

Marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent, but did not cry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The Marshal spoke of a long time with his wife and family— took tender adieu of them, and Madame Ney was carried away in senseless state. Shortly afterwards, a veteran, who had served under the Marshal many campaigns, and who was one of his guards—said, "I never expected death, Marshal, without thinking of God."—The Marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, and answered—"You are right, send for my confessor." When all was ready, he would not enter the coach before the curate, saying—"Mount first, M. le Cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

INDIAN GRANTS, &c.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

The accompanying extract from the occurrences at Fort Jackson, in August, 1814, during the negotiation of a Treaty with the Indians, shows that the friendly Creeks, wishing to give to Gen. Jackson, Benjamin Hawkins, and others, a national mark of their gratitude and regard, conveyed to them, respectively, a donation of land, with a request that the grant might be duly confirmed by the government of the U. States.

Taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case—the expediency of indulging the Indians in wishes which they associated with the Treaty signed by them, & that the case involves an inviting opportunity for bestowing on an officer who has rendered such illustrious services to his country, a token of its sensibility to them; the inducement to which cannot be diminished by the delicacy and disinterestedness of his proposal to transfer the benefit from himself; I recommend to Congress that provision be made for carrying into effect the wishes and request of the Indians, as expressed by them.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 18th, 1816.

Extracts from the Minutes of Occurrences at Fort Jackson, during the negotiation of Jackson's Treaty.

August 8, 1814.

The chiefs of the Creek nation assembled at their square, and sent for Gen'l. Jackson and Col. Hawkins to visit them. On arriving there, the speaker (Tustunnuggee Thlucco) said he wished to confer with the General on some points relative to the boundary up Coosa River, particularly to accommodate Au-be-Cooche, at the solicitation of Is-ho-loss-lee, by giving back some lands west of Coosa.—The General objected to the accommodation, as the people in that quarter had been already sufficiently provided for, and the ground asked for had been the thoroughfare of the murderers.

The speaker then addressed the general:

"The points now about boundary are pretty well settled, and we shall sign it; but, before we do it, & yield it up, we have something to say to you: We are a poor distressed people, involved in ruin—which we have brought on ourselves. It is not caused by a foreign people among us, but of our own color, our own land, and whose spoke our tongue. They arose against us, destroy us! and we could not help ourselves. We called on three brothers, (Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws), to help; but they did not come. We then called on Col. Hawkins for our white friends and brothers to help and you came! You have seen ourred and white brothers mix their blood in battle. You have risked your own life for us and came here; and here we meet; you have saved my life; and I am thankful for it. We have put our heads together, and counselled on it, and have come to one opinion about it, and what we should do. We, the Creek nation, give you three miles square of land, to be chosen where you like, from that we are going to give up. We wish you to take it where you like, and as near us as you can, as, if we have need of you, you will be near to aid and advise us.

"We give you this in remembrance of the important services you have done us, and as a token of the gratitude of the nation.

"There is a man near you, Colonel Hawkins: the same we give him, three miles square. He has been long among us—helping us and doing good for our nation, and is their friend. He and I met at Coleraine, and were young men—and are now old. His children are born in our land. He is to select his land, we give, where he chooses on the land we are about to give up, and to sit down on it; and if he dies his children will have a place to live on.—We do this as a token of the gratitude of the nation.

"There is standing by you George Mayfield, a white man, arisen in our land, a good and true man—an interpreter: We give him one mile square of land near you, that you may have an interpreter at hand, if we have need of you, to talk with you.

"Here is our old interpreter, thirty years in our service, Alexander Cornells: We give him one mile square of land, to sit down on where he selects, and near Colonel Hawkins, that he may continue his usefulness to us."

Gen. Jackson replied—He should accept of this national mark of their regard for him, if approved of by the President; and he, the President, might, if he would, appropriate its value to aid in clothing their naked women & children. He was well pleased they had noticed their old

friend Col. Hawkins, and his children, born among them; and their conduct on this head towards him & them, was much to the credit of the nation.

Col. Hawkins replied—I have been long among you, and grey in your service: I shall not much longer be your agent. You all know me, that when applied to by red, white or black, I looked not to color, but to justice of the claim. I shall continue to be friendly and useful to you while I live; and my children, born among you, will be so brought up as to do the same. I accept your present and I esteem it the more highly, by the manner of bestowing it, as it resulted from the impulse of your own minds, and not from any intimation from the general or me.

8 P. M.—This evening the chiefs expressed to Col. Hawkins, they did not give to general Jackson the land to-day to give it back to them in clothing and other things; they want him to live on it; and when he is gone (dead) his family may have it; and it may always be known what the nation gave it to him for. They say in the instrument to convey their intentions expressed this day, it must be plainly expressed which are the town's masters of the land; that they have been uniformly friendly to the United States, and faithful to their engagements in peace and war; that they consider the extending the line through their lands in the Lower Creeks, as taking from them more than the equivalent offered & they have claims which should be attended to, but as the General has no powers about them, they will sign the line with him, it being demanded by him and advised by their friend, Col. Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins must be put in with her children, as she had much trouble to teach the Indians to spin and weave.

The instrument of conveyance was drawn accordingly, under the interpretation of Mr. Cornells and Major McIntosh, commander of Cowetau.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for I. A.

9th August.—We, the undersigned chiefs of the Creek nation, now assembled at the treaty held between the friendly and hostile Indians of the one part, and major general Andrew Jackson, for the United States, on the other part, make known to all whom it may concern, that Cussetau and Cowetau are the head towns of the Creeks, and with Tookaubatchee and Osooche, the owners of the Creek lands, and call ourselves, as we are masters of the land; we have adhered faithful in peace and war to our treaty stipulation with the United States. Finding that Gen'l. Jackson, in drawing the lines around our county, to retain as much of that conquered from the hostile Indians as he deemed just found it necessary, for political motives and purposes, to run a line from Ofuchee, through our lands, which commences on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Upper and Lower Creeks to Chattahoochee, and thence eastwardly to the boundary of Georgia, within which there is a quantity of lands actually our property, for which he, as an equivalent, leaves to the conquered Indians lands between Coosa and Tallapoosa, we do not deem the exchange as an equivalent; it shall not, however, interfere with the running the line as we rely on the justice of the U. States to cause justice to be done us, and on these conditions—

We request that general Pinckney's letter of the 23d April to Col. Hawkins, and the answer thereto of the 25th, be sent on with the treaty, which he will sign after delivering this instrument.

1st. Wishing to give a national mark of gratitude to major general Andrew Jackson, for his distinguished services rendered us at the head of the army from Tennessee, we give and grant to him and his heirs forever, three miles square of land, at such place as he may select out of the retained lands.

2dly. Our nation feel under obligations to Col. Benjamin Hawkins our agent, & to Mrs. Lavinia Hawkins, his wife, for the unwearied pains they have both of them for a long time taken, to introduce the plan of civilization among us, and to be useful to us; and as their children are born in our land, we, as a token of gratitude, give and grant to Col. Hawkins, for himself, his wife, and children, three miles square of land, to him and his heirs forever, to be located in such part of the retained lands as Col. Hawkins may select, in one tract, or surveys of one mile square each.

