 4d; and pot ash (U States) 56 to 59s.

Our London papers inform us, of the very singular and important fact that a small fleet of Tunisian and Algerine vessels have arrived in the British Channel, where they have captured several foreign vessels, and the American ship Ocean, captain Gillies, from Charleston, for Hamburg.—The latter vessel we are happy to state, has been recaptured by a British sloop of war, and has arrived in the Downs.

The London Globe of the 23d of May, states, as a report from Continental letters and papers, that Portugal will be ceded to Spain, and that the court of Brazil will receive an indemnity in South America.

Accounts had reached London from Cadiz, stating that the British vice consul, and several other British subjects and foreigners, had been murdered at Algiers.

Boston, June 21.

Liberal Discounts of the “Grand Bank.”

In the Salem Gazette of yesterday, there is a list of 46 arrivals of fishing schooners at Marblehead from the Banks, with fares amounting to 736,600 fish; giving an average to each schooner of 16,672. We hope these fishermen will experience the truth of Franklin's remark, “that with every fish we draw from the sea, we draw up a piece of silver.”

Land for sale.

In compliance with an order issued by the Court last May Term, the Commissioners will offer at public auction, on Thursday the 21st day of August next, on the premises, the Lands of Margaret Kerey, situate and adjoining the dwelling plantation of Capt. Thomas Frazier, in the Bay-Side, containing upwards of one hundred acres, the chief part of which is set with fine ship timber. Eighteen months credit will be given to the purchaser—Bond with security to be approved by the Court to the representatives will be required.

ROBT. BANNING,

NATHAN HARRINGTON,

JAMES SMITH,

ALEXANDER HEMSLY,

JOSEPH FARLAND,

July 15 4

Trustee's Sale.

THE honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, at July term, 1816, having ordered and decreed a sale of the title of James P. Maynard in and to the following Farm, to satisfy the several claims mentioned in the said decree, against the said James P. Maynard, &c. and appointed me, the subscriber, Trustee for that purpose.—Public Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public sale, under and in virtue of the decree aforesaid, on Tuesday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-house, door in Easton, all James P. Maynard's title and interest in and to that VALUABLE FARM, on which Foster Maynard, the father of the said James, now lives, and in which the said Foster has a life estate, and James P. Maynard the remainder in fee, under the will of Elizabeth Aldern, dec'd.

This farm is situated on Broad Creek, between St. Michaels and Oxford, in Talbot County, and contains by estimation 190 acres, part of the tract of land called “Taylor's Neck,” the wood land and arable land are both good; the situation is healthy and handsome; the buildings are such as are usually found on farms of that size. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all persons disposed to purchase will take a view of the farm and premises before the day of sale.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchase money in cash must be paid to the subscriber, as Trustee, on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, with interest from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, Easton, July 15 3

Farm near Easton for sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Thursday the 14th of August next, UNDER and in virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity, the FARM, on which the late Wm. Lowe lived, now belonging to his heirs.

This Farm is composed of parts of the several tracts of land called “Carver's Farm,” “Perkins' Discovery,” and “Baker's Pasture,” and contains by estimation the quantity of 2763 acres of land, more or less. It is situate about 3 miles from Easton, on the head branches of Miles River, and may be rendered in a short time very valuable—the meadow land is very fine.

Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed every person disposed to purchase will take a view of the premises before the day of sale.

On the same day, at 5 o'clock in the evening, Will be also sold, under the same decree, a HOUSE and LOT, on the north side of the road leading from Easton to Easton-Point, containing about 1.8 of an acre of land.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, or at the ratification of the sale by the Court, with interest, and the payment of the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, must be secured by bonds and approved securities. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee, July 15 3

Camp-Meeting.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held in the wood of Mr. Joseph George, near Wye-Mill, to commence on Wednesday the 13th of August, and continue until the Monday following. There will be no horse-pound or butcher, the managers thinking the evils attending them much greater than the advantages. A person will be appointed to sell bread and cheese, alone, on the camp-ground. The high price of provisions, and a smallness of the present crops of wheat, are calamities that ought to be weightily considered by the people at large; and in order to obviate those difficulties, the managers wish to see all the economy and plainness of living that is practicable during the meeting.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Richard Skeggs, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers—and all those who have claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated for settlement.

RETTY SKEGGS, & Admrs
EDMUND NUMBERS, of Richd. Skeggs, dec'd.
July 15 3q

Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphan's court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Peter Dodson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of July, 1817.

MORRIS ROACH, Admr.
of Peter Dodson.
July 15 3

The Sweepstakes

PUBLISHED last spring for three years olds, and four years olds is altered, to allow three years olds only to run in the same race, and the sum of \$100 each, to be closed on the first of September. July 15 3

In Talbot County Court.

May Term, 1817. On application of JOHN DAVIS, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, “An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,” passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Davis has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said John Davis (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in November next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Davis ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Ck.

July 15 4

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on the 30th of April, an indentured black man, named DAN WILLING, about five feet nine or ten inches high; (he had about four years to serve) his coat very black, has a scar over his left eye, has lost two front teeth. Twenty dollars will be given if taken and secured in any jail within one hundred miles of this place, and fifty if returned to me, with the necessary expenses. Any person harboring the above named runaway, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

ISAAC PENROSE, Bucks County, Pa., June 10, 1817. July 15 3

For sale
I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three, large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn. The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nichols, near New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
June 17 '12 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.
If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be to rent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

For sale,
A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
April 22

NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1816, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this State," the Levy Courts of the several counties are authorized and empowered to levy such sums of money on the assessable property of their respective counties, as they may deem requisite to grant relief to the poor of the several counties, whom they may believe to be in absolute want of such aid, by allowing all such persons as out-pensioners of the Poor Houses of their respective counties, such sums of money, not exceeding thirty dollars each, as they may under all circumstances deem best calculated to relieve them from suffering. All such persons in Talbot county, wishing to avail themselves of the provisions of the above law, are requested to make application to the Levy Court of said county, at their several meetings.
By order—J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.
The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused the following Circular to be addressed to each of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed—
Easton, March 18th, 1817.

SIR,
The Levy Court, in order to carry more effectually into operation the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the Poor in the several counties in this State," have deemed it most advisable to appoint a number of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose of selecting and recommending such persons as they think are unfortunately placed in a situation to require assistance from the county; and for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that number. We solicit your acceptance of the above appointment, and request that you will deliver to such applicants as you may think deserving, a written certificate, to be delivered to the Levy Court at their several sittings.
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, Junior,
JAMES SETHI,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abelino Bodfield, Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward, Doct. James Tilton
Samuel Roberts, John Edmondson
William C. Tighman, Doct. Emelius Martin
James Denny, John Bennett
Capt. William Jordan, Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie, William Jenkins—14.
DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland, Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp, Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier, John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe, Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley, James Esgate
Col. Hugh Auld, Mordecai Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem—14.
DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell, Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reynier, Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens, Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson, Jacob Bromwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough, Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens, Capt. Richard Tripp
Joseph Martin, James Cain—14.
DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.
James Chambers, William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley, Levin Mills
Charles Gibson, Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt, William C. Leonard
Ennals Martin, Junr., William Clark
Wm. H. Tighman, Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nabu, Joseph Turner, sen—14.
March 18

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
SCHOONER
EDWARD ARTH, Master,
WILL commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she will continue during the season.
The Schooners is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Freight, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the office at the Point.
The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.
EDWARD AULD.
N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4

Mervin Wool.
BRITISH GOODS will be given in exchange for MERVIN WOOL, at a fair price per package, bale or piece. Apply at No. 19, Camden street, Baltimore.
June 9 '8

LOTTERY.
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent County.
Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 - - - - - 1000
3 - - - - - 500
4 - - - - - 200
5 - - - - - 100
11 - - - - - 50
45 - - - - - 20
50 - - - - - 10
300 - - - - - 6
1190 - - - - - 5
1610 Prizes.
1590 Blanks. (More Prizes than Blanks.)
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th - - - - - 500
1st on the 14th - - - - - 500
1st on the 15th - - - - - 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 15th to 2000
The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLEBOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOPLAND,
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.
P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

Washington Monument Lottery
THIRD CLASS,
Will positively commence drawing on MONDAY, 25th July.—The first drawn number will be entitled to
Five Thousand Dollars.
SCHEME.
3 PRIZES OF 20,000 Dollars.
4 - - - - - 10,000 Dollars.
5 - - - - - 5,000 Dollars.
20 - - - - - 1,000 Dollars.
25 - - - - - 500 Dollars.
100 - - - - - 100 Dollars.
140 - - - - - 50 Dollars.
400 - - - - - 20 Dollars.
11,000 - - - - - 12 Dollars.
11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
(Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10)

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,
WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at the office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient serv't.
CLEMENT VICKARS
N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.
FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.
The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford. Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken. Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Oster will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by
LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

Queen-Ann's County, ss.
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William James having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said William James having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen-Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I hereby order and adjudge, that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be permitted to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for his benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.
Given under my hand this first day of April eighteen hundred and seven.
L. M. PURNELL.
True copy. Per June 24 13 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

Queen-Ann's County, ss.
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William James having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said William James having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen-Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I hereby order and adjudge, that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be permitted to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for his benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.
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Given under my hand this first day of April eighteen hundred and seven.
L. M. PURNELL.
True copy. Per June 24 13 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

School Books &c.
Just received, and for sale at the Star-office, Easton, an assortment of school books and stationery.
may 22

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet
THE SLOOP
HELEN,
Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.
The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.
June 10
WILLIAM DODSON.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Maryland, July 1, 1817.
A. Nicholas Loveday, 2
Eliza D. Littleton
Solomon Lowe
Ann Loveday
M. Rev. Stephen Martin-
dale
Rev. Mr. Maymihan
Cannell & Miller
Robert Martin
Dyott & Mead
Senegal Mahomet
Joseph R. Mcconekkin
N. Phil. Nicols
William Nicholson
Cyrus Newlin, 2
Tristram Needles
Lloyd Nicols
James W. Neal
P. Isaac B. Parrott
Thomas Pearson, 3
Thomas C. Parrott
R. Richard Robinson
Maria Roe, 2
Anthony Ross
Stewart Redman
S. Lydia Stuart
Jonathan Spencer
Henry Stevens
Joseph Speddy
Samuel Short
Fidale Soder
Capt. John Skinner
William Sylvester
Hopkins & Spedden
T. Sheriff of Talbot county
Clerk of Talbot county
Nicholas Thomas
Dr. John Thomas
James Thomas, 3
Anna Maria Tighman, 2
Samuel Turney, 4
Nathan Townsend
Rebecca Truit
James Tighman
Elizabeth Thomas
V. Nicholas Valiant
Henrietta Vinson, 2
H. H. Villard
W. Mary Williams
Thomas Weyman
James Wilson, Jr. 6
William Wilson, 3
William Wainer
John Walsh
Thomas Woolford
July 1 3

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester-town, Md. July 1, 1817.
A. Thomas Anders
Unit Augier
B. Darcus Brown
James Bevins
John Bowers
Mary A. Bordley
William Browning
Samuel R. Briscoe
Moses Briscoe
Joseph Brown, 3d
Thomas Brooks
C. James Crouch
James Coise
Arianna Conegys
Mary Crane
D. Eliza Dudley
James Dawson
E. Deneceer Eccleston
Mrs. Eccleston
Robert Ellis
F. John Frazier
James Fowler
Richard Frisby, Esq.
Rev. John Foreman
G. Thomas Gale
Elizabeth Gale
Sarah Griffith
Ann Green
H. Luke Howard
Daniel Hewett
John Hebron
Sarah Hanson
Matilda H. Handy
Sarah Hill
Robert Hunter
J. John Jeffries
July 3 3 JNO. SOMERVILLE, P. M.

Horse & Gig for sale.
AN elegant GIG, with plated HARNESS for one or two horses, and a HORSE, will be sold low on a credit of twelve months—They will be sold together. For further particulars apply at the Star-office.
June 10

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE, of Queen-Ann's County, take notice that on the petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
True copy. Per July 1 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

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True copy. Per July 1 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

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. Ches. 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

Talbot County Orphans Court,
1st day of July, A. D. 1817.
On application of THOMAS STEVENS and ARTRIDGE his wife, JOHN SEARS and WILLIAM SEARS, Executors of the last will and testament of William Sears, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased: It is ordered, that they 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 both the newspapers at Easton, and in one of the Baltimore papers.
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 first day of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventeen.
JA: PRICE, Reg'r of Wills for Talbot county.

Caroline County, act.
On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by petition of JOHN GIBSON, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said John Gibson having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application—and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his appearance at the County Court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge that the said John Gibson be discharged from his imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the County Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the second Monday in October next, or at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week for three successive weeks, three months before the said second Monday in October next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court house door three months before the said Saturday, to appear before the said County Court, on the said day for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Gibson should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed for.
Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of June, 1817.
JAMES B. ROBBINS, Associate Judge.
True copy, July 8 4q JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M'GUIRE, of Queen-Ann's County, take notice, that on the petition of the said James M'Guire, to the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said petition; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James M'Guire should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.
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True copy. Per July 1 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
JUNE 9, 1817.
This is to give notice,
That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:
1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other 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, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage, Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.
4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Fort Claiborne; and at any other 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 Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other 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 lands 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 one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United 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 and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at 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 depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured as destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, 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 United 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.
GEO. GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War.
NOTE.—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 1st of October next.
June 17 '17

100 Dollars Reward.
Runaway from the subscriber, in Easton, on Tuesday the 24th ultimo, a bright mulatto girl named ANN—between eighteen & twenty years of age, about five feet high, stout and well made, her countenance indicative of good nature & laziness, large gray eyes, and the wool of her head (which she is fond of ornamenting) long and bushy. Her dress, when she went off, was a jacket and petticoat of common blue and white calico—she also took with her a small variety of other summer clothing, which she will doubtless change, as she is connected with several free negroes and slaves in and about Easton.
ANN has been accustomed to house work, washing, &c. and has no particular flesh marks that are recollected, except that her hands are small and appear remarkably soft and fair for a negro.
Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and confine her in goal so that I get her again, shall receive, if taken up in Talbot county, twenty dollars; if out of the county and within the State, fifty dollars; if out of the State, or on the Western Shore of Maryland, the above reward of one hundred dollars, and all other reasonable charges.
WILLIAM HAYWARD, Junior.
Easton, Maryland, July 1
The Editors of the American, Baltimore, and the Watchman, Wilmington, (Del.) are requested to insert the above advertisement four times in their respective papers, and forward their accounts for payment.

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
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True copy. Per July 1 THO MURPHEY, CLK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Lays of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
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.

Camp-Meeting.
A CAMP-MEETING will be held in the wood of Mr. Joseph George, near Wye-Mill, to commence on Wednesday the 13th of August, and continue until the Monday following. There will be no horse-pounding or butchering, the managers thinking the evils attending them much greater than the advantages. A person will be appointed to sell bread and cheese, alone, on the camp-ground.