3dly. We give to George Mayfield, an interpreter with Gen'l. Jackson, a white man raised in our land, one mile square of land, where he may select, as a mark of our respect for his honesty and usefulness to us as interpreter.

4thly and lastly. We give and grant to Alexander Cornells, a half breed, our old and faithful interpreter, who has long been in the public service, 1 mile square of land, at his option, to be located by him.

We finally request that the government of the U. States will ratify the foregoing acts of national gratitude, and by suitable deeds of conveyance, to enable the parties to receive and hold the said lands agreeable to our intentions, as herein expressed.

Given under our hands at the treaty ground at Fort Jackson, 9th August, 1814.

Tustunnuggee Thlucco, speaker of the nation of Upper Creeks,
Micco Aupogean, of Tookaubatchee, speaker of the nation of Upper Creeks,
Tustunnuggee Hopoie, speaker of the Lower Creeks,
Micco Auchule, of Cowetau,

William McIntosh, Major of Cowetau,
Tuskeenchaw, of Cussetaw,
Faw Emantha, of Cussetaw,
Tookaubatchee Tustunnuggee, of Hitchetee,
Noble Kinnard, of Hitchetee,
Hopoie Huker, of Secuwooglo,
Hohoiee Yoholo Seruwooglo,
Fullawan Haija, of Eufaulaw, on Chattahoochee,
Packee Haigo, of Aupaulaucheole,
Timpoljer Bernard, Captain of Uchees,
Uchees Micco.

In presence of

J. C. Warren, assistant agent for Indian affairs,

Return J. Meigs, agent for Creek nation,

Robert Butler, adjutant general,

Alexan. Mayfield,

Alexan. Cornells, } Public Interpreters.

George Lovell,

Having compared the within transcript with the original, I certify it to be a true copy thereof.

CHARLES CASSEDY,

Acting Secretary.

Fort Jackson, Aug. 9th, 1814.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In compliance with the resolution of the 24th, I transmit two letters from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain, to the Secretary of State, with his answer.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 26, 1816.

Translation of a letter from the Minister of Spain, to the Secretary of State, dated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1815.

SIR,

The diplomatic relations between the King, my master, and the U. States, being happily restored, and both governments being disposed mutually to strengthen the ties of the most pure and perfect friendship, it is my duty to inform the President of whatever may contribute to so desirable an object, and remove the obstacles which may prevent it. On the important points on which this note must turn, I have written to you under other circumstances less favorable than the present. I will now confine myself to a plain and simple explanation of them.

The first of these points is: that the direct & official relations between Spain and the U. States having been broken off, since the year 1809, the affairs of both nations, as well as their respective frontiers, should now be placed in the same state and situation in which they were at that period; and that, in conformity to this principle, the part of West Florida, which the U. States took possession of during the glorious insurrection of Spain, and have retained until this day, should be restored to his catholic majesty.—This just and conciliatory measure, at the same time that it will convince the King, my master, of the purity and sincerity of the sentiments of the American government, and of their disposition to arrange and terminate amicably the several points of negotiation, will not, in the least, impair the right which it may believe it has to the whole, or a part of the territory occupied, since it will remain subject, exactly as it was before its occupation, to a frank and friendly discussion between the two governments.

The second point is as simple and obvious as the first, and I will treat of it with that confidence, with which I ought to be inspired by the indisputable justice of my importunity, the justification of the American government, and the importance of the affair.

It is known to you, and is universally public and notorious, that a factious band of insurgents and incendiaries continue with impunity, in the province of Louisiana, and especially in New Orleans and Natchitoches, the uninterrupted system of raising and arming troops, to light the flame of Revolution in the kingdom of New Spain, and to rob the pacific inhabitants of the dominions of the King, my master.—The invasion of the internal provinces, the horrible assassinations committed in San Antonio de Bexar, and the names of the perfidious perpetrators of such unheard of crimes, have acquired the publicity with which great crimes always will acquire. All Louisiana has witnessed these armaments; the public enlistments (los enganche publicos); the transportation of arms; the junction of the insurgents and their hostile and warlike march from the territory of this republic against the possessions of a friendly and neighboring power; neither threats, nor the laws, nor the indignation of well disposed citizens, nor even the proclamation of the President of the 1st of September last, intended to restrain these highway robbers, have been sufficient to stop their nefarious plans. On the contrary, they prosecute them with greatest ardor and rancor, more & more exasperated at seeing the glorious triumphs of the Spanish nation, the adhesion of his subjects to an adored monarch, and the approaching re-establishment of the relations between our respective nations. It is known to me, that they are now enlisting in New Orleans, men for other expeditions, both by land and water, to invade again the dominions of his catholic majesty, under the direction of ringleaders Jose Alvarez de Toledo, and Jose Manuel de Herrera, who had just arrived at that city, with the appointment (as he says) of minister to the U. States, from the self-styled Mexican congress, who had delivered to Toledo 1500 com-

missions in blank, from that body of insurgents, that he may confirm them on a like number of officers which he is recruiting in this territory of the union.

I omit mentioning to you other innumerable acts of this kind, which prove the publicity of these armaments, & the impunity with which they continue. I will confine myself to stating to you, that the most common practice of nations, and the authority of the best writers on public law, would give a right to the King, my master, to require of this government to deliver up these traitors, as incendiaries, enemies of all social order, and disturbers of the peace of his subjects; but as the object of my sovereign is not to avenge himself of this banditti, but to shield his subjects against their barbarity, I confine myself to asking of you to obtain of the President orders for the prosecution of the principal persons concerned in this sedition, that is to say: Jose Alvarez de Toledo; Anaya Ortiz; the self-styled minister, Manuel de Herrera; Doctor Robinson; Humbert; Majors Eurie and Preire, and their followers, that they may be punished with all the rigor which the laws prescribe in cases of this kind. That the troops which they have raised, may be disbanded and dispersed, and that the necessary measures be taken to prevent, in future, these evil spirits from having an opportunity of pursuing their designs, and attempting to compromise the good intelligence which subsists between our respective governments. The President cannot but have seen with sensibility, as well the total want of effect of his proclamation, of the lenient measures which he had adopted against these criminals, who boast of recognizing no law, subordination, or moral principle, as the protection and support which they have received and do receive from the authorities at New Orleans, contrary to his express orders.

His excellency, as he is encharged by this republic with watching over its security, and the observance of its treaties and laws, cannot but consider himself authorized to restrain the projects and hostile measures of a set of adventurers, who make war against a friendly power from the territory of this confederation, compromising its tranquility and high character, by availing himself of the means which the constitution, the laws, and his prudence offer to him for obliging these persons to abandon their designs, and to manifest to his catholic majesty the just indignation with which the United States view the hostile plans, and the sedition of that band of incendiaries.—I am certain that it cannot be concealed from the distinguished talents of the President and yourself, that the point which I treat is not one under the civil (or diplomatic) law, in which case my sovereign must have recourse to the ordinary tribunals; but that it is a manifest and flagrant violation of the most sacred laws which bind together nations mutually—perpetrated by the citizens, or residents of the union, of which the King, my master, gives information, with positive and notorious proofs, to the government under whose jurisdiction it has been executed, that they may give him competent satisfaction, with a knowledge of the act, by causing the delinquent to be punished as guilty of high treason against both governments.

The third and last point is reduced to this: that the President will be pleased to give the necessary orders to the collectors of the customs, not to admit into the ports of the U. States, vessels under the insurrectionary flag of Carthage, of the Mexican congress, Buenos Ayres, or of the other colonies which have revolted against the authority of the King, my master, nor those coming from them. That they should not permit them to land and sell in this country, the shameful proceeds of their piracy, or atrocities, & much less to equip themselves in these ports, as they do, for the purpose of going to sea, to destroy and to plunder the vessels which they may meet with under the Spanish flag. This tolerance, subversive of the most solemn stipulations in the treaties between Spain and the U. States, and diametrically opposite to the general principles of public security and good faith, and to the laws of nations, produce the most melancholy effects on the interests and the property of the subjects of his catholic majesty. Certain it is, that neither Carthage, nor any other place in the Spanish dominions in this hemisphere, which has revolted, can be in communication with any power friendly to Spain, since neither on its part, nor on that of any other government, has their independence been acknowledged; and it is, consequently, an offence against the dignity of the Spanish monarch, and against the sovereignty of the King, my master, to admit vessels from such places, manned and commanded by insurgents, and armed in the dominions of this confederation; particularly as they are all pirates, who do not respect any flag, are justly considered the disgrace of the seas, and are execrated by all nations.

The three preceding points are of such established equity and justice, that it would be offensive to the delicacy of this government to suppose, that it could delay, under any pretext, to determine on them, in the manner I have proposed, and which I have an express order to request, (solicitar,) in the name of the King, my master. The prompt interposition of the President, that his majesty may be gratified, would be a new testimony of his friendly disposition towards Spain, an evident proof that he is determined to put an end to the incalculable extortions and injuries which Spain has suffered, for the space of seven years, from the gang of adventurers who have assailed

her from the bosom of this republic; & means of fixing the frank and sincere system of good neighborhood which so much interests both states; and finally, a sure preliminary to the removal of all the difficulties which may present themselves in the negotiations, which ought to terminate all the pending discussions between the two governments, and to fix for ever between them a perpetual and solid friendship.

If, as I flatter myself, the President gives all the attention which is due to affairs of such transcendent importance, and yields to my solicitations, I can assure his excellency and yourself, that there will be nothing which the King, my master, will not be disposed to do, to satisfy this republic, which may be compatible with his dignity and with the interests of his subjects.

I renew to you the assurances of my particular respect, and of my constant desire to please you, & pray God to preserve your life many years.

(Signed)

LOUIS DE ONIS.

Washington, Dec. 30th, 1815.

Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Translation which accompanied a note of the 2d January 1816, from the Cavalier de Onis, to the Secretary of State.

SIR—Since the last note I had the honor to address you, under the date of the 30th of Dec. I have received positive information that the expedition which the Traitor Toledo was preparing in N. Orleans, against the dominions of the King, my master, has been suspended until the arrival at that city of 2 bodies of troops, one thousand men from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, commanded by two American citizens, that were to be united in 24 days to the army of the Insurgents. I abstain, sir, from offering to you any observations on a subject of such high importance, and so well established. I am well persuaded that his excellency the president will easily perceive, that if the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Georgia continue, as they do, allowing their citizens to commit hostilities against a friendly power, notwithstanding the orders he has issued for dispersing and disarming the gang of desperadoes, headed by Toledo, Humbert, Anaya, Bernardo Suterier, Istri, Dr. Robinson, majors Eurie and Preire, and their followers, the King, my master, will have reason to suspect that if those meetings are not authorized by the government, they are at least tolerated.

All the assurances I may give to my sovereign, of the friendly dispositions of his excellency the President, will not suffice, when compared with the evident proofs I had the honor to communicate to you in this and my former note, particularly when his majesty is well convinced of the resources and authority of the federal government, and the promptitude with which their orders are strictly observed in the whole union. I do not entertain any apprehension of the result of the expedition of these series. The European wars being his majesty will be able to attend to his powerful fleet at once the growth of the on; but the philanthropic sovereign, the humanity by distinguished, and which character of the Spanish among him to wish to re-establish as than by the seduced, rather by mild, the effected force of arms, which can't blood of beloved subjects. This cannot fail to be obtained as soon as the Mexican insurgents, and those of the internal provinces, cease to be furnished by the citizens of this Republic with arms, ammunition and troops.

I shall never have the vain presumption to offer you, or the wise magistrate who is at the head of this administration, any observations on the consequences that might result against the interests of this Republic by the independence of Spanish America. My wishes are only directed to equal you in moderation, and to re-establish, on the most firm and permanent basis, the relations between our governments. This sincere desire will, I hope, serve as an apology for me, while I take the liberty to present a hypothesis in this note.

I grant, for a moment, that all the Mexican empire erects itself into an independent state; that it adopts the wise constitution of this confederation; establishes a complete system of legislation; and, finally, that it enjoys all the blessings of liberty, in the same full extent as this Republic. It is beyond question that the climate of Mexico is more temperate than that of the U. States; the soil richer & more productive; the productions and fruits more abundant, rich, and of a superior quality; and that provisions, labour, wood, horses, clothing, &c. are, in consequence of the mildness and regularity of the climate, much cheaper than in this country. If this event should take place, do you not think, sir, as I do, that so many alluring prospects, and so many evident advantages, will deprive this Republic of the successive emigrations from Europe? and what is more, of a very considerable part of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of this confederation, who would carry with them to Mexico their flour and saw mills, machines, manufactures, their enterprising genius, in a word, their general instruction, and all the means that actually promote & vivify the commerce of these states?

I flatter myself that this event will not happen; but I am fully convinced, that the consequences of this hypothesis can be demonstrated almost with a mathematical certainty; and if the citizens of

The Legislature of this State adjourned on Tuesday last, after a session of about two months, in which 222 laws were enacted, an abstract of those of a public nature, or more immediately interesting to our readers, will be found in our preceding columns—the entire list would occupy more room than we could spare from that devoted to late foreign details and important documents.

GEN. SAMUEL SMITH, of Baltimore, has been elected member of Congress over Col. Little, by a majority of upwards of 14000 votes, to supply the vacancy of N. R. Moore, resigned.

Gen. ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER was elected on Saturday evening 27th ult. by the Legislature of this State, a Senator of the U. States for the ensuing six years, from the 4th of March last. The votes stood thus:

For R. G. Harper, (fed.) 45
For John T. Mason, (rep.) 45

Mr. Harper's majority 7

The following gentlemen are appointed Commissioners, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland.