Notice.
THE Levy Court of Talbot County will meet on Tuesday the 22d day of July inst. to appoint a Collector of the County Tax.
By order, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
July 1 4

Sheriff's Sale.
Will be sold at public sale for cash, on Saturday the 26th of the present month (July) at the dwelling of William Welch, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one negro man—taken as the property of William Welch, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, at the suit of William Brown use of William Bertride—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs and charges.
July 3 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, deceased. State use of John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdler, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Monday the 26th day of the present month (July) at the dwelling of said Darden, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, one young negro woman and four children, twenty-four cattle, one yoke of oxen, thirty sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four mahogany tables and one secretary desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold, William Brown, the State of Maryland at the instance and for the use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, and one Fieri Facias at the suit of James Wilson, jun. use of John C. Richards, against Joseph Darden—will be sold for cash, on Monday the 28th day of the present month, (July), on the premises, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Freshen," and "Balden," adjoining each other, lying and being in Talbot county, beautifully situated on the main road leading from Easton to Abbott's mill, and adjoining the lands of Col. Wm. Hayward, Daniel and Isaac Cox, and others, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, principal, interest and costs.
July 1 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of William A. Leonard and Elizabeth Leonard, executors of John C. Leonard, Susan Beth executrix of William E. Seth, and Jonathan Spencer, use of James Carroll, against Henry Thomas—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court House door, in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Life Estate of the said Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at or near Easton-Point—to satisfy the said writs, damages, costs and charges.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sheriff's Sale.
Will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th inst. (July) at Greenborough, at 2 o'clock p. m. two brick and two frame dwelling houses and the lots, two head of horses, chaise, horse cart, clock, and sundry other articles—taken as the property of William Rich, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed at the suit of Jennifer S. Taylor, to satisfy said writ, debt, damages, costs and charges.
GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'f.
July 8 3 of Caroline County.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, Thomas Henrich use of Thomas Robinson, James and Robert C. Armstrong, Thomas P. Smith, Susan Beth, William Norris, jun'r, and Charles Goldenough, against Jonathan Garey—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of the present month (July) at the Court-house door in Easton, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of Jonathan Garey, in and to an undivided sixth part of a seventh part, or a forty-second part, of the real estate of Obadiah Garey (his father), lying and being in Talbot county, in Miles River Neck, supposed to contain three hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

School Books, &c.
Just received, and for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, an assortment of school books and stationery.
may 20.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Joseph Evans Samuel Lippencott, State use of Samuel Holmes, State use of Nixon Wilson, State use of Elizabeth Rumbold, by John Rumbold, and the State use of James Wilson, jun. use of Samuel Harden, against Nicholas Valiant—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 26th day of the present month (July) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the term, or all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of, in and to a certain term created and granted by Jacob Lockerman to the said Nicholas Valiant and John Valiant, by indenture; and all the right, title and interest of the said Nicholas Valiant, of, in and to the several messuages and tenements erected and being on the land so demised, also all his right, title and interest, of, in and to a certain House and Lot on West street in Easton, which he the said Nicholas Valiant purchased of Isaac Atkinson—to satisfy the aforesaid claims, interest and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.
July 1 5 of Talbot County.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Thomas and Alfred Hamblenton, Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Samuel Harrison, against James Harrison—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, all his right, title, claim and interest, of, in and to the following tracts or parcels of Land, viz: "Mount Misery," "Mount Misery's Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hup-Hazard," situated, lying and being in Talbot County, on Broad-Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.
July 1 5

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Zebadiah Gregory, against Wm. Sharpless—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Tuesday the 29th day of July (inst.) at the Court-house door in the town of Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all that undivided third part of William Sharpless of a tract or parcel of land and messuage situated in Talbot county, at or near a place called Hook-Town, being part of a tract of land called "Barwick's Discovery," which James Faulkner sold to Nathan Townsend—to satisfy the aforesaid claim, damages and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.
July 1 5

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of the following persons, to wit: William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, State use of Elizabeth Hadaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret McKee, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hamblenton; and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Leconte, executor of William Leconte, against James Colston—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th of the present month (July) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of Land called "Clay's Hope," now in the possession and occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes a part of his dwelling plantation, the same having been devised to him by his father. Also, all that tract or parcel of Land, called "Bachelor's Neglect," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other, containing in the whole one hundred and thirty-seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes, eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and carts—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.
July 1 5 of Talbot County.

Sheriff's Sale.
Will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 30th day of the present month (July) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the residence of James Colston, all the right, title and interest of James Colston, in and to a tract or part of a tract of Land, lying and being in Talbot county, in Deep Neck, called "Lumberton's Addition," containing ninety-seven acres of land, more or less, four horses, sixteen cattle, a yoke of oxen, and thirty sheep—taken by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of the State use of Joseph Harrison and John Garey, use of William Austin, against James Colston—to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
July 1 5 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f.

Sale Postponed.
THE sale of my property in Easton, advertised to take place on Tuesday the 27th ult. is postponed until Tuesday the fifth day of August next, at 11 o'clock.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
June 3 18

Trustee's Sale.
The honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, at July term, 1816, having ordered and decreed a sale of the title of James P. Maynard in and to the following Farm, to satisfy the several claims mentioned in the said decree, against the said James P. Maynard, &c. and appointed me, the subscriber, Trustee for that purpose—Public Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public sale, under and in virtue of the decree aforesaid, on Tuesday the twelfth day of August next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-house door in Easton, all James P. Maynard's title and interest in and to that VALUABLE FARM, on which Foster Maynard, the father of the said James, now lives, and in which the said Foster has a life estate, and James P. Maynard the remainder in fee, under the will of Elizabeth Alderman, dec'd.
This farm is situated on Broad-Creek, between St. Michaels and Oxford, in Talbot County, and contains by estimation 190 acres, part of the tract of land called "Yafford's Neck," the woodland and arable land are both good; the situation is healthy and handsome; the buildings are such as are usually found on farms of that size. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all persons disposed to purchase will take a view of the farm and premises before the day of sale.
TERMS OF SALE. The purchase money in cash must be paid to the subscriber, as Trustee, on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, with interest from the day of sale.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Easton, July 15 3 Trustee.

Farm near Easton for sale.
Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Thursday the 14th of August next, UNDER and in virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity—the 21st of May on which the late Wm. Lowe lived, now belonging to his heirs.
This Farm is composed of parts of the several tracts of land called "Carter's Farm," "Perkin's Discovery," and "Baker's Pasture," and contains by estimation the quantity of 276½ acres of land, more or less. It is situated about 5 miles from Easton, on the head branches of Miles River, and may be rendered in a short time very valuable—the meadow land is very fine.
Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed every person disposed to purchase will take a view of the premises before the day of sale.
On the same day, at 5 o'clock in the evening, Will be also sold, under the same decree, a HOUSE and LOT, on the north side of the road leading from Easton to Easton-Point, containing about 1-8 of an acre of land.
TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, or at the ratification of the sale by the Court, with interest, and the payment of the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, must be secured by bonds and approved securities.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
July 15 Trustee.

Land for sale.
IN compliance with an order issued by the Court last May Term, the Commissioners will offer at public auction, on Thursday the 23d day of August next, on the premises, the Lands of Margaret Keyser, situate and adjoining the dwelling plantation of Capt. Thomas Frazier, in the Bay-Side, containing upwards of one hundred acres, the chief part of which is set with fine ship timber. Eighteen months credit will be given to the purchaser—Bond with security to be approved of by the Court to the representatives will be required.
ROBT. BANNING,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
JAMES SETH,
ALEXANDER HEMSLEY,
JOSEPH FARLAND,
July 15 4

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON.
2d July, 1817
NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in this Institution, that an election will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of choosing from among the stockholders thirteen Directors for the Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.
By order, JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
July 8 4

New Establishment.
THE subscriber having lately erected in this place a large and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far excel any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, if he believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.
ALSO—TO RENT FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, or for a term of years, if desired,
4 newly built brick tenements.
Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.
SAMUEL GROOMER.
Easton, Md. July 1 8

For sale.
I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell Kinsum, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicols, near New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
June 17 12 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

For sale.
The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford—Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by
LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.
The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford—Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by
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LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.
At a biennial convention held in the City of Baltimore, on the 2d day of June, the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
Doctor ENWALS MANNING—President
PATRICK MACAULAY—Secretary
W. W. HANBY—Treasurer.
Doctors Maxwell M'Dowell, William Gibson, Ashton Alexander, Elisha De Butts, Samuel Baker, William Donaldson, and Richard W. Hall, were elected a Board of Examiners for the Western Shore.
Doctors Tristram Thomas, Robert Moore, H. H. Irving, Robert Goldsborough, and Anderson, a Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore.

CENSORS.
FOR THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.
1st Ward, Doctor Coffin Amos
2d Ward, Henry Bond
3d Ward, Allen Thomas
4th Ward, James Middleton
5th Ward, M. Dienderferfer
6th Ward, J. B. Taylor
7th Ward, James Page
8th Ward, A. Clendenin
Western Precincts, Jacob Baer
Eastern Precincts, P. K. Rogers
City of Annapolis—Doctors John Ridgely and D. Claude
Hagerstown—Doctor Samuel Young
Baltimore county—Doctors C. Todd and Chas. Mace
Harford county—Thomas E. Bond and W. B. Brayley
Cecil county—William Miller and Robert Archer
Kent county—Morgan Brown and P. Wroth
Somerset county—John King and Matthias Jones
Dorchester county—William Jackson and P. Dixon
Worcester county—Martin and W. Selby
St. Mary's county—Richard Edelin and Jos. Charles
Charles county—G. Wood and N. P. Cousin
Prince George's county—S. Franklin and B. J. Semmes
Calvert county—Joseph Ireland and J. C. Dare
Frederick county—J. S. Smith and Colegate
Washington county—M. A. Finley and A. Hannen Kampf
Montgomery county—Lawrence and Read
Anne-Arundel county—Richard Hopkins and L. Hammond
Queen-Ann's, Talbot, and Caroline counties having formed a Medical Society, by a late law of the Faculty, each member of the same is a Censor.
The subscribers adopted during the session of the Faculty, will be found highly interesting to the members of that body throughout the State.
The Faculty will meet on the first Monday in June in each and every year hereafter, when all appointments and elections will be made.
Not more than four of the Examiners for the Western or three of those for the Eastern Shore, will be re-eligible at the next succeeding election.
According to the strict and correct construction of the act of incorporation of the Faculty, all persons, graduates, or others, wishing a license to practice Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, are equally bound to pay for said permit the sum of ten dollars, as fixed by a by-law of this body.
The Censors are directed not to endorse any diploma until each and every applicant shall have paid the sum required by law.
As there may be graduates, or others, who have from misapprehension or misinformation, commenced the Practice of Medicine and Surgery in Maryland, without a license, the Censors, or others in authority, are directed to take no measures of penalty, or prosecution against those aforesaid, provided, on application, they comply with the requisitions of the Faculty.
A committee of five were appointed to take into consideration, and digest the most eligible plan of instituting a fund or funds, to be set apart and appropriated for the use, benefit and relief of the widows and children of deceased members of this body, who may be in want of assistance—and that the same be reported to the Faculty at their next stated meeting.
Doctor De Butts was appointed Orator to the Faculty. The Oration to be delivered on the first day of their next session.
PATRICK MACAULAY, Sec'y.

Direct Tax of 1816.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.
The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, and Easton Star, will please insert the above once a week for three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
July 8 3

Direct Tax of 1816.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.
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The Editors of the National Intelligencer, Frederick Town Herald, and Easton Star, will please insert the above once a week for three weeks, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
July 8 3

1000 acres of Land for sale.
Will be offered at public sale, at the Town of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Maryland, on Monday, the 11th day of August next, fair, if not, the next fair day, at 12 o'clock.
1000 Acres of Land.
Being part of a tract, known by the name of Ellenton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point, called Great Cove Point a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out buildings—also, a small grist mill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent trees. Above one-half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds for the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of these ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.
The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The title is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hellen, who resides on the premises, will show the land to those who may wish to view it.
SARAH BOURNE,
DORCAS G. BOURNE,
St. Leonard's, June 8, 1817.
The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement, once a week nine times, and send their account to this office.
June 17 9

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—
All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land. Also,
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Prampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son, WILLIAM HAYWARD, Junr. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county. July 8

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
A VAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction; therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PERCY DIXON, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOSEPH KANE, (Bay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.
We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSHUA MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.
April 8

LOTTERY.
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.
Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
50 " " " 10
300 " " " 5
1190 " " " 3
1610 Prizes.
1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$2 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 20
1st on the 13th " " " to 500
1st on the 14th " " " to 500
1st on the 15th " " " to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " to 2000
and last day's drawing.
The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLICHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,
Milford, 28th Feb. 1817.
P. S. Orders, including the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

LOTTERY.
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.
Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
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3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
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Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
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11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
50 " " " 10
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1190 " " " 3
1610 Prizes.
1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$2 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 20
1st on the 13th " " " to 500
1st on the 14th " " " to 500
1st on the 15th " " " to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " to 2000
and last day's drawing.
The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLICHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,
Milford, 28th Feb. 1817.
P. S. Orders, including the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

The Sweepstakes.
PUBLISHED last Spring for three years, old, and four years old, is altered, to show three years old only to run in the same race, and the sum of \$100,000, to be drawn on the 1st day of September.
July 16 8

STATE PAPERS.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

May 8.

"The conduct of the government of Brazil, in invading the Spanish possessions on the River Plate, has occupied the attention of Europe, as much on account of the act itself, as on account of the period at which it was done. All nations were convinced that the profoundest peace was necessary to heal the deep wounds which had been the consequence of so many years of war and revolution. Yet this was the moment which the court of Brazil chose to invade the territories of its neighbour. The Spanish government, on this occasion, acted with the greatest prudence and moderation—and the allied powers afforded a fresh proof of their generous ideas and pacific intentions. The following note from the ministers of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia, delivered to the Marquis de Aguiar, his most faithful majesty's minister for foreign affairs, is a document perfectly well calculated to tranquillize the public mind, and to induce a hope that the court of Brazil, adopting these principles of legitimacy and justice upon which the present system of the world is founded, will avoid compromising herself with the allied powers. The good faith and dignified character of his Catholic Majesty are most apparent upon this occasion. The decisive language of the ministers from which the following note has proceeded, will prove the opinion of their respective sovereigns in favour of Spain—and that their relations with her are as fixed and solid as they can be between powers the most intimately connected.

Note from the ministers of the mediating courts to the Marquis d'Aguiar, secretary of state for foreign affairs to his most faithful majesty.

PARIS, March 16, 1817.

The occupation of a part of the Spanish possessions on the River Plate by the Portuguese troops of Brazil, was no sooner known in Europe, than it was the object of official and simultaneous steps taken by the cabinet of Madrid with the courts of Vienna, Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, in order to protest solemnly against this occupation, and claim their support against such an aggression.

Perhaps the court of Madrid might have thought herself entitled to recur at once to the means of defence which Providence has placed in her hands, and to repel force by force. But guided by a spirit of wisdom and moderation, she was desirous first of employing the means of negotiation and persuasion, and she preferred, notwithstanding the disadvantage that might result to her possessions beyond the sea, addressing herself to the five undermentioned powers, in order to an amicable adjustment of her differences with the court of Brazil, and to avoid a rupture, the consequences of which might be equally disastrous to the two countries, and might disturb the repose of both hemispheres.

So noble a resolution could not but meet with the entire approbation of the cabinets to which the court of Spain has addressed herself; and animated with the desire of preventing the fatal consequences that might result from the present state of affairs, the courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, equally the friends of Portugal and Spain, after having taken into consideration the just claims of the latter power, have charged the undersigned to make known to the cabinet of his most faithful majesty,

That they have accepted the mediation demanded of them by Spain.

That they have seen with real pain, and not without surprise, that at the very moment when a double marriage seemed to bind more closely the family ties already existing between the houses of Braganza and Bourbon, and when such an alliance was to render the relations between the two countries more intimate and more friendly, Portugal has invaded the Spanish possessions on the River Plate, and invaded them without any explanation whatever, and without any previous declaration.

That the principles of equity and justice which direct the councils of the five courts, and the firm resolution they have adopted to preserve as much as is in their power, the peace of the world, purchased by such great sacrifices, have determined them to take cognizance and part in this affair, in the intention of terminating it in the most equitable manner, and most conformable to the mode of maintaining the general tranquillity.

That the said courts do not dissemble that the difference between Portugal and Spain might disturb that peace, and occasion a war in Europe, which might be not only disastrous to the two countries, but incompatible with the interests and the tranquillity of other powers.

That in consequence they have resolved to make known to the government of his most faithful majesty, their sentiments on this subject, and to invite him to furnish sufficient explanations upon his views, to take the most prompt and proper measures to dissipate the just alarms which his invasion of the American possessions of Spain has already caused in Europe, and to satisfy the rights claimed by the latter power, as

well as those principles of justice and impartiality which guide the mediators. A refusal to yield to such just demands would leave no doubt with respect to the real intentions of the court of Rio Janeiro. The disastrous effects that might result to the two hemispheres would be imputed entirely to Portugal; and Spain, after having seen all Europe applaud her wise and moderate conduct, would find in the justice of her cause and in the support of her allies, sufficient means of redressing her complaints.

The undersigned in acquitting themselves of the orders of their courts, have the honor to offer to his excellency the Marquis d'Aguiar the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) VINCENT, RICHELIEU, STUART, GOLTZ, POZZO DI BORGHO.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

Geneva, April 25.

I send you a copy of the document which contains the determination of the allied powers to prevent the escape of Lucien Bonaparte to the United States of America, and these ulterior plans which the disconcerted refugees propose for the purpose of making America a theatre of revolutionary ideas, and a new field for ambition & intrigue. The principles of justice, order and legitimacy that govern the powers of Europe, will always disconcert the machinations of the seditious to disturb the peace, and will oppose a barrier to their spirit of rapine, and their plans of usurpation. The first and most efficacious information of this business was derived from the zeal and activity of the Spanish government, well informed of these plots by exact accounts received both in Europe and America. Thus Spain deserves the confidence of all governments, and the approbation of the people.

The following document will be read with much interest.

PARIS, —

Protocol of the Conference of the 13th of March.

Present the minister of Austria, duke de Richelieu, duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Stuart, the Prussian minister, the minister of Russia.