H. H. Harwood, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; J. Leeds Kerr, Branch Bank at Easton; John Tyler, do. do. Frederick Town; R. I. H. Harwood, Farmers' Bank of Somerset; Worcester; John Ryder, Branch Bank at Salisbury; L. D. Teackle, Bank of Somerset; John Buchanan, Canoecheague Bank; James Sewell, Elkton Bank; Wm. Hughlett, Bank of Caroline; Mark Pringle, Havre de Grace Bank; Upton Bruce, Bank of Allegany; Fanny Tighman, Hagers Town Bank; John Gist, Bank of Westminster; Levin Gale, Port Deposit Bank.

The proceedings of the Committee of Ways and Means to repeal the duties on Domestic Manufactures, from and after the 18th day of April next, has received the sanction of the House of Representatives, and there is little doubt will be matured into a law. The proposition respecting the Direct Tax is yet under discussion.

The Senate was principally occupied yesterday on Executive business. The bill for continuing the double duties, &c. which has passed the House of Representatives, are yet before the financial committee of the Senate. Nat. Int.

Richmond, Jan. 29.
Higher yet!—We are assured, that a crop of Tobacco was lately sold in Lynchburgh for \$10 per hundred.

DIED, on Friday evening last, at his residence on Poplar Island, Talbot county, Mr. WILLIAM SEARS, at the advanced age of 63 years—a man highly respected living, who has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of Thomas Daffin, taken under a fieri facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until TUESDAY the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door, in Denton.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff of Caroline county.

Jan. 30 [Feb. 6] 3

SPORTSMEN ATTEND!

Will be started on Wednesday morning next, precisely at 9 o'clock, a remarkably fine RED FOX, which it is presumed, will afford a very fine chase. Gentlemen having packs of hounds will be good as to attend with them. Dinner will be provided for the Sportsmen at 2 o'clock.

RICHARD BARROW, Fountain Inn.

Feb. 6 1

100

Bushels of fresh and choice Lancaster

CLOVER SEED.

Will be received in a few days, by

HANDS & EDMONDSON.

Easton, Feb. 6

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They particularly invite those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be out of their power to let them remain unsettled.

A. WHITELEY, S. HOLMES.

February 1, 1816.

The Hardware Business

Will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand, opposite the Court House.

A. WHITELEY.

Feb. 6 3

TAKE NOTICE.

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting, and supposing it would be more agreeable to sell with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year, one used to a farm. Apply to

JAMES NICHOLSON.

Feb. 6

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

I hereby certify, that James Benny, of said county, brought before me, (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a grey Mare, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, shod before, racks and canters.

Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on this 30th day of January, 1816.

ROBERT SPEEDEN.

The owner is requested to pay charges, and take said mare away.

JAMES BENNY.

Feb. 6 3

Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, should reflect deeply on this subject, far from giving any aid to those vagabonds, greedy of the acquisition of gold, and regardless of the happiness of their country, they would unite themselves with the authorities of the King my master, to punish that gang of perfidious traitors that hide themselves in these states, with the criminal design of devastating their country. I hope, sir, you will have the goodness to overlook this digression, to which I have been carried by my warm desire of strengthening the most perfect friendship between the two nations, and to inform his excellency the President, that the orders I claim in his catholic majesty's name, directed to the trial and punishment of the ringleaders of those armies, and to the prohibition of exporting arms of any kind from this country to the provinces, against my sovereign's authority, are of the greatest importance, and are supported by the existing treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between Spain and the U. States, especially the 16th article.

I expect, sir, your answer to these important points, and I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

The Secretary of State to the Chevalier de Onis, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty.

Department of State, Jan. 19, 1816.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 30th Dec. and 2d Jan. and to submit them to the President.

You demand that your sovereign shall be put in possession of w. Florida; that certain persons, whom you have mentioned, shall be arrested and tried, on the charge of promoting insurrection in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the U. States to join in it; and, 3dly, that the flags of Carthage, the Mexican Congress, Buenos Ayres, and other revolted provinces, shall be excluded from the ports of the U. States.

On the re-establishment of the diplomatic relations between the U. States & Spain, it was hoped that your government would not have confined its attention to the objects in which Spain is alone interested, but have extended it to the injuries of which the U. States have so long and so justly complained, with a view to such reparation as it might now be able to make. The subjects are, in their nature, intimately connected. In some important circumstances, it is impossible to separate them, since the exposition of the wrongs of the U. States affords the proper answer, in those instances, to the complaints of Spain. It is my duty to bring these wrongs into view, that they may be duly considered and provided for, in case your government has, as I am bound to presume, invested you with adequate powers for the purpose.

At a period anterior to either of the circumstances mentioned in your letters, the U. States had suffered great injury by the unlawful seizure and condemnation of their vessels in the ports of Spain. A treaty, providing an indemnity for those spoils, was agreed to and signed by a minister duly authorized by each government, but its ratification, tho' negotiated and concluded in the presence of the Spanish government, was afterwards declined by it. At an anterior period, too, the deposit at New Orleans, stipulated by the treaty of 1795, was suppressed. As the U. States had done no injury to Spain, these acts, so hostile in their nature, and injurious in their effect, excited much surprise. It had been the uniform object of this government to make such arrangements with Spain, respecting the free navigation of the Mississippi, and the boundaries, as, securing to our citizens the full enjoyment of their rights, would place the peace & friendship of the two countries on a solid and durable basis. With this view it was sought to obtain of Spain, at a fair equivalent, the territory eastward of the Mississippi.

Overtures to this effect were made to the Spanish government, and rejected.—Being renewed, the minister of the U. States was informed that Spain had ceded Louisiana to France, to whom he was referred for the acquisition of such territory, in that quarter, as he might be instructed to make. On the last very important event, the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans, a special mission was instituted to France and Spain, the object of which was to avert, by amicable negotiation and arrangement, the calamities of war. Affairs had, more especially by this act of violence and hostility, reached a crisis, which precluded the idea of temporary palliatives.—A comprehensive and permanent arrangement had become indispensable, of which it was presumed the governments of France and Spain would be equally sensible. The cession of Louisiana by France to the U. States, was the immediate consequence of this mission, with such a description of its boundaries by the treaty, as, it was presumed, would leave no cause of controversy with Spain.

The mission had thus succeeded in a very important object, but there were others, of a similar character, which remained to be adjusted. The differences with Spain still existed, and to them was added, a circumstance of much interest proceeding from the acquisition of Louisiana, the unsettled boundaries of the province, which were now to be established with Spain. Under the influence of the same policy, the special mission was ordered soon afterwards to Madrid, to invite a negotiation for the arrangement of all these important concerns. Spain still held territory eastward of the Perdido, which by her cession of Louisiana,

and its transfer to the U. States, was separated from her other dominions, and lay, except on the side of the ocean, exclusively within our limits. The importance of this territory to Spain, in consequence of these events, in any view which might be taken of it, seemed to be much diminished; if not entirely lost, while in certain views, of which it was susceptible, it might prove highly injurious. There was danger that the continuance of a Spanish colony there, might produce jealousy and variance between the two nations.

On the other hand, the U. States had acquired territory westward of the Mississippi, adjoining the provinces of Spain, which it is supposed she might be desirous of obtaining. By mutual cessions of territory, in quarters most convenient to each other, and by forming an interval between their possessions, to remain vacant, the danger of collision might be avoided, and their good understanding more effectually preserved. By rendering justice likewise to the claims of the U. States, their citizens would be contented, and their government be enabled to control their conduct beyond their limits.—Here then seemed to be a fair ground for amicable compromise between the parties. An opportunity was presented for terminating every difference, and securing their future harmony, without loss or sacrifice by either. On the result of this mission I need not enlarge. I shall remark only that the friendly policy which produced it, was not reciprocated by your government; it was perhaps not felt—it was certainly disregarded. Every proposition of the American ministers, having these objects in view, was rejected, and none made in return by your government.

This conduct of your government, would have justified if it did not invite the most decisive measures on the part of the U. States. The refusal to make reparation for preceding injuries or to surrender any portion of the territory, in the possession of Spain, to which they considered their title indisputable, or to accept fair and liberal propositions for the accommodation of these differences, or to make a proposition of any kind for the purpose, left the U. States perfectly free to pursue such course as in their judgment, a just regard to the honor, rights and interests of the nation might dictate.—In the condition of Spain, there was nothing to excite apprehension of the consequences, whatever might be the course decided on.—Of this, the well known state of the peninsula, at the time, and since, and of the Spanish provinces in America, affords ample proof.

The friendly policy which the United States have since pursued, is the more conspicuous, from the consideration, that your government has inflexibly maintained the unjust and hostile attitude which it then assumed, and has even added new injuries and insults to those of which I have already complained. I refer, in this latter remark, to the breaches of the neutrality of Spain, which her government permitted, if it did not authorize, by British troops, and British agents, in Florida, and though that province, with the Creek and other Indian tribes, in the late war with Great Britain, to the great injury of the United States. It is under circumstances that you have made the demands above recited, to which I will now proceed to give a more particular reply.

You require that Spain shall be put into possession of West Florida, as an act of justice, before a discussion of the right of the parties to it is entered on.

It is known to your government, that the United States claim by cession, at a fair equivalent, the province of Louisiana, as it was held by France prior to the treaty of 1763, extending from the River Perdido, on the eastern side of the Mississippi, to the Bravo, or Grande, on the western. To the whole territory within those limits, the United States consider their right established by well known facts, and the fair interpretation of treaties. In a like spirit may the U. States demand the surrender of all territory above described, now in the occupancy of Spain; as a condition to the commencement of any negotiation for the adjustment of differences.

When we consider how long your government has maintained what is deemed an unjust possession; more especially, when we recollect that the injuries before received are still unredressed, and that others since have been rendered there can be, it is presumed, but one opinion, as to the great moderation of this government, in acquiescing in it. But why restore this province to Spain, if it is the intention of your government, to make the title to it, in connection with other differences, a subject of amiable negotiation and arrangement? May not such negotiation be entered into, as well while it is in the occupancy of the United States, as if it were in that of Spain?

You demand next, that Mr. Toledo and others whom you mention, charged with promoting revolt in the Spanish provinces, and exciting citizens of the United States to join in it, shall be arrested and tried—their troops disarmed and dispersed.

You intimate that troops are levying in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Georgia, for the invasion of the Spanish provinces, of whom one thousand are from Kentucky, and three hundred from Tennessee, but you do not state at what points these men are collected, or by whom commanded; and as to the forces said to be raised in Louisiana and Georgia, communication is still more indefinite.

The information recently obtained by this department, from persons of high consideration, is of a very different character. It is stated that no men are collected, nor is there any evidence of an attempt or design to collect any in Kentucky, Tennessee or Georgia, for the purpose stated; and that the force said to be assembled under Mr. Toledo is very inconsiderable, and composed principally of Spaniards and Frenchmen.

If any portion of it consists of citizens of the U. States, their conduct is unauthorized and illegal. This force is not within the settled parts of Louisiana, but in the wilderness, between the settlements of the U. States and Spain, beyond the actual operation of our laws. I have to request, that you will have the goodness to state, at what points in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Louisiana, any force is collected, the number in each instance, and by whom commanded. If such force is collected, or collecting, within the United States, for the purposes suggested, or other illegal purpose, it will be dispersed, and the parties prosecuted, according to law.

This government is under no obligation, nor has it the power, by any law or treaty, to surrender any inhabitants of Spain or the Spanish provinces, on the demand of the government of Spain, nor is any such inhabitant punishable by the laws of the United States for acts committed beyond their jurisdiction, the case of pirates alone excepted. This is a fundamental law of our system. It is not, however, confined to us. It is believed to be the law of all civilized nations, where not particularly varied by treaties.

In reply to your third demand, the exclusion of the flag of the revolting provinces, I have to observe, that in consequence of the unsettled state of many countries, and repeated changes of the ruling authority in each, there being, at the same time, several competitors, and each party bearing its appropriate flag, the President thought it proper, some time past, to give orders to the collectors not to make the flag of any vessel a criterion or condition of its admission into the ports of the United States. Having taken no part in the differences and convulsion which have disturbed these countries, it is consistent with the just principles, as it is with the interests of the United States, to receive the vessels of all countries into their ports, to whatever party belonging, and under whatever flag sailing, pirates excepted, requiring of them only the payment of the duties, and obedience to the laws while under their jurisdiction; without advert ing to the question whether they had committed any violation of the allegiance or laws obligatory on them in the countries to which they belonged, either in assuming such a flag, or in any other respect.

In the differences which have subsisted between Spain and her colonies, the U. States have observed all proper respect to their friendly relations with Spain. They took no measure to indemnify themselves for losses and injuries, none to guard against the occupancy of the Spanish territory by the British forces in the late war, or to occupy the territory to which the United States consider their title good, except in the instance of West Florida, and in that instance under circumstances which made their interposition as much an act of accommodation to the Spanish authority there, as of security to themselves.

They have also prohibited their citizens from taking any part in the war; and the inhabitants of the colonies, and other foreigners connected with them, from recruiting men in the U. States for that purpose. The proclamations which have been issued by the governors of some of the states and territories, at the instance of the president, and the proclamation lately issued by the president himself, are not unknown to your government. This conduct under such circumstances and at such a time, is of a character too marked to be mistaken by the impartial world.

What will be the final result of the civil war which prevails between Spain and the Spanish provinces in America, is beyond the reach of human foresight. It has already existed many years, and with various success, sometimes one party prevailing, and then the other. In some of the provinces, the success of the revolutionists appears to have given to their cause more stability than in others. All that your government had a right to claim of the United States, was, that they should not interfere in the contest, or promote, by any active service, the success of the revolution, admitting that they continued to overlook the injuries received from Spain, and remained at peace.