The conference having been opened this day with their excellencies the dukes of Richelieu & Wellington, to take into consideration the demand made by Lucien Bonaparte for passports to conduct one of his sons to the U. States, and the Austrian minister having again laid down the three questions proposed at the protocol of the 2d instant, relative to the same object, it has been agreed—

1. That North America having received a great number of malcontents and French refugees, the presence of Lucien Bonaparte in the U. States would be still more dangerous than it is in Europe, where he can be better watched, & that in consequence it is to be desired, that the passports he has asked for should be refused.

2. That in order to deprive him of all possible motives for soliciting the said passports, it would be equally desirable to refuse them to his son Charles, whose journey seems to be only a pretext for the plans of the father.

3. That the news received by different means and from different countries, particularly from Naples, leave no doubt of the intrigues and dangerous relations which Lucien Bonaparte keeps up in Italy; & considering that Rome is, perhaps, of all cities, that in which superintendence is the most difficult to be exercised and is exercised with less severity, and that he may, notwithstanding the refusal of passports, find means of deceiving the vigilance of the Roman government, and of escaping to proceed to America; it would be desirable that another shod be assigned him than Rome and the Roman states; by the high allied powers, and that he should be further removed from the coasts, in order to render the plans of escape which he may meditate more difficult.

This opinion being common to all the members of the conference, has been resolved to consign it in the protocol of the day, in order that it may be made known to the four courts, and may produce a determination on their part upon this subject.

(Signed) VINCENT, RICHELIEU, WELLINGTON, C. STUART, POZZO DI BORGHO.

COURTSHIP BY PUNS.

A certain Mr. Parr, being smitten with the charms of a certain Miss Ann Marr, a provincial belle, whom he met at Harrogate, was exceedingly perplexed to conceive how he should open his heart to her. At length, he met her, and it was for the last time that season, at a public breakfast; and in the dread of losing her forever, he resolved even there to make a desperate effort to pop the question. Fortune favored the attempt. It happened, that opposite to the gentleman there was a plate of Parmesan Cheese, and near the lady stood a crystal dish of Marmalade. "Will you do me the honor to accept of a little Parr, Miss Ann?" said the lover with a look full of meaning, and moving his hand towards the cheese. "Tell me first," replied the damsel, with admirable readiness, lifting at the same time the top of the crystal, "whether or not you are fond of Parr, my friend?" "Above all things in existence!" exclaimed the enraptured youth. The offers were mutually accepted & understood as pledges of personal attachment by the parties, although nobody else comprehended the equivocal, or discovered any thing in the transaction but common place civility. The treaty thus opened was soon ratified, and Miss Ann Marr was invested with the title of Mrs. Parr.

FROM NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

DEFEAT OF SIR PETER PARKER.

Before I published the copy of the inscription on the monument of Sir Peter Parker, I addressed a note to col. Reed, (a revolutionary soldier and late a senator of the United States) who opposed and defeated the baronet, requesting any particular of the affair that he might be pleased to communicate in addition to those contained in his official letter to general Chambers. In a very polite letter just received from him, dated on the 2d inst. he apologizes for not answering my note sooner, and observes—

"It is to be regretted that on any occasion the friends of a gallant man should be so unmindful of what they owe to his memory & to truth, as to inscribe on his tombstone a palpable falsehood. That Sir Peter was a man of great gallantry there is no doubt; that he sought fame in every clime and bid fair to rival Nelson, is also true. It is not true that I had three times the number of the enemy's force—but it is certainly true that Sir Peter had at least double my force: It is not true that I was supported by cavalry—there was not one man or officer belonging to cavalry on the battle ground, or in the action, except captain Wilson." [He then proceeds to state various facts to shew that the enemy's force was double that of his own, on the testimony of an intelligent gentleman who was a prisoner on board the Menelaus, and dined every day with the officers, to whom they spoke freely of their objects, force, &c. and who heard the roll called before and after the action; they apprehending no danger from him. "In a conversation," continues col. R. "between capt. Chambers and lieutenant Crease [of the Menelaus] the latter insisted that we must have had 500 men and that we were covered by a masked battery—this monstrously magnifying the vision of the Lieutenant may account for the mistake inscribed on the tombstone as to numbers, cavalry, &c. A gentleman of intelligence, who was a morning or two after the affair taken from his habitation on the bay-shore by Lieut. Crease and 200 men, stated that the enemy complained most vehemently of the effects of our buckshot—his information fully corroborates that before received with the addition that the enemy had but thirty men who escaped unhurt, losing their weapons, &c.

"I will now observe, that Sir Peter came up the bay with a squadron consisting of the frigate, a large schooner and a sloop. The schooner was upset in a gale off Swan Point, crew saved except two. It is not likely that of this force he would have landed only 124 rank & file. We do know that while his squadron was in the waters of Sandy Point, he did cause Fort Madison to be reconnoitred, and that the night following he landed 300 men, got lost, was ashore the whole night, & only re-embarked at day-light—to this circumstance was the safety of Fort Madison, in all probability, owing. I wrote an account of this at the time. His landing on an unknown shore to attack a work he had little knowledge of, speaks for his character. Upon one of Sir Peter's people being asked, 'whether they did not consider the attack upon us a hardy undertaking?' he replied, Sir Peter never stopped to calculate danger when he had an object in view—that he had frequently landed on the coasts of Europe, & surprised and carried the works of his enemies in that quarter, and that he was adored by his crew." He calculated on surprising and carrying my camp, and although but a handful it covered at that time the country he was acting upon under the burning orders of admiral Cochrane. His command brought out one day's provisions and all the fire-arms materials for communicating fire to buildings, &c. these were left on the field and picked up by our people, the neighbors. Had he succeeded, no doubt the adjacent country would have presented a widely spread scene of ruin. Chertown (not Georgetown X Roads) was only seven miles distant and a fine road. Whether that was within his range I cannot tell, though my information justified the belief that it was."

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

Our readers will we doubt not, be interested by the following extracts of a letter to the Editor, dated

Fort Montgomery, M. T. May 28, 1817.

"I mentioned to you in my last, that I was about to visit Pensacola, with which I was much pleased. Its proximity to the sea, the easy access to, and safety of the harbor, besides many other advantages it possesses over every other place on the Southern coast, would render it, if in the possession of the United States one of its most important Ports—The Town is beautifully situated on the west side of the Bay of the same name, about nine miles from its outlet into the Gulf of Mexico; it contains about five hundred frame houses, many of them well built, on Streets at right angles; the sea breeze renders it comfortable in the warmest weather, during which the Thermometer is seldom higher than eighty-six, but usually stands at eighty and eighty-two, and very seldom rises to ninety; its site is a sandy plain, (supplied with excellent spring water,) suitable for gardens only. Although the soil is thin, it produces fine Figs, Grapes, Peaches, a few Oranges, and Pomegranates, and vegetables in abundance. In the rear is an em-

inence commanding a beautiful view of the Town and Bay, on which stand the remains of a Fort. The surrounding country is barren and unfit for cultivation, as is the Province generally.

"Pensacola has once been a place of wealth and importance but the inhabitants are now few and poor, and must finally become still more so; having no commerce and relying, entirely on the United States for their supplies; indeed, their only prospect, and almost unanimous wish, is that it may soon belong to our Government; even the military would be pleased with any arrangement that would not reflect dishonor on their nation or arms.

"The Bay is from three to six miles wide, and about fifteen in length; in short it has more the appearance of a Lake, than an arm of the sea; the outlet forms a narrow channel, carrying from twenty to twenty-five feet water at which, is the Fortress of the Barracas, which forms a perfect key to the harbor. The tide rises about two feet, once in twenty-four hours, the current of which is scarcely perceptible.

"On my return to this place I should have set out for the North, but for a prospect of a war with the Seminole Indians, which is not yet determined on; those poor deluded wretches it appears will not rest until they bring on their final destruction."

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. MARY'S GEO. JUNE 28, 1817.

This place is in great confusion, occasioned by the alarm amongst the inhabitants of Amelia Island, on account of the Carthaginians. All the females belonging to that place have removed, and are now here; also the valuable property has been removed, and every Spanish vessel has left Amelia Island harbor. Reports are continually circulating. The day before yesterday we heard that five armed vessels were off this Bar; yesterday it was understood here that the celebrated Venezuelan general Sir Gregor McGregor has been endeavoring to raise funds from some merchants in Charleston and Savannah, for the purpose of enabling him to collect a force sufficient to take East Florida, and that he has obtained already 163,000 dollars which amount is to be reimbursed to the lender in Florida lands at 20 cents an acre. This report, in part, the well informed class of the community generally believe. And to day the captain of a sloop, (a man of veracity,) who came over the Bar last night, tells us, that off this Bar he spoke a large schooner under the Carthaginian flag, on board of which appeared to be at least 150 men, and that her captain told him he would give a pilot almost any sum to carry him into Amelia. The inhabitants in Florida view not these movements with the same pleasure as it is supposed they would abroad. They have so good a governor and so systematic a government at present, that they are unwilling to change, it but for that of the United States. Though they have nothing particularly to fear from the officers and crews of the vessels that are off at present, as they are generally white men; yet if Amelia Island is taken, that harbor will be the receptacle, not only of those vessels under the Carthaginian flag, manned by brigands from St. Domingo, but for all those wretches who make use of that Patriot flag only to cover their robberies, and who, therefore, would plunder from the inhabitants in the Floridas as soon as from the honest Spanish merchants, if they could do it with the same impunity.

Nat. Int.

FROM THE NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

TWIN-BOAT NAVIGATION.

The first account we have of it is in Anson's Voyage round the world, where the Indian Proe is accurately described. In captain Cooke's Voyage round the world we read frequently that the South Sea Islanders connect two very long canoes together with a platform, & thus navigate the Pacific Ocean with safety.

The city of Mexico being surrounded by a lake, the inhabitants receive all marketing by water, and for this purpose they generally employed the Twin-Boat Navigation. As the country abounds with a species of wood, as light as cork, which is called in Georgia Cabbage-Tree; the gardeners frequently connect two logs together with a platform, and hoist a sail, and thus navigate the lake and bring their garden stuffs to market. Besides Mexico there is no city whose market is so much supplied by water as that of New-York & almost every week we hear of market boats upset, and the people drowning. This would not happen if Twin-Boat Navigation was adopted.

An attempt of this kind was made last autumn; two boats, each 38 feet long, and between two and three feet deep, connected with platform 38 feet long and 18 feet broad have been constructed at this city, and it was to show the application of Twin-Boat Navigation, not only for the use of markets, but also for ferry boats, pleasuring, or passage boats.

As a boat it has been tried at the Hurlgate ferry, to the satisfaction of the ferryman, and all who saw it; it went with four hands being applied to the wheels, and it returned by spreading two sails to the wind. Its first experiment was going to camp meeting to Bull's ferry; it went and returned against the tide, and going and coming

it arrived two hours sooner than any other vessels which carried passengers, and who had to wait for wind and the tide.

As it is impossible to upset, and there is plenty of room for spreading canvas, it should be provided with three times more sail cloth than other boats of similar immersion, or drawing of water; but this it has not, from the want of means in the owner. It sails only with the velocity of a common market boat; but with a sufficiency of a canvas, it would out sail any other vessel, and it would beat to windward like the Indian Proe, which was tried in London, and sailed at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

JOHN C. STROEBELL.

New-York, June 24.

The New London Gazette, in noticing the President's visit to Fort Griswold, observes, that

"He entered the Fort with his suite, the naval and military officers present, and several distinguished citizens. In the Fort, at his request some of the surviving heroes who so valiantly defended it, in the revolutionary war, were introduced to the President. The scene now became truly interesting—After a lapse of so many years, Fort Griswold, and the Hill, on which it stands, becomes again distinguished in the annals of our country. There we beheld the NATION'S CHIEF—and at his side, the hoary Veteran—who, on that spot, thirty-seven years have since passed, stood as a Volunteer in defence of his Country and his Home; and, after surrendering to a superior force, was wounded and left for dead.

Mr. Park Avery, and his brother, Mr. Ebenezer Avery, of Grotton, both upwards of 70 years of age, were among the few survivors present. Their scars were too conspicuous to permit them to escape the particular notice and kind attention of President Monroe.—Fast scenes crowded on his recollection, and when, under the impulse of the moment, he laid his hands on the traces of their wounds, these venerable patriots realized that their country blessed them, while her Chief gratefully noticed the scars which bore honorable testimony to their valor, and their sufferings in her defence.

After inspecting the Fort, and its very commanding site, the President was received by the military and citizens, who were paraded at the gate, and waiting with great order and decorum. He was then escorted in the same order as before to the house of Captain Elijah Bailly, where refreshments were prepared.

HYBERNATION OF SWALLOWS.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Wood, Esq. to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"MARIETTA, JUNE 30.

"I came to this country in the autumn of 1783, and resided at Belleville, about 30 miles below this place on the Virginia side, till 1791. During my residence there, I observed, one evening a little after sun-set, a vast number of Swallows collected together high in the air, and hovering over a particular spot; this was in the autumn, when the weather began to grow cold.—Having been informed by some of my school-mates, when a boy, that they had seen swallows dive into a mill pond, and disappear, I was determined to watch these—and, in about ten or fifteen minutes, as darkness approached, they lowered their flight, and concentrated in a small circle, and at length, to my surprise, poured into a very large hollow sycamore tree, about seventy feet above the ground. I observed, that they came out for several successive days, and returned in the evening in the same manner. In the following year, some of the settlers cut down the tree to make smoke houses; the hollow was about six feet in diameter, and was filled six feet deep with bones and feathers, and other remains of dead birds—such probably as were two old and feeble to fly out in the spring. They must have occupied the tree for many years. I have since seen two other trees that had fallen with similar appearances."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Richmond, from his friend in New-York, dated

New-York, 29th June.

I must relate to you a very novel case of good fortune. Some years past, the unfortunate, Colonel Aaron Burr sold to John Jacob Astor, a certain property (at that time out of the city, and I believe his country house) for the sum of forty thousand dollars—reserving the right of redeeming it at any time within twenty years, by paying the principle and interest. One day in the early part of this week col. Burr tendered the money to Mr. Astor, and demanded his property, (now become invaluable,) which Mr. Astor declined receiving: Col. Burr then demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars—Mr. Astor required three days to decide; and yesterday, I had it from most unquestionable authority that they had compromised, by Mr. Astor's paying Colonel Burr \$100,000 in cash, by checks on the Bank of the United States.

The "Niagara Journal," printed at Buffalo, says—"All the British government vessels on Lakes Erie and Ontario are ordered to be scuttled and sunk, and their crews to return to England.—There will also, it is said, be a regiment of troops stationed at all the posts above Kingston."

Albany Daily Ad.

Extract of a letter from one of the emigrants on the part of colony of French emigrants who are about to settle near the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, to a friend in Philadelphia, dated

MOBILE BAY, May 26th, 1817.

"After a passage of twenty-one days from the Capes of Delaware, we have arrived within sight of these shores, which not a soul on board had ever seen before; we had, however, a very narrow escape at the moment when about to gain this real land of promise; we were gliding gently along under favour of a pleasant breeze, lead in hand, when suddenly from nine fathoms, we made only two fathoms or twelve feet, and before we could haul off, grounded. You may conceive the feelings of our associates; under all our circumstances. However we were fortunate in possessing in captain John McCloud, a mind experienced, collected and intrepid; his activity, presence of mind, and excellent temper, were not disturbed by the indiscreet conduct, or the despair of some on board, whose imprudence and want of self-possession might have been fatal with a man of less manly and less resolute disposition; he may be fairly said to have saved every person on board by his firmness and discretion. By his good disposition we were enabled to obtain succour from Fort Boyer; a boat from which put off under its intrepid and generous commanding officer, Lt. R. Beal, of the artillery, and Captain Bourke, formerly of the army, who happened to be at the Fort. These two gallant men, with two privates, put off on discovering our situation, and succeeded in carrying our passengers on shore, after great and persevering fatigue; it is by men like these, whose profession inures them to danger and privations unknown in common life, that the greatest acts of generosity are usually displayed; not content with rescuing us from danger of wreck, they conducted us into the fort, and with an attention the most unaffected, taught us to forget the danger we had escaped, & to bless the circumstance which enabled us to enjoy their generosity, hospitality, and kindness; there was nothing which the country could afford, which we were not provided with, and they have left on our hearts impressions of gratitude which time cannot efface.

"Our vessel being lightened, and having suffered no injury, moved into the channel, and having obtained the requisite information to proceed to our destination, the same kindness which had flown to our relief, and contributed to our comfort and gratification on shore, conducted us on board, and accompanied by such a variety of refreshments, and acts of goodness, exercised towards individuals whom they had never before seen, but whose fortunes and destiny appear to have found in their generous hearts, a noble sympathy; they furnished us with letters of introduction to their friends. It is impossible to communicate the sense we entertain of the kindness we have experienced—to-morrow we ascend the river Mobile, from whence you shall hear from me again.