This right was common to the colonists. With equal justice might they claim, that we would not interfere to their disadvantage: that our ports should remain open to both parties, as they were before the commencement of the struggle; that our laws regulating commerce with foreign nations should not be changed to their injury. On these principles the United States have acted.

So much I have thought proper to state, respecting the relations existing between the United States and Spain. The restoration of the diplomatic intercourse between our governments forms an epoch which cannot fail to be important to both nations. If it does not produce a result favorable to their future friendship and good understanding, to your government will the failure be imputable. The United States have at all times been willing to settle their differences on just principles and conditions, and they still are.

Of this I informed you in my letter of the 5th of May, as I likewise did Mr. Cevallos, in a letter of the 17th of July. It will be very satisfactory to the president, to find that your government entertains now the same disposition, and has given you full power to conclude a treaty for these purposes.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, sir, your very obedient servant

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

The public have seen the documents respecting our affairs with Spain, and have no doubt formed their opinion of the merits of the demands so modestly urged by her Representative in this country. What turn this controversy may ultimately take we know not, but the general impression is, in private circles, that it will end, as it began, in smoke. However, no apprehension is felt for the result.

Meanwhile, we have rumors of every hue in respect to the movements on that part of our frontier which is contiguous with the Spanish provinces of Florida and Texas.

It has been some days strongly rumored, that Florida is ceded to G. Britain, and that she had actually taken possession of St. Augustine, or Pensacola, or both. Of the latter part of this rumor we have no confirmation, nor of the first part of it excepting that which arises from concurrent reports of the same tenor from various sources.

We again hear from the Spanish minister's letter, and rumors probably growing out of it, that the Envoy at New Or-

leans from the Spanish revolted provinces, and Toledo, with considerable means at their disposal, were engaged in exertions to gather together a force of Americans on the Western frontier, to aid the Revolutionary party. Of this, nothing is certain but the fact of the two persons referred to being in that country. If they are engaged in levying troops in our territory, their enterprise is conducted with so much privacy, that it does not appear to have been known at N. Orleans, where they then were, at the last accounts. Letters have reached this city as late as the 1st inst. which make no mention of such movements.

There was yet another rumor abroad yesterday, how well founded, we know not, of some enterprise having been set on foot by the Republican agents in East Florida, with a view to wresting it from the Spanish King.

Those are the rumors of the day, and we have embodied them, without intending to vouch for their substantiation, or even to trace their origin.

Nat. Incl.

ABSTRACT LIST OF LAWS.

Passed at December Session, 1815.

An act annulling the marriage of John Turner and Ann O. Turner, of Talbot county.

An act to authorize the sale of the real estate of Perry E. Noel, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased.

An act for the relief of Wm. H. De Courcy, of Queen Ann's county.

An act to incorporate the Steam Company of Princess Anne.

An act to repeal all such parts of acts of assembly as require a license for retailing strong beer and cider.

An act supplementary to an act to provide for the settlement of claims arising from the past or future employment of the militia of this state.

An act to incorporate the Somerset Manufacturing Company.

An act to authorize the President and Directors of the Choptank Bridge Company to contract with the Levy Court of Caroline county, for the passage of citizens of said County, over said Bridge, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An additional supplement to an act, entitled an act to erect a town in Queen Ann's county.

An act to ratify and protect the title of The Third Haven Monthly Meeting of Friends, commonly called Quakers, in Talbot county, in and to the lots of land on which their several meeting houses stand, & to incorporate certain members of their society, as a body politic for their benefit.

An act relative to the administration of justice.

A further supplement to the act, entitled an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts.

An act declaring the continuation and extension of the charters of the several banks therein mentioned.

An act to establish a bank and incorporate a company, under the title of the Consolidated Bank of Maryland.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to admit persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath to serve as jurors.

An act to secure the printing of the laws and votes and proceedings, and to require the faithful performance thereof by the printer to the state.

An act to pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government, for the year one thousand eight hundred & sixteen.

An act to pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act for the regulation and improvement of Denton, in Caroline county.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate certain persons in every christian church or congregation in this state.

A committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania have made a circumstantial report on the situation of \$ of the banks of that State. From it we collect the following statement of the amount of specie on hand, bills in circulation, and deposits of each.

Bank of	Specie.	Bills out.	Deposits.
Philadelphia	223,078	664,420	812,308
or & Me's	218,632	501,750	1,006,507
Pennsylvania	389,532	1,305,813	1,735,894
	831,242	2,471,938	3,554,707

Eastern paper.

A FLOURISHING COMMERCE.
Mr. DALLAS, the Secretary of the Treasury, has transmitted a letter to Congress, stating that, during the three last quarters of the year 1815, the duties accruing to the U. States, from merchandise imported, amounted to the enormous sum of \$28,000,000—twenty eight millions of dollars!

The citizens of New York are taking measures to connect the Great Western Lakes with the tide waters of the Hudson, by means of a canal.

Phil. Journal.

Another of Bonaparte's Generals has escaped the bloody proscriptions of the Legitimate—Marshal Grouchy is now in Baltimore.

LOST

On Saturday last, a Red Morocco Book (supposed to be lost on the road between Hillsborough and Easton) containing a twenty dollar note on the Bank of Somerset, a three dollar note on the Bank of Caroline, and a three dollar note (the Bank not recollected) and some small bills, about one dollar in amount.—Also a note of hand for sixty dollars, dated 4th March, 1815, on Mr. Daniel Dukes; and a variety of other papers.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded, on leaving the Pocket Book and contents with Mr. T. P. Smith, Easton, or Mr. David Casson, Hillsborough.

WILLIAM DIET.

Near Hillsboro, Feb. 6

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester County, situate near the waters of Nantuxet, near Crutcher's Ferry. These Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards; and the soil is equal to the neighbouring lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.
Dorchester County, Sept. 12

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester County, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nantuxet river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nantuxet is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.
Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE,

My FARM in Caroline County, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Sylvester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Tripp.
Easton, November 28

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 retail store.

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to

James Stoakes.
Easton Point, Dec. 12

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors, in his line of business, as an *EX-KEEPER*, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same; and also begs of those that are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, with money or their notes, as he has to keep his creditors in a good humor.

Richard Barrow.
Easton January 2, 1816

N. B. He will take in payment any kind of Country produce, but promises

R. B.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's County, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Valentine Browne*, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all those indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or Mr. Samuel Chaplin, Centerville, who is authorized to receive the same.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1816.

ANN CALVERT, adm'r
of Valentine Browne, dec.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline County, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims. And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del. Nov. 7

NOTICE.

RECEIVED
Nov. 30, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. Dallas,
Secretary of the Treasury

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known, and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

December 6

Navy Commissioners' Office,

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, cannonades and cannon locks
Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs 1-8th of 21 ozs 1-8th of 26 ozs 1-4th of 28 ozs 1-4th of 32 ozs and 1-8th of 34 ozs
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs.
Iron Kettle
Hemp, American
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—lager pipe, hoghead and gang cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets
Flannel and wildore for cartridges
Ligament Vite and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.
Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

Proposals to furnish
for the use of the Navy, made by _____
in consequence of 18th January, 1816.

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Board of Navy Commissioners

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 30 9

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT,

Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and aided by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufacture—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles,
Peter Harriss.

Easton, Nov. 7

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wool's London blue and black Cloths,

Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin

Cords, of superior quality and colours.

Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres

Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities.

Fashionable Waistcoating.

Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours.

White and black 4 4 Crape.

Black Florentine, plain and figured.

Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

ALL of which they offer low for Cash.

Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN

THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies.

He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdock.

Easton, Jan. 3

Navy Commissioners' Office,

Washington, January 4, 1816.

The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the Russian or English canvass. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the U. States, and must

1. Be twenty inches wide.
2. Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.
3. Must weigh as much, per square yard, as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.
5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and
6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the salvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office, on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words, "Proposal for a supply of canvas." Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners, for, acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a larger supply of canvas, annually, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Nor for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

Jno. Rodgers,

President of the Board.

The several Printers employed to publish the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 16 5

NOTICE.

On the applications of BENTON BRAZIER, LEVIN BRAZIER, and JOHN HALL, of Worcester County, by their humble petitions to the Judges of Worcester County court, at November term 1815, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that they have resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding their application; and being brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester County, upon several excoits against their respective bodies, and Trustees being appointed to each of them, preceding their said applications to the said court. It was thereupon ordered and directed that the bodies of the said Benton Brazier, Levin Brazier, and John Hall be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and it was further ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benton Brazier and Levin Brazier give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and at the St. Martins tavern; and that the said John Hall also give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the said papers printed in Easton, and setting up a like copy of this order at the court house door, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill.—Nov. 18, 1815.

Per order—

JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.

Jan. 30 4

NOTICE.

On application of EVANS HUDSON, of Worcester County, in writing to me in the recess of Worcester County court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland within two years next preceding his said application—and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county upon an execution against his body—I do therefore hereby order and direct that the body of the said Evans Hudson be discharged from imprisonment; and that he appear before the judges of Worcester County court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and I do further order and direct that the said Evans Hudson give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and causing a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and also a like copy to be set up at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, at least three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next.

Given under my hand this first day of January, 1816.

JAMES B. ROBINS,

Ass. Judge 4th Jnd. District.

True copy, Test—

JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.

Jan. 30 4

A STRAY.

During the night on which fell our late great snow, a young brute STEER, unaccompanied off, since when the owner has not been able to get any intelligence of him. Any particular marks about him are not recollected, except that he has lost a part of his tail, which was torn off whilst breasting him to the yoke, last summer.—Any intelligence of such Steer will be thankfully received at this office.

Easton, Jan. 23

NOTICE.

The creditors of JOHN STURGIS, of Worcester County, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the application of the said John Sturgis to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, 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—having complied with the directions of the said act, and a Trustee having been appointed, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the Judges of Worcester County court, at Snow Hill, the first Saturday in May term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Sturgis should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Given under my hand this 19th of December, 1815.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

True copy. Test—

JOHN C. HANDY, CLK.

Jan. 30 4

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, 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 & 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 Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner 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 May term of Queen Ann's County, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, to appear before the said county court, at ten 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 Nicholas Arner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

Nov. 21 3m

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot County, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 24th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impudent when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings.—Shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waist coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot County, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot County and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester County, as GEORGE carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this State, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the State, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caroline County, Md.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, in Talbot County, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Mary Annals Seth, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue nankeen jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm Joseph H. Nicholson, Jun'r Esq. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. If taken in Talbot County, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid.—If out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Susan Seth, guardian to Mary Annals Seth, a minor.

June 13

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

To be rented for the ensuing year.

The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Brownell.

Also, the FARM, in Turkey Neck, in Caroline County, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

John L. Kerr.

October 17.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, Talbot County, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CESAR.

ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome and well made, and has a scar over his left eye. He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and fur hat.

CESAR is a shade lighter than Allen; is about 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is homely—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheek-bones are remarkably high. CESAR's clothing was the same as Allen's, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.

It is supposed that they have made for the State of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot County and brought home, we will give a reward of \$50; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.

Ennalls Martin, jun.

Susan Seth.

Aug. 22

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

For apprehending a negro man slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton. The said negro man ran away from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighborhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his carriage house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally puts on, when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips; and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one who secures him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State.

John L. Bozman.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot County, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn.—It is possible he may have changed them; as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catrup.

August 13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a negro woman named MARY. She is about 25 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts.—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, on a skin of a burn or scald—as a small scar on her face, the side of her nose, which she scratched with a pin.—A large nose with big nostrils.—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross banded cotton petticoat and jacket, a copers colored petticoat and jacket, one dark red petticoat & jacket, one white do. one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair black slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's County, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook, T'ghman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia.—Mary

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

THOMAS PERRY SMITH,
(Printer of the Laws of the Union.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citi-
zens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that
there will be a MILITARY BALL held in his
Long Room, on the 22d February next, in me-
mory of the illustrious Washington.

RICHARD BARROW.

Col. WM. B. SMYTH,
MAJ. D. MARTIN,
MAJ. J. CALDWELL,
DOCT. J. YOUNG,
W. G. TILGHMAN, Esq.
A. HANDS, Esq.

Jan. 23

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday
the 15th of February next, if fair, if not, the first
day following, at the late residence of John
Gregory, dec'd, the personal estate of the
deceased (except his negroes) consisting of house
hold and kitchen furniture, farming utensils,
horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, corn blades,
several tons of timothy hay, and about 100 bush-
els of oats.

A credit of nine months will be given on all
sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving bond
with approved security, bearing interest from the
date, for all sums of five and under six dollars, the
cash will be required on delivery of the property.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and atten-
dance given by

JAMES CHAMBERS,
ALICE GREGORY,
admits of J. Gregory, dec.

Jan. 30

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his dwelling Plantati-
on, situate on the lands of John G. Thomas, Charles
Gibson and John Sen, on the road leading from
the Three Bridges Branch to the Chapel, and
only one and a half miles from Wye River.
This farm contains about three hundred acres of
land, well adapted to the growth of wheat and
corn, two-thirds of which being of a stiff loam,
with a very large branch, that is susceptible of
making a valuable meadow at little expense—a
sufficiency of timber, (mostly white oak,) and
wood to supply it. On the premises are a good
dwelling house, smoke house, corn house, gra-
nary and barn, with a small orchard. A further
description of this farm is deemed unnecessary,
as persons wishing to purchase are invited to
view the premises.