"The country on the margin of the sea presents a scene of the highest luxuriance. The foliage brighter than your more northern climate; this bay is a young sea, and appears to be unbounded; but it is too soon to give you any idea of a distant landscape, or to speak to you of a soil which we have scarcely touched, and that towards which we are approaching too remote yet to be seen."

BOSTON, JULY 11.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Capt. Humphrey, who arrived last evening from Buenos Ayres, sailed April 20. Political affairs remained as heretofore. A revolutionary expedition was proceeding into Peru, with confidence of success. The Portuguese remained at Monte Video, preparing winter quarters. General Carrera has escaped to them.

A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Capt. Humphrey, of the brig Ocean, arrived at Boston, in 70 days from Buenos Ayres; states that about 10 days previous to his sailing, the Spanish Philistine Co's ship Triton, capt. Proudfoot, of 400 tons, 22 guns and 85 men, from Calcutta for Cadiz, was brought in, having been captured off the latter place, by the privateer Regent, capt. Munson, of 10 guns & 105 men, after an action of 2 1/2 hours.

This ship had a cargo worth rising one million of dollars—she had 1200 bales of gunnars for one article. She had been condemned, and was discharging.

Capt. Pastor, of the Spanish brig Scipion, from Havana, informs that the Sabine frigate had recently destroyed two Carthaginian privateers; one of them a ship, the only vessel of that class the insurgents possessed, was sunk—the other run ashore.

NORFOLK, JULY 15.

The Hotel Marine Book, under yesterday's date, says, "the Buenos Ayrean brig Patriota, Commodore Taylor, is at anchor under Old Point Comfort, having been abandoned by the most of her crew, who came up to town last evening in the brig's tender. The cause of their leaving her is understood to be, a diminution of their former allowance, in consequence of which, some dissatisfaction was expressed and a threat made to run the brig on shore, unless the disaffected

were permitted to land.—The Commodore, 'tis said, finding it most politic to comply with their wishes, sent about 60 of them up in the brig's tender as before observed, leaving only ten men with the officers on board. The Commodore dined on board the U. S. schr. Nonsuch, on Saturday last."

THE PIRATE MITCHELL.

From gentlemen who came passengers in the ship Potomac, from New Orleans, the keeper of the Marine Book, learns that the noted Pirate Mitchell, who had been committing depredations in the Gulf of Mexico, for a long time previous, was shot, (though not mortally) through the body, on or about the 7th June, by some Military sent from New Orleans, for the purpose of apprehending him. He was found in a small Cabin in the vicinity of the Bayou St. John. It was reported and generally believed in New Orleans, that this Desperado had sunk, by means of scuttling, a ship with eighty souls on board, but a short time before he was taken.

A number of Packages of Goods had been found in the woods, and swamps, in the neighborhood, both of the Gulf of Mexico and Lake Ponchartrain, all believed from circumstantial evidence of the strongest nature, to have been deposited there by this noted offender.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS COMMERCIAL PRESS.

Major Riddle of the 8th U. S. Infantry, with a detachment of 30 men, set out from the Post at Natchitoches, and proceeded as far as Pecan Point on the Red River, for the purpose of detecting illicit traders—having reached the village of Cado, he there arrested Francis Dursy with a considerable quantity of goods and peltry. Dursy afterwards effected his escape from the guard. From thence the major with his detachment proceeded to Pacan Point, where he fell in with & secured John Petty, of the firm of Mabbett and Petty, together with merchandise to the amount of about \$2000. As Major R. was returning to the place where his detachment embarked from, he fell in with and secured Mabbett, the other partner of the above named Petty, who with his boat's crew together with the goods taken, he brought to this city on Saturday last. They are now under arrest in Orleans, and the property given over to the proper authority for adjudication.

NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 17.

The French emigrants, to whom congress has allotted a parcel of land, in the new purchase, "for the cultivation of the vine and olive," have reached the Tombigbee, and are now on their way to the Black Warrior where they intend selecting a situation for the purpose of forming a settlement and pursuing the laudable calling of husbandry. There are fifty families of those adventurers, they have brought with them cuttings and scions of choice fruits &c. together with the necessary tools and implements to commence the operations immediately. Such emigrants as these, who have been trained in the field of industry from their earliest years are truly desirable guests in a country so widely extended and so susceptible of improvements as is this, our Western World.

[Commercial Press.]

We understand from unquestionable authority, that Gen. McGregor will return direct to the Maine; and that there is no foundation in the report of an attack on Amelia; it is said, however, that an understanding is about to take place between our government and the court of Madrid for the purchase of the Floridas—8,000,000 is named as the price; a handsome sum for the empty coffers of Ferdinand.

Washington City Gaz.

FROM THE NEW YORK CHRONICLE.

ANOTHER PROPHECY.

A dwarf named Peter Lovell, who lives in Charleston, (S. C.) is said to have been very successful in predicting events a long time before they happened. It has been certified, (as we understand from a German paper printed in Pennsylvania) by several respectable clergymen, lawyers, and merchants who signed a certificate to that purpose, that he accurately predicted the late war with England, with many important particulars connected therewith, all of which have been verified by the events.—He has also, more than once, accurately foretold the conviction and execution of men who were at the time considered respectable characters, and whose reputation had never been sullied by the breath of suspicion.

Some time last winter this singular little being again took a peep into futurity, and announced the following as the result:—The United States are to be blessed with two most prosperous years, after which we shall again have war with England, of only nine months duration, in which Great Britain will be more severely beaten than she has ever been before. Previous to the first great battle there will appear signs, wonders and miracles, such as has never been witnessed; earthquakes will happen about the same time.

This war will be succeeded by twenty-five years unvaried prosperity when we shall again have war with England, who will again be beaten.

Within two years from the present time (last winter) Bonaparte in a very extraordinary manner, will again become Emperor of France. Within three years the Island of St. Domingo will sink and be swallowed up by an earthquake.

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.

RUSSIA, May 21.—Sunday was rather stormy. The temperature hot to suffocation—the weather however cleared up towards evening and became calm, and about half past 11 there were observed in the sky circles of a purple red, which appeared the more striking from their being intersected by others of a deep dark color. The red light reflected upon the tops of the houses, made the town look as if it was in flames. This phenomenon ceased about midnight, but re-appeared a little before day, in even

more extraordinary manner.—The very circle discharged so vivid a light, that the people in the street were terror-struck—some claps of thunder were heard, and immediately followed by an extraordinary fall of rain during two hours. Many showers followed each other during the morning—when the sun appeared, at intervals, the heat was consuming. About half past 2, an extremely dark cloud appeared upon our mountain; it moved with inconceivable rapidity from South to West—its noise is best compared to the rattling of a park of artillery driving at a quick trot over pavements.

Just above the town, the cloud burst with a horrible crash.—There fell during five minutes, a mass of hail, the like of which was never seen. In an instant all the glass of the windows facing the South were reduced to powder—several trees were torn from their roots, & the roofs of houses greatly damaged.—Paris Paper.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

About 20 years since, a farmer at Baltonborough, Somerset, having become violently enraged with one of his daughters (at which time his wife was far advanced in a state of pregnancy) in the paroxysm of his anger, swore that if his wife ever brought him another girl, he would never speak to it. The wife was delivered of a boy, who was christened Eli, and is now living—but wonderful to relate, from his birth to the present period, he has never been able to utter a word to his father, or any one, except his mother and sisters, to whom he talks with fluency and ease! Every means of severity and indulgence have been used in vain; and he labors under the strongest feelings of distress when solicited to speak.

London pap.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A French Journalist, in the season of good wishes addressed the following to his readers; in his paper of Wednesday last, New Years day:—To my friends I wish independence—to my enemies that they may be dependent on government.

I wish the gait to intriguers—the jaundice to the envious—and lockjaw to calumniators. I wish firmness to the members of our chamber of deputies, and sincerity to our orators.

To all warriors I wish the retirement of Alcides—to all mothers the joy of Cornelia—and to certain husbands the patience of Socrates.

To foreigners I wish a happy return to their country—to ministers, a peep into futurity.

To men in office I wish sound sleep.

I wish Philosophy to Philosophers—devotion to Doctors, and judgment to the judges.

I wish a twelve month's repose to physicians—to the ambitious one month in office—one day in prison to the enemies of liberty.

I wish happiness to Europe, constancy to my subscribers, and punctual payments to myself.



Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1817.

SALISBURY BRANCH BANK.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the above Bank on the 28th ult.

John Rider, Elijah Parsons,
Peter Dashiell, Thomas Connolly,
Esme M. Waller, Peter Bell,
W. B. Bell, Nathan Gordy,
Wm. Hearn.

When, at a meeting, JOHN RIDER, Esq. was elected President of said institution.

CAPTURE OF AMELIA ISLAND.

Office of the Savannah Republican,

Savannah, July 6, 1817.

We have accounts from the South, which inform us, that the Patriots, under the command of General Gregor McGregor, took possession of Amelia Island, on the 30th of June. They landed in the rear of Fernandina, marched through the marsh, and entered the town without a single gun being fired from the fort. The soldiers who were in the fort, marched out and surrendered on the 1st July instant, and the Patriot flag was then hoisted; and now waves triumphantly on Amelia Island.

We also learn that the Patriots are making preparations, for a march to St. Augustine. Though the garrison of that place is expected to make some show of resistance, it is confidently believed the fortress will be taken without much loss of men or time.

Since the Patriot standard has been planted in East Florida, hundreds of recruits have flocked to it, and we learn, that McGregor will soon have as many men as he may require. In a few days we shall be able to give a sketch of the formation of the new system of laws intended for the government of Florida, and the names of the new public functionaries. The Patriots have a naval force lying before Amelia.

Charleston, July 12.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

By yesterday's southern mail we received General Sir Gregor McGregor's proclamation, announcing the capture of Amelia Island. We were also favored with the perusal of several letters, from which we have made some extracts.—Fernandina, which has, since the war, been a place of very little commerce, will now increase in population and mercantile importance. St. Mary's will also be benefited by the re-opening of the southern trade. At Fernandina, money was becoming very plentiful, and business brisk. Gen. McGregor's conduct to the inhabitants had given general satisfaction, and the behavior of his troops very exemplary. His next movement would be against St. Augustine, where, if the Spanish troops do their duty (which we think doubtful,) the General's newly raised army will have warm work.—As they fight in the holy cause of LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE, all true Americans ought to wish them success.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Patriot army, to his friend in this city, dated

"AMELIA, July 3, 1817.

"We arrived here on the memorable 29th of June, and after a march of ten miles through the swamps, breast deep, we stormed the garrison, which surrendered to us with 70 prisoners. We are now in peaceable possession, and the inhabitants are well pleased. In a few days, we move forward to storm St. Augustine, where there are 500 men, in a strong garrison, and are determined to drive them out of it. Our 23 gun frigate, with 250 men, from New York, is off the bar. We took two valuable schooners at Fernandina."

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated

"FERNANDINA, 5th July, 1817.

"All is over without any fighting—Sir Gregor McGregor took possession of this place, on the

29th ult. We captured, and got very good terms. The General keeps his men in better order than could be expected. If he keeps possession, the change will prove favorable—business begins to revive."

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER, JULY 15.

THE FISHERIES.
LATEST FROM HALIFAX.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the British Packet Lord Sidmouth, from Falmouth, England, via Halifax, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser received Halifax Journals of the 5th of July. To their politeness we are indebted for the following articles.

Halifax, July 5.

The following circular letter, published by order of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, has been addressed to the several Collectors of His Majesty's Customs, as well as to several Collectors of light duties at the different ports in this province:—

(CIRCULAR.)

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Halifax, 24th June, 1817.

Rear Admiral Sir David Milne having communicated to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, that the American government had declined to accede to the propositions which have been made to them by His Majesty's government, for the purpose of endeavoring to frame some arrangement by which the citizens of the United States of America might be permitted to a participation of the Fisheries within the limits of the British jurisdiction, I have it in command from His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor to apprise you, that American Fishermen are not permitted to frequent the harbours, bays or creeks of this province, and I have to desire that you, on no account, ask or receive any light money, anchorage, or any other fees whatsoever, from vessels belonging to American subjects.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RUPERT D. GEORGE, Sec'y.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

We have received a letter from a friend in St. Thomas, dated the "2d July," of which the following is an extract:—

"The news of the day is, that Gen. Morillos has taken possession of the island of Margarita, and put every body to the sword. That Barcelona, on the main, was taken some time ago, you have no doubt heard. I have seen an eye witness, who declares that every soul was massacred by order of the Spanish royal commander Morillos. The Patriots have retired to the province of Guyana; they have two armies, one under Bolivar has possession of Angaitura on the Orinoco. Marino with the other, chiefly cavalry, is more in the interior, drawing a Spanish army after him. There are now here upwards of 20 English and Hanoverian officers, waiting for an opportunity to join the Patriots; one of them a colonel, I understand, holds out the idea that Lord Cochrane is to touch here with his frigate, and that Lord Cochrane is going to join the Patriots."

FROM THE NEW-ORLEANS COMMERCIAL PRESS.

We understand that the President of the United States has lately constituted a board of inquiry, consisting of two officers of the corps of engineers, an officer of the navy, and the assistant engineer, Gen. S. Bernard. The duties of said board are to examine all the vulnerable and exposed positions of our country, select sites for, and form the plans of all such defences, as in their opinion may be deemed necessary for the security of our Republic. The board are now engaged in exploring the water courses, bays and swamps of this singularly featured country, and it is to be hoped will soon place this city in such an attitude of defence as its importance to the western world merits.

New-York, July 17.

CANNON FOUNDRY.

Gen. Jackson is superintending the erection of a Cannon-Ball Foundry, at Shoal Creek, Madison county, Mississippi territory. He had laid off 30,000 acres of land for the use of the establishment.

APPOINTMENTS

By the Governor and Council.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD K. HEATH, promoted to the rank of Colonel.
Major STANDISH BARBER, Lieut. Col. vice Col. Heath, promoted.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, for cash, in Centerville, on Thursday the 7th of August next, one negro man named Bill (or William) the property of Thomas Gadd, sold to satisfy the claim of Stephen Lowrey, and also for officer's fees. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, S.R.
July 22 3 of Queen-Ann's County.

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May term, eighteen hundred and seventeen, will be sold on the premises, on Thursday the 21st day of August next, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Real Estate of James G. Wheeler and Margaret E. B. (Wheeler) infants, upon the following terms, as specified in the said decree, viz: a credit of two years will be given upon one moiety, and of four years upon the other moiety of the purchase money, to be paid with interest from the day of sale; no conveyance of any part of the property will be made before the entire purchase money and interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obligatory, for securing the payment of the purchase money with interest, will be required, with such security as the Trustee may approve. The property intended to be sold under the said decree consists of valuable lots and parcels of land of various descriptions, situate in and about the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a purchase. Plans, descriptive of the different parcels of land intended for sale, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
JOHN LEEDS KERR,
July 22 5 Trustee.

Wanted an Overseer

For the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages will be given; but none need apply, but such as come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry and ability to superintend a large farm.
E. COURSEY,
July 22 4 Wye-River.

Negroes for sale.

THREE valuable young NEGROES will be sold low to good master, not to leave the State: a Boy 17 years of age, and two Girls 12 and 14. For further particulars, apply at the
July 22 4 STAR-OFFICE.

Family & School Bibles,

Testaments, Psalters, Prayer-Books, Hymn-Books, Geographies, Dictionaries, Life of General MARION—with a general assortment of School-Books, Blank-Books and Stationery, &c. &c. Also HANGING PALMS, lively colors. For sale at the Star-Office, Easton.
July 22 3

In Chancery.

July Term, 1817.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate whereof CHARLES BAILLY, late of Kent County, died seized.—The bill states that the said Charles Bailly being indebted to the complainant and others, in several large sums of money, died intestate, seized and possessed of a parcel of land, situate in Kent County, leaving James, Charlotte and Charles Bailly, and Rachel Hoxworth, his heirs at law, Letitia Bailly, his widow, who hath since intermarried with Thomas Smith; and that the said Thomas Smith and Letitia his wife reside without the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, three successive weeks before the 15th day of August next, give notice to the absent defendants, to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 15th day of December next, to shew cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test— THOS. H. BOWLE,
July 22 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Canal Stock.

FIVE Shares of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Stock will be sold on good terms, by an early application at the
July 22 3 STAR-OFFICE.

Notice.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dodson & Covington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to LUTHER J. COVINGTON, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those having claims against the said firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DODSON,
July 15, 1817 LUTHER J. COVINGTON.

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public that he still continues to carry on, at the old stand in Centerville, the SADDLERY, in all its various branches; and flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.
July 22 3 WILLIAM DODSON.

Notice.

THE co-partnership between Dodson & Covington having been dissolved by mutual consent, the subscriber has taken a shop in Centerville, and has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of SADDLERY. He begs leave to inform his former customers, and the public in general, that he will sell Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, and all other articles in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch, at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices; and hopes to merit a share of public patronage.
LUTHER J. COVINGTON,
Centerville, July 22 3

To rent,

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good Garden, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
July 22 JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

Bank of Caroline,

June 24th, 1817.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are requested to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs thereof for the ensuing year, will be held at the Court-house in Denton, on the first Monday in August next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

By order,
THO. CULBRETH, Cashier.
P. S. By the act of incorporation, two of the present board are ineligible.
July 1 5 T. C.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.
CLAYLAND & NABB,
Easton, May 20.

Next Monday—July 23,

WILL COVINGTON DRAWING THE

Washington Monument Lottery

THIRD CLASS.

When the first drawn number will be entitled to

Five thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

3 PRIZES OF . . . 20,000 Dollars.
4 . . . 10,000 Dollars.
5 . . . 5,000 Dollars.
20 . . . 1,000 Dollars.
26 . . . 500 Dollars.
100 . . . 100 Dollars.
140 . . . 50 Dollars.
400 . . . 20 Dollars.
11,000 . . . 12 Dollars.

11,698 Prizes.
23,303 Blanks.

35,000 Tickets—Not 3 Blanks to a Prize.

Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10

NOTICE.

The creditors of HENRY EVANS, of Worcester County, are requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Henry Evans, to the Judges of Worcester County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said act, and given bond with sufficient securities, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, at the town of Snow Hill, on the first Saturday of November term next; to answer any and all allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to shew cause if they have any, why the said Henry Evans should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.
Test—
JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.
July 22

Was committed

To the goal of Allegany county, on the 25th of June last, a negro man who calls himself JOE, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, about thirty years of age, stout made—Had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt, mixed cotton pantaloons, a yellow roundabout, an old wool hat, and no shoes.—Says he belongs to Robert Hunsberger, of Augusta County, State of Virginia, near Stanton. The owner of the above described negro 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 it shall direct.

W. R. DAWSON, S.R.
July 5—28 4 of Allegany County.

Poet's Corner.

FROM THE T. REPUBLICAN CHRONICLE.
The following note was sent, as an apology for a
duet, to a gentleman in this city about three months
ago.

Rent unpaid—taylor dunning—
Flour bill due—bread store running—
Butcher sorry—brewer greedy—
Grease crusty—milk man needy—
Shoemaker suffering—milliner sending—
Bail for bankrupt—lawyer pending—
Out of wood—and clothing scant—
Dry goods due for—hats in want—
Children ragged—wife complaining—
Credit difficult sustaining—
Notes to manage—discounts rare—
Debts enough—can't live on air—
Thought would by no means dun ye—
Think ye—do I want money? P. G.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d
day of March next (weather permitting) at ten
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on
Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour;
and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Bal-
timore on the above named days, during the sea-
son.

The Sloop General Benson is in fine order,
and has excellent accommodations for Passengers.
All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left
with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his of-
fice at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to,
and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient ser't.

CLEMENT VICKERS

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend
at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every
Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for
the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where
those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SOHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will commence running from Easton-Point
to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every
Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she
will continue during the season.

The Superior is in complete order for the ac-
commodation of Passengers, and the reception
of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to
the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the
office at the Point.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encourage-
ment he has received from the public, and
assures those employing him, that every exertion
shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to speci-
fy in their orders by what Packet they may
wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his ab-
sence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug
store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morn-
ing until half past nine o'clock, for the conveni-
ence of the citizens of Easton—where those hav-
ing orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4.

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
HELEN,
WILLIAM DOBSON, Master.

Will leave St. Michaels, on
Sunday the 13th of July, at 10
o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave
Baltimore, on Wednesday the
16th, at the same hour, and continue running
weekly the remainder of the season.

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate
vessel, built under the immediate inspection of
the subscriber, who assures those who may fa-
vor him with their custom, that nothing shall be
wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.
June 10

WILLIAM DOBSON.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Chester, Md.
July 1, 1817.

A	K
Thomas Anders	Richard P. Kennard
Sam. Angell	William Kennard
B	Philip Kennard
Darius Brown	L
James Bevis	Hannah Lynch
John Bowers	M
Mary A. Bordley	John Merymen
William Browning	N
Samuel R. Briscoe	Charles Neal
Moses Briscoe	O
Joseph Brown, 3d	Mrs. Os
Thomas Brooks	P
C	George Primrose
James Crouch	R
James Corne	Rebecca Ruth
Amias Cornegys	Richard Roach
Mary Crane	Warwick Riley
D	S
James Dudley	John Stoops
Eliza Dwyer	Hester Starkey
E	Rebecca Smith
Demeer Eccleston	Richard Spencer
Mrs. Eccleston	James Smith
Robert Ellis	Susannah Strong
F	Sam. Smith
John Frazier	Rebecca Simmons
James Fowler	George Strebeck
Richard Frisby, Esq.	T
Rev. John Foreman	Philip Taylor
G	Dr. Charles Tilden
Thomas Gale	Mary Ann Taylor
Elizabeth Galt	George Tiller
Sarah Griffith	U
Ain Green	Capt. Aquilla Usselson
H	V
Luke Howard	William Vantier
Daniel Heyett	David Vickers
John Hepburn	W
Sarah Hanson	Eliza Wright
Matilda H. Handy	Anna Maria Waterman
Sarah Hill	Elizabeth Wickes
Robert Hunter	Isaac Walker
I	Dr. Banks Wakeman
John Jeffries	J
July 8 3	JNO. SOMERVILLE, P. M.

Merino Wool.

BRITISH GOODS will be given in exchange
for MERINO WOOL, at a fair price per
package, bale or piece. Apply at No. 19, Cam-
den street, Baltimore.
June 3 8

Caution.

As my wife ANNA ELLICKSON has, with-
out any sufficient provocation, left my bed and
board—this is to inform all persons from trust-
ing her on my account, as I am determined to
pay no debts of her contracting from the date
hereof. SAMUEL L. ELLICKSON.
Talbot County, July 6, 1817 3

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing
two hundred acres, more or less. This pro-
perty possesses many advantages, namely, that of
producing an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild
fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone
through a general repair. There is no doubt of
there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have
been many species of it discovered. The above
property will be sold on terms highly advantage-
ous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to
purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the sub-
scriber, living in Baltimore.

CHARLES D. BARROW.

April 22

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late
Richard Skeggs, deceased, are requested to make
immediate payment to the subscribers—and all
those who have claims against the said estate, are
desired to bring them forward properly authen-
ticated for settlement.

RETTY SKEGGS, and Adm'rs
EDMUND NUMBERS,
Sq of Rich'd Skeggs, dec'd.

July 15

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 subscri-
ber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from
the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in
Maryland, letters of administration on the per-
sonal estate of Peter Dodson, late of Dorchester
county, deceased—All persons having claims a-
gainst said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the proper vouchers there-
of, to the subscriber, on or before the second Mon-
day in January next; they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Given under my hand this 3th day of July,
1817.

MORRIS ROACH, Adm'r.
of Peter Dodson.

July 15

In Talbot County Court,

May Term, 1817.

On application of JOHN DAVIS, of Talbot
county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid,
praying the benefit of the act of assembly,
entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors," passed at November session
in the year eighteen hundred and five, and the
supplementary acts thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said act; a schedule of his property
and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he
can ascertain them, as directed by the said act,
being annexed to his petition: And the said
court being satisfied by competent testimony,
that the said John Davis has resided in the State
of Maryland two years immediately preceding his
application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered
by the said court, that the said John Davis
(by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in
one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a
week for four successive weeks, for three months
before the first Saturday in November term next,
give notice to his creditors to appear before the
said court on the first Saturday in November
term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending
a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if
any they have, why the said John Davis ought
not to be discharged, agreeably to the terms of
the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

July 15

Queen-Ann's County, ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess
of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Se-
cond Judicial District of the State of Maryland,
by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES,
of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit of
the act of the general assembly of Maryland,
entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insol-
vent debtors," passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, and the several sup-
plementary thereto, on the terms therein men-
tioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition; and the said
William James having satisfied me by compe-
tent testimony that he has resided within the
State of Maryland two years immediately pre-
ceding the time of his application—and the said
William James having taken the oath by the
said act prescribed, for delivering up his prop-
erty, and given sufficient security for his personal
appearance at the next county court of Queen-
Ann's county, to answer such allegations as
may be made against him: I hereby order and
adjudge, that the said William James be dis-
charged from imprisonment, and that he be re-
turned to his creditors, by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at
Easton, once a week for three months suc-
cessively, before the first Saturday of next Octo-
ber term of said court, to appear before the said court,
at the Court-house of said county, at 10 o'clock
in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of
recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to
show cause, if any they have, why the said
William James should not have the benefit of
the act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this first day of April,
eighteen hundred and seventeen.

LEM. PURNELL.

True copy. Per
June 21 13 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

Queen-Ann's County Court,

May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE,
of Queen Ann's County, take notice that on the
petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges of
Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an in-
solvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed
at November session 1806, entitled, "An act for
the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having com-
plied with the directions of the said acts, and
given bond with approved security, to appear be-
fore the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court,
at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday
after the third Monday of October next, to an-
swer any allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said application; the same
time and place are appointed for his creditors to
attend to show cause, if any they have, why the
said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit of
the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 20th of
April, an indentured black man, named DAN
WILLING, about five feet nine or ten inches
high, (he had about four years to serve) his co-
lor very black, has a scar over his left eye, has
lost two front teeth. Twenty dollars will be
given if taken and secured in any jail within one
hundred miles of this place, and fifty if returned
to me, with the necessary expenses. Any per-
son harboring the above named runaway, will be
prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
RACEL PENROSE.
Buckingham, (Bucks County, Pa.) June 10, 1817. 3

Just received, and for sale,

BY THOMAS GROOME, Easton.
A fresh supply of the following highly
APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,
Which are celebrated for the cure of most dis-
eases to which the human body is liable, pre-
pared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOT,
OTT, M. D. grandson of the late Dr. Robert-
son, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Effleur of
Malt—Price \$1 50 cents.
Which has proved by thousands, who have
experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most
valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for
the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the
hooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast,
cramp, and wind in the stomach, head-ache,
loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus,
severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels,
and the summer Complaint in Children, it has
proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect
health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary Complaints,
or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the
most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common Coughs and Colds, which are in gen-
eral occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will
be found to yield to its benign influence in a few
hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints,
Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath,
and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate
relief.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or
Nature's Grand Restorative—Price \$1 50 cents.
Is confidently recommended, as the most effi-
cacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure
of all nervous complaints, attended with inward
weakness, depression of spirits, head-ache, tremor,
faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness,
gleet, and various complaints resulting from se-
cret impurity of youth and dissipated habits
residence in warm climates, the immoderate use
of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury,
so often destructive of the human race, diseases
peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Flu-
or Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders,
are included several diseases of the most danger-
ous kind, and are so various that a volume would
hardly suffice to complete a description of them.
It pervades with its baleful influence, the whole
nervous system, writhing the heart with inex-
pressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful
suggestions of horror and despair. To this de-
mon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the
direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commence-
ment are weakness, flatulence, palpitations,
watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity,
flushes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, gid-
diness, pains in the head, neck and loins, hiccup,
difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety,
dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great
Antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service
for purifying the blood, and curing those foul
disorders of the skin which commonly appear in
the form of scurvy, surfeit, red blotches, carbun-
cles, ulcers, &c. A dose of the Antibilious
Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine,
proves of additional service in the last men-
tioned cases.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic
Drugs—Price two dollars.

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheu-
matism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling &
weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all
kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the
head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chil-
blains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Effleur—Price
one dollar.

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak
stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain
preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm-Devolving Lo-
senges—Price 50 cents.

A medicine highly necessary in all families—
Though numerous medicines are extolled for
expelling and killing worms, none are equal in
effect to Dr. Robertson's worm destroying Lo-
senges: they are mild in their operation, and
may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills, which prevent and
cure Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers,
&c. &c.

The numerous known cures performed by
these Pills, has induced the inventor, at the so-
licitation of the many respectable citizens who
have all experienced their beneficial and salutary
effects, to make them public for the good of
mankind in general.

It is timely administered, they will surely coun-
teract the causes which commonly produce the
yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bi-
lious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious
vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite,
flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hy-
sterial complaints, indigestion, habitual consti-
pation, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gra-
vel, rheumatism and gout.

Also an effectual cure for the scurvy, scurvy
scorbatic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all
impurities in the blood yield to their happy ef-
fects, whether proceeding from constitutional im-
purity, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for female
complaints generally, and especially for remov-
ing those obstructions which are the source of
their ailment at certain periods—they possess
the eminent advantage over most other purga-
tives, that while they operate gently, they pro-
duce neither costiveness, debility, or too great
excitement.

Dr. Dyott's Plaster Cloth, approved and recommended
by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadel-
phia.

This plaster cloth, so well known in the U-
nited States, and particularly in the city of Phila-
delphia, is a sovereign remedy against ulcers,
however old and inveterate; also cancers, crys-
pelas, wens, lumps, scrofula, fistula, white swell-
ing, sore breast, felons, whitlows, boils, carbun-
cles, &c. &c. It cures sprains, bruises, pains in
the back, swelling and pains in the joints, scalds,
burns, chilblains, sore legs, and wounds tending
to suppuration: it draws cancerous sores or is-
sues very successfully and without pain; dissi-
pates the pain of the gout and rheumatism in a
short time; as it softens the skin, it is used suc-
cessfully for the cure of corns on the feet. This
plaster is recommended to mariners and others
who travel by sea or land.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

For pleasaness, safety, expedition, ease and
certainty, is infinitely superior to any other me-
dicine for the cure of that disagreeable and
tormenting disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents
per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops.
Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water.

Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eye.
Price 50 cents.

Since the above invaluable medicines were
first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thou-
sand persons have experienced their happy and
salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest
stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genu-
ine Medicines are signed on the outside covers
with the signature of the sole proprietor,
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

T. W. DYOTT & Co. respectfully inform their
friends and the public, that the above genuine
Medicines are sold in Philadelphia only, at their
wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine

Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race
streets—where, in addition to the above, they
have constantly for sale, by wholesale and retail,
an extensive and general assortment of Fresh
Dried and approved Chemicals, Glass Furniture,
Vials, and professional articles of every descrip-
tion, for town or country merchants, practition-
ers, &c. on liberal terms, for cash or at the usual
credit. May 13. S. 17, 15, 13, 16, 14.

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 dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding 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 a-
cres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow. Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 3

Talbot County Orphans Court.

1st day of July, A. D. 1817.

On application of THOMAS STEVENS and
ANATOLIA his wife, JOHN SEARS and WILLIAM
SEARS, Executors of the last will and testa-
ment of William Sears, late of Talbot county a-
foresaid, deceased—It is ordered, that they give
the notice required by law for creditors to ex-
hibit 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
both the newspapers at Easton, and in one of the
Baltimore papers.

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 first day
of July, in the year of our Lord eighteen
hundred and seventeen.

Test—JA. PRICE, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons having claims against the said
deceased, that they are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscribers, on or before the 10th day of Febru-
ary next; they may otherwise by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands, this 8th day of July,
Anne Domini 1817.

THOMAS STEVENS, &
ANATOLIA his wife,
JOHN SEARS,
WILLIAM SEARS,
July 3 of Wm. Sears, dec'd.

Caroline County, ss.

On application to me the subscriber, in the
recess of the Court, as Associate Judge of the
Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by peti-
tion of JOHN GIBSON, stating that he is in ac-
tual confinement, and praying for the benefit of
the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the
relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at No-
vember session eighteen hundred and five, and the
several supplements thereto, on the terms men-
tioned in the said act; a schedule of his property
and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he
can ascertain them, being annexed to his peti-
tion; and the said John Gibson having satisfied me
by competent testimony, that he has resided two
years within the State of Maryland, immediately
preceding the time of his application—and hav-
ing taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for
delivering up his property, and given sufficient
security for his appearance at the County Court
of Caroline County, to answer such allegations
as may be made against him: I do hereby or-
der and adjudge that the said John Gibson be
discharged from his imprisonment, and that he
be and appear before the County Court of Caro-
line County, on the Tuesday after the second
Monday in October next, or at such other days
and times as the Court shall direct, to answer
such allegations and interrogatories as may be
proposed to him by his creditors, and that he
give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of
this order to be inserted in some newspaper in
Easton, once a week for four successive weeks,
three months before the said second Monday in
October next, and also by causing a copy of the
said order to be set up at the Court house door
three months before the said Saturday, to ap-
pear before the said County Court, on the said
day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee
for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they
have, why the said John Gibson should not have
the benefit of the said act and supplements, as
prayed for.

Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day
of June, 1817.

JAMES B. ROBBINS,
Associate Judge.

True copy. Per
July 3 JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Queen-Ann's County Court,

May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M-
GUIRE, of Queen-Ann's County, take notice,
that on the petition of the said James M'Guire,
to the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court,
for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of
assembly passed at November session eighteen
hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the re-
lief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several
supplements thereto; and he having complied
with the directions of the said acts, and having
given bond with approved security, to appear be-
fore the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court,
at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday
after the third Monday of October next, to an-
swer any allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said petition; the same time
and place are appointed for his creditors to at-
tend, to show cause, if any they have, why the
said James M'Guire should not have the benefit
of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

Was committed

To the jail of Allegany County, Maryland, on
the 11th instant, a negro man that says his name
is JOHN, and that he belongs to Thomas Mon-
roe, near Front Royal, Shenandoah County,
Virginia. Said negro is about 5 feet 9 or 10 in-
ches high, and is about 23 or 24 years of age—
straight and well proportioned, has a scar on his
right ankle, and one under his right eye, and
rather a dark complexion—Had on when com-
mitted, a dark flannel roundabout, coarse linen
shirt, a pair of mixed woollen overalls, an old
fur hat and a pair of old shoes. The owner of
said negro is desired to come and prove his prop-
erty, pay the charges and take him away—oth-
erwise he will be sold for his prison fees and oth-
er charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sh'ff.

June 18—(July 1) 4

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 3, 1817.

This is to give notice.

That separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next, in-
clusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the troops of the
United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818,
inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, with-
in the States, Territories and Districts following:
viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-
Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immedi-
ate vicinities, and at any other 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, within the States of Ken-
tucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark,
Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage,
Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any
other place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited, within the
State of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and
Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford,
Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, Balon
Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any oth-
er 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 Mex-
ico.

5th.

Advertiser.

NO. 48....924.

PROVING THE POWER OF THE MIND.

AN ACT

For the relief of James Villere.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of James Villere, on account of the fuel used by the American troops, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the time.

Sec. 2. AND BE it further enacted, That the said accountant be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of the said James Villere, on account of damages sustained by filling up a canal running through his plantation, by order of General Jackson, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, a reasonable compensation for opening the said canal, and one year's rent for such part of his plantation as was planted with sugar cane, and overflowed and destroyed in consequence of filling of the said canal.

Sec. 3. [3] AND BE it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said James Villere 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.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of William Smith from imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That William Smith, who is now confined in the jail of the city of Charleston, in the district of South Carolina, on a judgment obtained against him in favor of the United States, be discharged from his imprisonment: Provided That any estate, real or personal, which said William Smith may now have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the judgment aforesaid in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged; and that nothing in this act shall be construed as to affect the liability of any co obligor that may have been bound with the said William Smith for the payment of any sum of money to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Anthony Buck.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Anthony Buck shall not be made responsible for the penalty of a bond executed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight to the United States, by a certain James Stuart alias James A. Stewart, master of the schooner Sally Barker Windsor, and the said Anthony Buck conditioned for the transportation of a cargo of flour in said schooner from the port of Fredericksburg, in Virginia, to the state of Massachusetts: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to release the said James Stuart from any penalty by him incurred to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the settlement of the accounts of Flavil Sabin, deceased.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the Department of War be, and he is hereby authorized, to adjust and settle the contingent accounting account of Lieutenant Flavil Sabin, with his administrator, Joseph Holland, in such manner as he may judge to be just and equitable.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 1, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

SIR,
A curious fact, in relation to the potato, *solanum tuberosum*, has recently fallen within my observation, which you are at liberty to make public, for the benefit of horticulturists. Whether the experiment has ever before been tried, or not, I am unable to say; if it has the result does not seem to be generally known. It is, therefore, with a view to this object that the experiment is communicated.

In cultivating the potato this spring, I had the curiosity to cut off the stem of one of the plants, after it had attained an elevation of a foot or more, and buried it with all leaves, in the earth. After a lapse of six or seven weeks I dug it up and found a potato at the exit of each leaf, diminishing, in size, as they approached the extremity of the stem. The first, or that nearest the root, was about the size of a hen's egg, and the last, or the one nearest the extremity of the stock, the size of a musket ball. To this, it will be necessary to add, that the leaves did not seem decayed, but were still, in some degree, vigorous and healthy.

I submit this fact without comment, altho' I am aware it will tend to render the opinion of the ingenious Darwin, at least, doubtful, that leaves are the lungs of plants, and intended for vegetable respiration.

GEO. WATTERSTON.

Extract of a letter dated Marietta, Ohio, June 30.

"The season has been remarkably cold and wet. Our crops of grain generally look well, and fruit promises to be abundant. Our farmers near this place calculate to make from one to 500 barrels of cider. The country is full of grain, but high; corn 50 to 75 cents;

wheat 75 to 100; flour 6 to 7 dollars per bbl; pork none for sale. The astonishing quantities of produce taken down this river to N. Orleans, and the multitude of people moving into this country, it would seem to have a tendency to keep up the prices. I presume to say that 300 boats averaging from 400 to 500 bbls. each, have passed here this spring for New Orleans. You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that more than 3,000 people large and small, have passed here the present spring by water; and emigration is proportionably numerous through other parts of the state by land."

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. MARY'S, JULY 5, 1817.

Last Sunday the Patriot force, (as I wrote you was expected) took possession of Amelia Island, under Sir Gregor McGregor, their commander. Though there were in all about two hundred men on board the transport brig and a schooner, (the only vessels that were engaged in this service) yet Amelia was taken by the small force of sixty-five or seventy men. Their commander landed with this small party from the brig that had come to anchor between the points of Cumberland and Amelia, on Amelia beach, immediately opposite to the vessels, from whence they marched to Fernandina, a distance of five or six miles. Fernandina, the name of the town on Amelia Island, is defended in front by a fort mounting seven carriage guns, six of them, long eighteen—and by two block houses in the rear, which command the only way by which an enemy can approach; and when it was taken there were at least forty men in the place under arms.

The Patriot party were obliged to cross a creek in which every man was up to his waist in mud, and which was immediately under the fire of the block houses. Though they might have been cut all to pieces, yet not a single man was fired. Such was the panic of the people within the town they did not even discharge their guns before they surrendered. I have been down to Amelia to view the new order of things, that place being only nine miles from St. Mary's, where I had the pleasure of seeing the celebrated Patriotic General Sir Gregor McGregor. He appears to be about 35 years of age; his height is about five feet eight inches, and he is somewhat inclined to corpulency. His appearance is such, that to meet him even in ordinary life, with ordinary people, one would still fancy there was something uncommon about him. A flag has been hoisted for Florida, the field of which is white, with a blue cross—I wish it was in my power to send you copies of the proclamations that have been issued, but I cannot obtain them: the purpose of the first was, as I understand, to endeavour to establish some discipline amongst the seamen and soldiers, of which at present there is very little, and induce them by bounties to enter the service for a certain time, as now they are nothing more than volunteers; of the second, to quiet the minds of the inhabitants, and allow them six months to declare themselves in. By the latter proclamation, as I have understood, the Floridians are taken possession of as Territories dependent on the Republic of Buenos Ayres. It is generally supposed that as soon as a sufficient force is collected, they will march to St. Augustine, from whence if they are successful, which is extremely doubtful, they will immediately enter West Florida.

The inhabitants of the adjacent province, at present, are generally not favorable to the new order of things (having been surfeited with revolutions) more particularly as almost every person is attached to the present Governor of St. Augustine, whose character cannot be extolled too highly. Yet they have been agreeably disappointed in the object of this visit; they feared it was for plunder, yet not a single individual has been molested in person or property. Every one speaks in the highest terms of the character of the commander, who is accessible and affable to all, and also of the officers generally, among whom are some young men of the finest appearance I ever saw, though order and method, (without which no great undertaking can prove fortunate) are not so well observed among them as ought, & perhaps may be after they have been regulated by time. There appeared to me to be about 40 young men attached to this expedition as officers, or who expected to be made officers. Sir Gregor McGregor styles himself in his proclamations a Brigadier General, commissioned by the highest republican authorities in South America.

Nat. Int.

CINCINNATI, JULY 4. SINGULAR ARRIVAL.

Arrived at this port on Monday morning last (30th June) a small schooner built about six tons burthen, 30 days from Rome, on the Mohawk river, state of New-York! They sailed hence on the afternoon of the same day for the Wabash; their avowed object is to enter lands on behalf of their tribe and then to ascend the Wabash to its source, cross over with their boat to the Miami, and return by the way of Lake Erie. This boat left Rome on the last of June, passed into Lake Ontario, by way of Wood creek, Onondaga lake, and Oswego river, and after navigating the greater part of the southern coast of that Lake, was conveyed round the falls of Niagara on wheels, eleven miles; then by the way of Buffalo, across the end of Lake Erie to the mouth of Ca-

taragus creek, and up to a portage of eight miles and a half across to the head waters of the Allegany river. It arrived at this place, after passing two portages amounting to nineteen and a half miles! During this time they were detained nearly ten days by head winds and rains.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

"The Surveyor & Assistant Surveyor employed by the United States, under the fifth article of the late treaty, sailed from this port on Saturday, and will commence their labors immediately at the source of the river St. Croix, and in conjunction with the Surveyors appointed on the part of the British Government, proceed upon an actual survey of that part of the eastern boundary of the United States which lies north of the monument heretofore established by the Commissioners of the two nations.

"We are sufficiently sensible of the delicacy of all national questions, while in a train of negotiation, but believe that much misapprehension may be avoided by informing the public, as we now do correctly, that while the survey of the boundary already stated, is progressing with a convenient dispatch, the principal Surveyor of each nation, with a party of fifteen persons, instead of thirty, as has been suggested, will proceed in advance to explore the country to the waters connected with the St. Lawrence, and also westwardly to the source of Connecticut river.

"This course, and we understand that the only one proposed, was undoubtedly adopted by the board of Commissioners, at their late session in this town, for the purpose of obtaining correct topographical information; and whatever may be the opinion of the map makers of the provinces, it is a high satisfaction to learn that steps are taking, cautiously, but amicably, to ascertain every fact necessary to a fair and honest execution of the treaty. No claim whatever has been laid before the Commissioners by the British agent of the United States—nor is it probable that there will be any before the report of the Surveyors is made, perhaps in the fall of the present year. If there should then be advanced any pretension unfavorable to the interests of Massachusetts or of the United States, we have no doubt it will be promptly and properly met on the part of the American Government."

FROM THE CHRISTIAN DISCIPLE.

ALARMING CALCULATIONS.
In the Evangelical Magazine for November, 1816, we have a concise review of a pamphlet entitled, "Means of improving the condition of the poor in morals and happiness, considered in a lecture, delivered at the Minor Institute."

This work is highly recommended as "a most seasonable production," and as "affording in a pamphlet, the condensed information of many volumes." A picture of mendicity is drawn which is truly frightful. "London beggars alone are said to amount to fifteen thousand—nine thousand of which are children."

"The cause of the evil is then traced and found to originate in ignorance, idleness and intemperance. "The number of females in the Kingdom at large, who exist by prostitution, is calculated at one hundred thousand, one half of whom inhabit the metropolis!"

"Other sources of evil are considered—the extent of credit, perjury, smuggling, tippling, dram drinking, &c. "The evils of war are pointed out, and a table is given describing the rise and progress of British wars, and of the national debt, which they have produced, amounting to nine hundred and forty-three millions!"

If such is the "Road to Ruin" in Great Britain, let the people of this country take warning, and "flee from the wrath to come."

CAUTION.

The warm weather being at hand, and some casualties having already happened in this city in consequence of certain irregularities in drink and diet, it is respectfully recommended to take a few precautions.

1. Beware of giving your children too much food, at a time when the digestive powers of the stomach are so much enfeebled by the weather.

2. Beware particularly of giving children too many cherries, green apples, cucumbers, &c.

3. You ought to be very careful in the use of ice or very cold water, when you have remained long in the sun, and the body is considerably heated. We are disposed on those occasions to rush to the ice water, to satiate our thirst—Beware; the draught may prove fatal. When heated, never eat ice, or drink cold water, until you have reduced the temperature of your body. Take some cool water in your mouth and rinse it two or three times—Or, wash your face and hands with it—Or, patiently wait till you have cooled yourself.

4. To boys we particularly recommend it, to be temperate in the use of the cold bath—not to bath in the river too long, nor in the hot season of the day.

Richmond Compiler.

NEW-YORK, JULY 15.

The Evening Post, on the authority of Mr. Astor, contradicts a letter published in the Richmond Compiler, as totally destitute of truth which letter is dated the 29th of June, and states a circumstance reported here of col. Burr

receiving \$100,000 from Mr. Astor, as a compensation for property purchased from col. B. many years ago, a redemption-right being reserved for 20 years, &c. &c. This story was very generally circulated here; but now, it seems, that it was untrue. [Colum.]

COMMUNICATED FOR THE WATCHMAN.

KIDNAPPING!!

PARENTS! FATHERS! MOTHERS! You know how to feel for those who have children. Arrest the monsters in the shape of men: they have broken down my spirit with grief. Stop the kidnappers! for although I am black, I have a heart like you, and they have pierced it thro' with sorrow—they have stolen my children!

AFFIDAVIT OF STEPHEN DREDDEN.

Be it remembered, that on the 18th day of July, 1817, voluntarily appeared before Watson Pepper, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for Sussex County, in the State of Delaware, STEPHEN DREDDEN, a free negro, of Broad Creek hundred, in said county, and being sworn, doth depose and declare,

That on the 20th day of June last past, two of his children were stolen, kidnapped and taken from his house, and carried into the State of Maryland, and that he doth believe, from the information given to him, that they are concealed & held by one George Dashields, a negro trader, residing on Yocomica river, at the lower ferry, unless he has sent them to the southern market—That he has been informed, and doth believe, that William Rigger, son of Isaac, and William Banning, and some others not necessary to name, were concerned in the offence—That the circumstances are nearly as follows: William Rigger & William Banning each obtained warrants from a Justice of the Peace against Deponent on pretended claims, and on the aforesaid 20th of June last, was the day for trial—That previous to said day, Rigger & Banning did all in their power to impress upon the Deponent the absolute necessity of Deponent's going to Laurel—That on Thursday before the day of trial, Sarah Moore, who lives about two hundred yards from Deponent's house came in and persuaded Deponent to go to Laurel, and advised Deponent's wife also to go, and said that unless she went the traders would attempt to steal Deponent. The next morning (Friday) she (Sarah Moore) came in, very early, and again pressed upon Deponent's wife to go, and said she would take the children to her house and keep them. After nine o'clock, Deponent and his wife started for Laurel, and left his five children in the care of Sarah Moore. And this Deponent's daughter, about nine years old, has informed Deponent, which he doth believe, that in about one hour after Deponent and wife left his house, she (the said Sarah Moore) went into the woods: and when she returned she ordered Deponent's daughter to put down the child, fourteen months old and leave it in the care of the next oldest, about five years old, until she, the said Sarah Moore's daughter, and two sons, should go into the woods after fuel, for the fire. The Deponent's daughter refused, and then she took Deponent's two sons into the woods & returned without them, and remained until Deponent returned from Laurel, without giving herself any concern about the children, only stating to Deponent's daughter that she had left them hunting after birds nests. But Deponent believes, that his children were delivered over to Rigger, Banning and two others by the said Sarah Moore, because, they (meaning Rigger, and Banning, &c.) were seen to pass the mill-dam of Mr. Quillen about that time of the day, going towards Deponent's house, and they are all known to be negro traders. Deponent's children were taken to a wood, where they were concealed until night, when they were seen about ten o'clock pass towards Maryland, in possession of the parties. William Rigger and William Banning arrived at Laurel after the negroes were secured in the woods, and before they could be ready for trial, were seen privately talking with George Moore, a negro trader, at which time Deponent believes the bargain was made for the sale of his children. Thereafter the trials were ended, which was about half an hour before sunset [& which were intentionally delayed by Rigger and Banning] Deponent and his wife started for home, where they arrived about dark, expecting to find their children safe, and without any fears about them. But with what sorrow and anguish of soul we found our children gone, we leave to other parents to describe. All the consolation offered by Sarah Moore was "don't grieve about your children, it is not worth while, for you will never see them any more."

The lamentations and cries we made brought our neighbors, from two miles, to our house, and they were unable to resist the feelings which so much affected us. They involuntarily burst forth into lamentations & shed tears of grief. They were parents and had children, & they saw that we, though black, were parents too, and felt as such. Being such, the Deponent and his wife appeals to all men to interest themselves to aid in the discovery of his lost children. One of them is named Sampson, and is about eleven years old, and had when kidnapped a bad cut on his fore finger on his right hand, and lately had his hair cut close. The other is named Jonathan, about seven years old, and has lost all his upper fore teeth, and is also very dark. They have been kidnapped & are intended for the southern states or N. Orleans.

The Deponent requests all the Newspaper Editors, to the south of Delaware, to publish this affidavit, and if it should be the means of giving information, so that he can obtain his said children, he will remember them in his prayers to Almighty God, so long as he lives.

STEPHEN x DREDDEN,

Sworn to & subscribed before me, the Subscriber, the 18th day of July, 1817.

WATSON PEPPER, J. P.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

CHARLESTON, JULY 14.

By a gentleman, a passenger, who arrived here yesterday, in the sloop Hermit, from St. Mary's, we learn that the Spaniards had obtained, on the 14th inst. Fort Nichols, a military post on the river St. John's, in apprehension of an attack from the force under general McGregor. Many made their retreat in boats, after having set fire to the houses, spiked the guns, and destroyed some small arms and military stores which they were unable to carry off.

A party of the Patriots had advanced and taken possession of a block-house that commands the entrance of the Narrows, about eight or ten miles from Amelia.

St. Augustine, it is said, will be the next place against which the general will direct his force. Reinforcements from the north are hourly expected in aid of this purpose. Colonel Copping, the Governor of St. Augustine, is stated to be an officer of skill and activity, and the place capable of making some resistance. A deserter that came in, stated the force to consist of between two and three hundred. When the Hermit sailed, a frigate of 28 guns, with about 300 men, was momentarily expected to arrive.

The condemnation of a Portuguese schooner (formerly the Roger privateer of Norfolk) had taken place. A schooner, formerly the pilot-boat Rebecca, of this place, and the first vessel commissioned by the new government, had sailed on a cruise.

A Post Office and Court of Admiralty have been established at Amelia, by General McGregor—and John D. Heath, Esq. formerly of this place, appointed to preside over the latter. A political Journal, in English, will, it is said, soon appear.

About forty African slaves, taken at Fernandina, had been sold at auction, for the benefit of the captors.

By an arrival at St. Mary's, from Nassau, we also learn that there had been no arrivals at that place from Europe, as reported.

EXPEDITIOUS SAILING.

NEWARK, JULY 16.

We omitted to notice in our last, an instance of dispatch, which we do not remember to have known equalled in the management of any Packet, employed in the navigation of our streams requiring skill and good pilotage. During that part of their trip particularly, which may be made during the night. The instance to which we refer is that of the Alexandria Packet George Washington, Captain Jos. Middleton—She sailed from this port on Thursday, 10th inst. for Alexandria, at about 8 o'clock in the morning, and returned here on Monday last, at 11 o'clock, performing her trip of 500 miles in 99 hours, and within the same time discharged and took in a fresh cargo. Beacon.

Something for Farmers and owners of Out-Lots.

A lot adjoining the town of Woodstock, (Shenandoah county) owned and cultivated by Mr. Robert Gaw, produced the present season, 382 dozen of wheat—This is divided by 18, and that number, we are assured, will not be required to produce a bushel) will give the astonishing production of 334 bushels or 44 bushels to the acre—Let it be remembered also, that this was *corn* ground, and the present the fourth crop in succession which it has produced. The same lot in 1815, yielded the more astonishing quantity of 577 bushels of wheat, weighing 63 pounds per bushel—48 bushels per acre!—If it be asked by farmers how this is brought about, we answer, that Mr. Gaw, although he owns perhaps several hundred acres of land, cultivates a small portion of it, but does it well—He improves a small quantity in the free style, and we see how he is remunerated.—Go ye and do likewise. Ibid.

SAVANNAH, JULY 15.

Our advices from that place come down as late as the 6th inst. At that time, the individuals who had left the island previous to the arrival of the patriots, had mostly returned, and appeared quite contented with the new order of things. General McGregor was busily engaged in sending off his troops to the St. John's, which place he was expected to reach about the 18th inst. St. Augustine was strictly blockaded by a Patriot frigate and the True-Blood Yankee sloop of war—more than a match for any naval force which Spain was in the western hemisphere.

By the arrival at this port on Sunday last, of the schooner Fair American, six days from the Havana, we learn that the armament reported as having sailed from that place, to the relief of St. Augustine, was nothing more or than a large number of Guinea

which sailed on the 11th ult. under con-
voy for the coast of Africa. It was
of the capture of America Island had
reached Havana on the 6th inst.

[R. pub.

CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS.

A letter from a gentleman on board
the United States frigate Congress to
a friend in the city of New York—dat-
ed off the mouth of the Mississippi,
on the 18th ultimo, contains the fol-
lowing information:—"According to
promise, I will endeavor to acquaint
you with our intended cruise, so far as
has come to our knowledge. You already
know, that Septimus Tyler, Esq., is
appointed, by our government, agent to
settle our affairs with the black prince
on the island of St. Domingo. He ar-
rived here, in the United States' brig
Boxer, on the 7th ult. and is now on
board this ship. We are to carry him
to Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois,
where he has a demand to make of half
a million; but whether the demand is
on Christophe, or Pétion, or both, I know
not.

"From the Cape, we go to the island
of Margareta, near the Spanish Main,
now in possession of the Patriots; and
thence to Santa Martha & Carthagena;
and thence return to Norfolk. I do not
know the object of our cruise along the
Spanish Main. At present, we are at
anchor off the Mouth of the Mississippi,
waiting for our provisions, which we
expect daily from New Orleans."

New York paper.

NEW YORK, JULY 19.

A CAPITAL MISTAKE.

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman who
resides in the vicinity of the Park, in
paying for some raspberries which he
had purchased of a woman, gave her a
one hundred dollar note instead of a one
dollar bill in payment, and did not dis-
cover the mistake until she had been
gone from his door some time. At-
tempts were then made to hunt her up,
but without success. Her person is well
known, although her residence is not—
and therefore it is hoped, as soon as she
discovers the mistake, she will return
the bill to the rightful owner, and give
him no further trouble. *Ev. Post.*

TRIAL FOR KIDNAPPING.

The trial of James H. Thompson, of
Georgia, for kidnapping people of col-
our, came on yesterday morning, before
his honor the Mayor, Alderman Burton,
and Justice Warner. In the course of
the trial, it was proved, that Thompson
came from Georgia about six weeks a-
go; that he employed Moses Nichols
and others, of this city, to purchase for
him a number of blacks; and that Ni-
chols, accordingly, purchased eight at
Albany and Poughkeepsie. At ten o'-
clock, last evening, the Jury brought in
a verdict of *Guilty*. The sentence of
the Court, we understand, will not be
pronounced, until the next term.

We understand that an armed brig
under Buenos Ayres colours has been
hovering about our Capes for some
days past, and amusing herself with
stepping vessels bound out and in.
She is said to be the privateer *Fourth
of July*, and it is hinted, how correctly
we cannot say, that she is waiting for
a reinforcement from Baltimore, a num-
ber of her crew having left her. Some
of them have arrived in town, and from
their representations, we may believe
that it is not quite safe for an unarmed
vessel, of any nation, having specie on
board, to fall in with her.

Norfolk Herald.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

SEASONABLE RECIPES.

The following Recipe for the cure of
the Dysentery has the attestation of
thousands, of its efficacy:—

"One ounce of Castor Oil, one ounce
of Pulv. Gum Arabic, one ounce of
Tincture of Terra Japonica, and three
ounces of Water—these well mixed
until they become macilage. Dose one
table spoonful, morning and evening."

BED BUGS.—A correspondent as-
sures us, that a solution of Camphor will
rid bedsteads of this nauseous sum-
mer visitant.

IMPORTANT.

We understand, that the president has ap-
pointed Governor Cass, of the Michigan territory,
and General M'Arthur, of this neighborhood,
commissioners to hold a treaty with the In-
dians who claim lands within the boundary
of this state, for the purpose of procuring a re-
linquishment of their claims. The terms
which these gentlemen are authorized to offer,
are liberal. If it be found impracticable to ob-
tain a cession of all the lands to which the Indian
title is yet unquestioned, the commissioners
are directed to endeavor to obtain a cession
of the whole or a part of that tract of country
lies north and east of a line to be run directly
from Fort Meigs, or some point higher up the
Maimi, to the present boundary line at the point
where the road from Norton to Upper Sandusky
intersects the same, or to the point where the
present boundary line crosses Scioto river.

The object of government in purchasing the
above lands, is to facilitate the intercourse be-
tween this & the Michigan territory; to give
further security to our northern frontier, by pro-
moting its speedy settlement; and to offer an
additional incentive to industry and enterprise,
by laying before the public a large tract of the
finest land in the world, which requires nothing
but cultivation to enrich its proprietors.

Generals M'Arthur and Cass intend meet-
ing the Indians at Fort Meigs as soon as practic-
able, in order to open the negotiation. When
they will be able to effect the object of
their mission, is perhaps doubtful—but as the
present welfare and future security of the state
is intimately connected with their success, we
hope that the terms which they are authorized
to offer the Indians will be readily accepted.

State Gazette.



Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1817.

FOR THE STAR.

Destruction of the Hessian Fly; and the avoiding of
the Worms, which destroy the Corn.

WAX Providence sends or permits a calamity
to visit a people, it is their duty to pry into
the cause, and, if possible, to seek a remedy. When
the destruction of the present crop of wheat,
and the failure of the last two crops of corn, are
intended as scourges to us, is not for me to say;
but I may indulge myself in saying, that no peo-
ple have ever been so favoured by Providence,
or blessed with such a government. That we
have (or too many of us have) almost forgotten
ourselves—that we are behind in gratitude, and
in our duty to the great Author of those nume-
rous blessings which we daily enjoy, is too evi-
dent. But whether the misfortune (as we may
call them) already spoken of, may not eventuate
to our advantage is doubtful to many, though, to
my mind, they will end to the advantage of the
country, and to our individual good, in ways too
numerous, and unnecessary, for me to point out.
Suffice it to say, that it may make us more frugal
in husbanding the favours of Providence, and
snatch us from our too great extravagancies, dis-
sipations, &c.

That the total destruction of this persecuting
insect is completely within our control, I have
not the smallest doubt—common sense, as well as
experience every day, tells us that man is made
lord of every thing on the earth, and in the wa-
ter. We know that he has destroyed the mam-
moth, conquered the whale, overcome the ele-
phant, the lion, the tiger, the hyena, &c.—and
are we to suffer this little, trifling, insignificant
insect to lay waste this Paradise of the world, and
conquer the greatest people in existence? to
starve and depopulate this blessed inheritance of
a chosen people, whilst all are standing aghast,
with folded arms, at the awful approaches of
wolves and children crying for bread, and drop-
ping off by degrees, when the earth and the
combined elements daily invite us to change the
horrid scene by destroying those pests that prey
upon our labour, and thus by the most trifling of
almost all the insect tribe? Forbid it, great God!
and urge the people to a moderate attention to
the destruction of the Fly and the Worm!

We need not expect to get clear of them by meet-
ing in groups, and telling each to the other how
the fly have destroyed his wheat, and the worms
his corn; they, like ourselves, or our own vices,
unless checked and controlled, multiply and in-
crease until they in time become their own de-
stroyers. Have you, my fellow citizens, and fel-
low sufferers, seen how its effects have spread
through every branch of society, and evinced the
plague to the human family? Have you, like
myself, peeped into the evils and distress which
every class of people are now feeling, and likely
to feel in a greater degree? Has not the har-
vestman lost his harvest, and almost his support
for his family? Has not the boatman lost his
freights? Has not the miller and those who de-
pend on him lost their yearly work? Have not
the cities lost this grain, from the off of which
the poor therein are so cheaply sustained? Has
not the merchant lost his principal article of
speculation and commerce? But, above all, what
have the farmer and the mechanic lost? These
are the favorites of God, and yet they are likely
to be the greatest sufferers, by the neglect of
the former. If the farmer fail in his crop, he
can't employ the mechanic, unless promises will
pay him; the merchant will not clothe him for
premises only. The farmers are a people par-
ticularly answerable to God, to mankind, and
to themselves, for the productions of the earth, so
far as they are articles of the necessities of life.

If from laziness, neglect, or pleasure of the
farmer, (if there be such a thing as pleasure in po-
verty and starvation) the American family are to
become depopulated, he must answer for the
consequences, and merit every indignity and pun-
ishment that can be inflicted on him. So much
for moralizing—now for the work which I prob-
ably much better understand.

That the Fly is within our control, I have said
before, and hope to satisfy the public of its truth.
That they are nourished, reared, and retained a-
mong us, by our own neglect, is notorious. Why
they have become more numerous this year
than many preceding, is easily accounted for:
every farmer will acknowledge, that there never
was so much lost wheat in the stubbles, as fell
the last harvest, which was owing to the dryness
of the season, to the weak and delicate growth
of the straw or stalk, and to the heaviness of the
head; much of the weaker wheat fell before
harvest by the winds for want of root—much
few before the scythe and the hook, and was
lost; the fields were covered with it—I can
with truth, declare that my fields had more lost
on them than would have been necessary to have
seeded them twice. This lost wheat remained
on the fields until the 6th or 7th of September,
when the rains began, which were regularly con-
tinued every week until we were done seeding.
This lost wheat, for want of being gleaned by the
stock, and from the regular supply of rain
sprouted and grew more luxuriantly than I have
ever witnessed. One of my fields at home was
so beautiful to the eye, that I shut it up from my
stock, intending it for winter pasture for my
eyes and lambs—but I paid dearly for my whis-
tle, as will be seen in the sequel: In about six
or eight weeks after it came up, and after I had
excluded my stock from it, I discovered it sud-
denly disappearing, and upon examination found
it full of the Fly; and about the middle of Janu-
ary, when my lambs began to fall, there was
scarcely a sprig of this wheat to be seen. I had
a fallow of beautiful wheat growing alongside of
it, which the Fly crawled and flew into, and of
which they destroyed at least one half; for the
whole length of the adjacency of the two fields,
nearly a quarter of a mile, the wheat was entire-
ly gone, extending one or two hundred yards
from the division fence, and as you receded from
the old stubble the ravages of the Fly regularly
diminished—in the middle and on the extreme
side of the field the injury was very limited. In
my other stubble, for I have always two fields in
wheat, and sometimes three, and a field of seed-
ed wheat also adjacent to it, the effects were pre-
cisely the same, as many whom I took to view
its partial depredations will testify. I had a third
field, remote from either of the stubbles, nearly
a quarter of a mile, that was but little injured
when compared with either of the others, as
numbers can also testify: Nay, it is agreed by
all farmers of observation, that the greatest injury
is where the seed fields are adjacent to the old
stubble. There never was, and probably never
may be again, such a combination of cir-
cumstances to multiply this destructive insect
as occurred the last year: The great quantity of
wheat left in the stubbles, the regular supply of
rains from the first week in September, and the
unusually long spell of warm growing weather,
which continued without interruption until the
14th of January, nourished, reared and multi-
plied the Fly, and enabled them to move from the
fields in which they were hatched, to the new
seeded crops, for the frosts came too late
to arrest their progress. Now for their destruc-
tion.

I beg of you, my fellow sufferers, to adopt the
plan which I shall in future pursue, and I pledge
myself for its success. You will be governed very
much by circumstances growing out of the
seasons, that is, the wet or dry weather that may
happen after your harvests. You must keep
your attention on the sprouting and vegetating
of the lost wheat in the stubbles: if the weather
remains dry until the stock have time to devour
or glean the fields of lost wheat, you may appre-
hend little danger to the succeeding crop; but
should the rains succeed each other at short in-
tervals, you will forever be in danger of a re-
newal of the present calamity, unless you inter-
fere with the plough, and destroy what the stock
have not had time to destroy: This you may do
very much at your leisure, for they are from
six to eight weeks coming to maturity after the
wheat has come up, let that be when it may, in
August, September, or October. You must turn
them in with the plough, and if rolled, will be
the better. Some, I know will say, Who the de-
vil can do this, in addition to their fall's work?
I will answer them for one, I can and will do it:
others may do the same, if they are disposed and
determined to do it; for no man, it is well
known, has so little labour, in proportion to his
cultivated acres, as I have. You will be well paid
for it, for you turn in a beneficial coat of stubble
that will improve the field and make a hand-
some preparation for corn the next spring, which
the Worm will never disturb. Fear in mind that
you are not to plow in your stubble, unless the
lost wheat come up, and the Fly be in it. The
preceding process in a very few years will en-
tirely annihilate them. I will call your attention
to the evidence herein adduced to prove its
truth, whether it has occurred from accident, or
from one of those occurrences that don't often
happen: The extreme difference between the
seasons of the last two falls, '15 and '16, proves
to my mind the truth of my ideas on this impor-
tant subject. We have not for many years had
so little of the Fly in our crops of wheat as last
year, nor ever half so much as in the present—
Please to recollect the extreme difference of the
two falls—from the first week in September to
the second week in November, 1816, the rains
were regular every week: The preceding fall,
1815, we had but one rain from harvest until the
last week of seeding, and that one fell on the 3d
or 4th of September—no lost wheat that year
made its appearance, the stock having had full
time to devour the whole—or if some sprouted
from the seeds, it perished for want of rain. But,
on the contrary, in the last harvest stubble, two
thirds or more of the lost wheat came up, and
was kept alive by the regular supply of rains, to
the life and support of the Fly, which has laid
waste the country.

I have heard many persons say that there is
less Fly on the poor lands than on the rich. If
that be the fact, it is easily accounted for: On
the poor lands last year there was so little wheat
made, that the waste in their stubbles was so trif-
ling, there was little left to come up; and their
fields were sown of vegetable clothing, that
every head was exposed to the eye of the stock.
But, on the contrary, it is well known, and
admitted that the rich lands this year, have suf-
fered severely from the contrary cause. I would
advise the farmers to diminish their stock of cat-
tle and sheep, and to make up the deficiency by
increasing their number of hogs; for one hog is
worth a dozen of either of the others, to glean
the lost wheat. While I kept a large number of
hogs, I had little or no Fly—but reducing them
to a small number to make room for the Merino
sheep, the Fly has begun to treat me as it has
other people. On my island, which is three or
four miles from the main, my crop of wheat is
extremely fine, owing I believe most sincerely
to two causes, viz: a large stock of every kind,
and particularly hogs, which go from the salt
marshes to the fields, in pursuit of the sweet
grasses and the stubble, which they never leave
while any appearance of vegetation is left on
them. There, there is never any volunteer
wheat for the breeding of the Fly, and its distance
from the main keeps them from rambling from
the adjacent neighbourhood—fleets of the mare
subject to be destroyed by the winds before they
could reach the island; and crawling is out of the
question.

On the subject of the Worms, which destroy
the corn crops, they are easily avoided. You
will never be plagued with them, if your crops
be planted on stubble land; but if you are com-
pelled to plant on old pasture fields, you must
plow in the winter, or you must not be too in-
dustrious in the spring, by plowing out the
balks before planting, which a few years has
become so fashionable. There are two kinds of
Worms that persecute the corn, commonly known
among us by the arbitrary names of Ground-
Worms and Horn-Worms. The Ground-Worm at
full maturity is about 2 or 3 inches long, of
brown colour, round, and tender. These Worms
crawl out of the corn near the surface, are driven
from their lurking holes by heavy rains, and killed
by hot sun. Crows almost entirely feed their young
on them, as you may see by examining the young
ones' craws before they leave the nest. Nine
hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand farm-
ers, yearly complain of the crops and other birds
destroying their corn, and waste pounds of pow-
der and shot, as well as their time, in killing and
driving them from their fields. This is wrong—
I have not been one of those crow-killers for
more than 25 years past; about which time I dis-
covered that the feathered creation were neces-
sary to agriculturists—and I have long sup-
ported the doctrine that crows, and other birds, were
a blessing, instead of a curse, to the human fam-
ily. I will admit that crows and black-birds pull
up some corn every year, so will our favorite
partridge scratch up the corn, like dung-hill
pigs. Watch a crow when she alights in your
corn-field, you will not see her begin to dig im-
mediately like a hog; but you will see her walk-
ing from hill to hill, for 20, 30, 40 or 50, nay 100
yards square, not looking for corn to pull up (for
that she can't go amiss) but in search of the
Worms and Black-birds to feed her young with.
The young cannot eat the corn until they leave
the nest, and by that time the corn is out of dan-
ger from the feathered tribe. The crows, I will
acknowledge, pull up and devour for their own
use, a small portion of the corn, which with me
they are welcome to; for well am I convinced
that they save me more barrels, by the destruc-
tion of the Worm, &c. than they destroy quarts
of corn for their own use. Common sense tells
us that the whole animal creation were made for
some wise purpose; and ever since I began to
reason on the subject, have been convinced of
the great wisdom, and unbounded goodness of
God in this creation, especially to man, his great-
est favorite. It is necessary that the surface of
the earth should be full of insects; to puncture it,
to keep it open and admit the air and moisture
to give health to the whole vegetable list—it is
as necessary as air, sun, or water. Without this
insect, to aid the growth of grasses, weeds, &c.
the earth would become a dead, unproductive
mass of lifeless, useless matter, producing noth-
ing. If your land will not produce grass,
weeds, &c. it will not produce grain—and in pro-
portion as it throws out these grasses, &c. so, in
the same ratio, will your grains increase. Rich
lands have much more of the insect in them,
than the poor. God, in his wisdom, has stocked
this same earth with the various tribes, as the ne-
cessary checks on each other; and that those in
the earth should not become too numerous, they
are checked by the feathered principally, as also
by the quadrupeds. Eagles, hawks, crows, &c.
are checks up on the rest of the feathered tribe,
or they would become too numerous. I will call
the attention of the farmer to the wicked and
savage practice, indulged in every winter, of de-
stroying the old-field-lark, which is snowy wa-

ter fly to and hover about the barns, in search
of the offal from cattle, &c. We lay trains of
food to invite them in clusters for the fowler,
who kills and wounds them by dozens almost e-
very shot. They are not good to eat, and had
much better be left undisturbed; for, of all the
feathered tribe, they are the most harmless, and
yet the most useful. You will find them no-
where but spread over your fields, concealed a-
mong the grass, &c. in incessant search of the
bugs and worms, on which they almost entirely
subsist: they never destroy our grain, or fruits,
and why destroy them? Frogs, and other rep-
tiles, I have long since been convinced, are of
great importance in devouring the worms and
bugs by night; and by reflection, you may be
convinced, that God has made nothing in vain—
but, on the contrary, all for our good, and for his
glory.

The Bud-Worm, which punctures the corn, at-
tacks in the root, as well as in the stalk. It is
bred in the hog-weed, and descends its path to
the earth for winter defence, and is the breeding
of the small butterfly, whose eggs are deposited
in the weed. You may, on examination of this
weed decaying, or dead, in all the fungus-ap-
pearing parts of the stock, find them of various
sizes. For their winter shelter they get on the
top of your late corn ridges, about where the old
corn stalk stood, and creep among its roots, and
other dry parts of the ridge, to avoid the rains
and wet, where they cannot live. The Ground-
Worm and the Ant-shelter in the same judicious
way, and if you will not disturb them by routing
them too early from their nests, on lurking places,
they will not disturb your corn; for until they
are routed by the plough, they want no other ve-
getable substance than is found where they are.
They don't come out of their winter quarters and
prowl about on the surface at night, or day, and
return; but when routed by early spring plow-
ing, are compelled to fall on the young corn
there being little else to be found to eat. Some
years since I fell into the prevailing practice of
listing and plowing out, as we term it (I write for
farmers, and therefore use our own terms)—but
soon had cause to feel the error: my corn was
cut off, the Bud-Worm crippled vast quantities of
it, and the Ant was sucking out its juices; I how-
ever fortunately discovered the cause, and have
never been plagued since with either, except in a
very slight degree. My method is to list my
ground with two furrows, in the old way, paral-
lel with the old lands; cross, and plant in the
hollow, between the hills, but don't plow out the
balks until the corn is up, or you will disturb
the nests of these three persecutors of your la-
bour. Let them remain as long undisturbed as
possible, until the earth gets dry, and the sun
more power; then, when exposed to dry earth,
and hot sun, they die by millions, and your corn
gets so far ahead as to bid defiance to the remain-
ing few. I do not begin listing until a day or
two before I plant, about the first or second
week in April—I set three ploughs to listing: as
soon as one cut is listed, one of the ploughs be-
gins crossing, and the planters follow on—the o-
ther two keep listing, and exactly keep their
work sufficiently ahead. There is another error
the farmers generally have blundered into, and
still persist in, to their great injury and increased
trouble, viz: working and thinning their corn
when too young and tender. By so doing they
bruise and cripple it, set it to weeping or oozing
out its sweet juices, which invite the ant to the
hill, and which they never leave until they de-
stroy the corn. The corn should not be thinned
until it is at least eight inches high, by which
time the strong stalks are visible, and the weak
ones can be pulled up without inviting the ant.
Corn ought to have little or nothing done to it
until it is of this size. There is a pernicious
prevalence among us, planting too few grains in
the hill, generally three or four: my orders are from
five to seven, for if your corn do not stand (as
we term it) in the first planting, the crop is greatly
diminished. Re-planted corn is seldom good for
any thing: it will, perhaps, run up as high as the
other, but the stock is round, like a reed, has a
trifling nibbling only, and often nothing but a few
small blades.

JACOB GIBSON.

Marcano, Talbot County,
Maryland, July 1, 1817.

It is reported (says the Washington City
Weekly Gazette) that an important negotia-
tion is about to be undertaken by our government,
and the Hon. Caesar A. Rodney, and John Gram-
ham and Walter Jones, Esquires, have been na-
med by the President for its execution. It is
conjectured their mission will be to some part
of the Spanish colonies. This is given as the
rumor of the day.

FROM THE ESSAY (SALER) REGISTER.

In the interview with the citizens of Salem,
the President engaged all hearts. The most bril-
liant circles were formed around him, and the
rising generation received every token of his
friendship, with sure records on their hearts of
that affection he displayed before them. The
President, in the constant attention he paid to
the important wishes of the citizens, discovered
no symptom of fatigue, and gave no notice of the
hours which were to limit our pleasures. The
same cheerfulness, freedom, and presence of
mind, appeared through all the services which
each day required of him, and we were more re-
luctant at the parting with him at the last hour,
than we could have been at any period which
preceded. When we see the entire face of society
changed, all hearts united in a lasting friendship,
and satisfaction every where proclaimed, we are
astonished at an event, which our best hopes for
human nature did not allow us to contemplate e-
ven for ages yet to come.

GROWTH OF THE UNION.

American Independence was achieved by
what Mr. Randolph called "the good old thin-
tern United States." These were New-Hamp-
shire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut,
New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,
Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Car-
olina and Georgia. To these have been added,

1791, March 4,	Vermont.
1792, June 1,	Kentucky.
1796, June 1,	Tennessee.
1803, February 19,	Ohio.
1812, April 8,	Louisiana.
1816, December 11,	Indiana.
1817, March 1,	Western part of Mississippi territory to be a state: constitution not yet formed.

From the Albany Argus, July 15.

From the Montreal papers it would seem that
the North-West Company, with the aid of the civil
authority, have become again ascendant in
the quarrel with Lord Selkirk. Advice are re-
ceived, that M'Gillivray had reached Fort Wil-
liam with his party, and had seized several par-
tisans of Lord Selkirk, which were to be sent to
Sandwich for trial; and were in expectation of
soon arresting his Lordship. The commis-
sioners appointed by Gov. Sherbrooke, to investigate
the subject, had passed the Falls of St. Mary into
Lake Superior.

THAT'S MUSIC.

To the Bucks and Lasses of this town the vi-
olin is the best music—"To our merchants it is mu-
sic to hear the purse clink on the counter with
—I'll take a couple of patterns, if you please."
—A just cause and good fee make harmonious
music for our lawyers. "Will you take a ride to
—next Monday, Miss, is music to
our ladies; but 'Will you marry me, my pretty
maid,' when it comes from the favorite lad, pos-
sesses all the harmony and melody combined.—
And to us PRINTER it is the sweetest music
to be told I have brought you half a dozen new
patrons, or I have brought the subscription money
for all my neighbours.

We this morning complete the publication of
the Laws of the United States, printed at the 23
session of the 14th Congress.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, the 17th instan-
t, by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, Mr. Mervin M.
Parsons, to Miss Anna Maria Mowbray, all of
Queen-Ann's County.

DIED.—On the 19th instant, near Centerville,
Queen-Ann's County, Mr. Jesse Reed, in the 72d
year of his age, after a protracted illness of se-
veral weeks. He was afflicted several years
with the asthma, and towards his dissolution with
the dropsy, which is supposed to have termina-
ted his life.—He died sensibly and resignedly, and
as a patriot and citizen, he merits eulogium.—
His munificence was considerable, his probity
unquestionable, his remunerations sure, and his
philanthropy general. He was industrious and
frugal, and that without parsimony; he was
cheerful and candid, mild in manners, and
prompt in all dealings, whether trivial or im-
portant—esteemed and lamented by all who knew
him.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, for cash, on
Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the
Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in
the afternoon, a Negro Woman and four Chil-
dren—taken by virtue of two writs of *Fieri Facias*—
issued to me directed against Margaret Weyman
executrix of Edmund Weyman, at the suit of Thos-
but Callahan—To satisfy the aforesaid writs, and
magis, costs and charges.

July 29 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, SR.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to
me directed, will be sold at Thomas An-
drews, on Wednesday the 20th of August next,
thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called Buck's
hill, two head of horses, three head of cows, one
brandy still with the implements thereto be-
longing, one small *box*—taken in execution
as the property of Thomas Andrews, to satisfy
the claim of John L. Kern, use of James Jones
use of Sangston & Hardcastle, use of Henry De-
ver. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m. and
attendance given.

July 29 JAS. KEENE, late Sheriff.

Easton Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the plea-
sure of announcing to the public, that Mr.
Richard Thompson, the gentleman appointed by
them as its Principal Teacher, has arrived from
New-York; and that the Seminary is now open
for the reception of scholars.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the University
of Dublin; and has produced testimonials from
eminent literary men of such a character as to
leave no doubt upon the minds of the Trustees
of his high qualifications for the station to which
he has been assigned. He will teach the Latin
and Greek Languages, the principles of English
Grammar, the science of Mathematics, History,
Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Such indeed is the opinion of this gentleman's
attainments in literary knowledge, and of his fine
and moral character, that they feel themselves
authorized to assure the parents and guardians
of this and the neighbouring counties, that under
his guidance and management, their sons and
wards will have the fairest prospect of being
carefully instructed in all the branches of an
Academical Education.

By the Board, NS. HAMMOND.
Easton, July 23 [27] 4

Bank of Caroline.

July 22d, 1817.

THE President and Directors have declared a
Dividend of three per centum on the Capital
Stock of this Institution actually paid in, for the
half year to end the 31st July, which will be paid
to the Stockholders, or their legal representa-
tives, on or after the first Monday of July next.
By order, THO. GULBRETH, Cashier.

July 29

Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the
subscribers have just opened their WINE
and TEA STORE, No. 85 Market-street, (next
door to Mr. Burch Williams's old stand) on the
corner of South-street—where they offer for sale
on very moderate terms, a general and well-
selected assortment of *GROCERIES*, consisting of
choice L. Madeira, Madras Champagne, Bran-
dandy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Tawny, &c. &c.
Cordials of all descriptions, Cognac, Brandy,
Brandv, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. Spi-
rits, Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection of
Imperial, Fine Gunpowder, Hyson, Y. Hyson
TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Loaf Lump,
Piece and Brown SUGARS—Java and Havana
Green COFFEES, &c.—And all articles applica-
ble to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to
merit a share of public patronage, and all orders
will be thankfully received and promptly exe-
cuted.

C. R. & T. R. BROOM.
Baltimore, July 29

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, George Town Creek
Road, Kent County, 27d July, 1817.

WILLIAM W. BOND, John N. Black,
Capt. Frederick Poyer, Mary Beadle,
James Beadle, Philip Brooks, Kitty Betts, John
W. Bordley.

C. Gilbert Christfield, John B. Craighead,
William Cooper, John Copping, Edward De
Coursey.

E. John W. Edgington, Mary Edgington, Wil-
liam Earle.

F. Samuel Freeman, William Foster, Hannah
Fields, William Porman.

G. William Gale.

H. John Hanson, Augustin Hall, Henry Harts,
Isaac Harris.

K. Jacob Knight.

L. Thomas Lushy, Josiah Lusby, James Loftis,
man, Richard Lane

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