If the above farm is not sold at private sale be-
fore Thursday the 15th of February next, it will
be sold at public sale, if fair, if not, the next fair day
after, at public sale on the premises, on terms
which will then be made known, and attendance
given by

Henry Thomas.

Jan. 16

NOTICE.

The sale of the Lands of the late ELIZABETH
Lambert, which was advertised to have taken
place on the 18th of January inst. is postponed
to THURSDAY the 15th of February, at 11
o'clock. Those wishing to purchase will please
to attend.

SAMUEL TENANT,
JAMES SMITH,
JOSEPH FARLAND,
RICHARD HARRINGTON,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,

Jan. 30

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of Thomas Duffin, late
of Kent under a fieri facias at the suit of the State of
Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of
John Graydon, which was to have taken place
this day, is postponed until TUESDAY the 20th
day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the
Court House door, in Denon.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff
of Caroline county

Jan. 30

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major
James Bruff, deceased.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale
before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres,
situated about three miles and a half from Centreville.
This Land is well adapted to the growth
of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality
to any in the neighborhood, and has an ex-
cellent portion of wood and timber, with a con-
siderable quantity of meadow ground, which, by
attention, may be made very valuable. On the
premises are, a two story frame dwelling house,
and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—
there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit,
with a variety of other fruit trees. This property
being convenient to mill and market, renders
it worthy the attention of persons wishing to pur-
chase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the prop-
erty of Col. Philip Calhoun, any person wish-
ing to view the same, will please to call on him,
who will show them at any time, or on the sub-
scriber, living in Centreville. The terms of pay-
ment will be two thirds of the purchase money
down on the day of sale, and the residue in six
monthly installments—when an instalment will be
paid.

Jan. 12

Margaret Bruff.

LETTER
From the Secretary of the Treasury to the
Chairman of the Committee of Ways
and Means, containing an Estimate of
the whole amount of the duties on mer-
chandise imported, which accrued in
the year 1815.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 20, 1816.

SIR,
I have received your note, request-
ing a statement of the whole amount of
duties on merchandise imported, which
accrued in 1815. The portion of the
duties on merchandise imported, for
which no bonds are given, is probably
not more than one per cent. of the whole
amount, and cannot, without difficulty, be
distinguished from that portion for which
bonds are given. It is so small that I
have not thought it necessary to make
any separate estimate of it, and shall,
therefore, give in answer to your note
an estimate of the whole amount of duties
on merchandise imported, which accrued
in the year 1815.

The estimate contained in the annual
report was made in the month of Novem-
ber, before returns for any part of the
fourth quarter of the year, except from
the smallest and most considerable dis-
tricts, had been received, and before the
large importations of that quarter were
known at the treasury to have taken place.
At the present moment the returns from
the larger districts, for the third quarter
of the year, are not complete, and for the
fourth quarter of the year are still more
deficient. The great pressure of busi-
ness in the custom houses has, doubtless,
occasioned this unusual delay. The con-
sequence is, that it is only for the first and
second quarters of the year 1815, that a
correct statement can be given. For the
third quarter an estimate can be given
nearly correct; but for the fourth quar-
ter it can be formed only by comparison
with the preceding, the returns of bonds
taken being deficient from some of the
most considerable districts for the whole
quarter, and from nearly all the most con-
siderable districts for the two last months
of the quarter.

After making this explanation, I have
merchandise imported during the first
quarter of the year 1815, amounted to
\$862,846 27

And during the second
quarter of the same year
to 10,434,275 56
From the returns received,
it is believed that the
duties for the 3d quarter of
the year will somewhat ex-
ceed those for the second.
They are, therefore, esti-
mated at 10,700,000

The returns
for the 4th quar-
ter are so imper-
fect as to afford
little or no
means of esti-
mating the total
amount. It
is known gener-
ally that the im-
portations in the
month of Nov.
were large, and
that in the
months of Oct.
and Dec. they
were less con-
siderable. It is
supposed that
for the whole
quarter the duties
will equal those
of the 3d
quarter, say 10,700,000

Estimated amount of du-
ties on merchandise im-
ported during the whole
year, 32,697,120 83

The tonnage duties, light
money, and duties on pas-
sengers and clearances a-
mounted, during the 1st &
2d quarters of the year
1815, to 251,136 99

During the 3d and 4th
quarters, as fewer foreign
vessels were employed
in our commerce, these
branches will be propor-
tionably less productive and
are estimated at 300,000

551,136 99

Gross proceeds of the
customs, as estimated for
the year 1815, 33,248,257 82

The drawbacks, boun-
ties, allowances and ex-
penses of collection, are to
be deducted from this sum
in order to ascertain the
net amount which will be
receivable into the Treas-
ury.

The debentures for
drawbacks issued during
the 1st quarter of the year
1815, amounted to 76,974 41

And during the second

quarter of that year, to
\$23,086 39
During that period the
re-exportations were very
small, compared with those
which took place during
the third and fourth quar-
ters.

As the markets, being
glutted with foreign mer-
chandise, the quantity sent
abroad for better prices
would naturally increase.
It is believed that the
drawback on the portions
thus re-exported, during
the third and fourth quar-
ters of 1815, will amount
to 3,300,000

The bounties and allow-
ances actually payable
during the year 1815, will
be small, probably not ex-
ceeding 100,000

The expenses of collec-
tion will be augmented by
the cost of several new
revenue cutters, to replace
those lost during the war.
The whole amount may be
estimated at 900,000

4,390,360 80

And will leave for the
net amount of the reve-
nue of customs, accruing
in the year 1815, the sum
of 28,348,897 02

This exceeds the sum stated in the
annual report, by an amount of \$3,248,
897 02; an excess produced by the ex-
traordinary importations during the fourth
quarter of the year, beyond what had
been anticipated; and in relation to which
it may not be improper to remark, that
as those importations have surcharged
the market with many articles, a propor-
tionate diminution in the importation of
those articles, and consequently of the
duties upon such importations during the
ensuing year may be expected.

It ought also to be observed, that this
excess will be wholly absorbed by the
the money received into the Treasury
during the year 1816; and, indeed, will
be insufficient to meet the whole of that
deficit. But it will relieve the Treasury
from the necessity of borrowing money
or of leaving Treasury Notes already
issued in circulation, for making good
that deficit to an extent equal to the sum
of \$3,348,397 02, above stated.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

Hon. WM. LOWMEY,

Chairman of the Committee
of Ways and Means.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Letter from Marshal MONCEY, to Louis
XVIII, on his refusal to sit on the
Court Martial for the trial of Marshal
Ney.

SIRE—Will your majesty permit me
to raise my feeble voice to you? Will
it be permitted to one who has never de-
viated from the path of honor, to call the
attention of his sovereign to the danger
that menaces his person & his kingdom? Yes, sire, nothing less than the imminent
dangers of the state, would allow me to
express myself to you with the frankness
which you ought to expect from all your
faithful subjects, and especially from all
your marshals—from those who dared to
uplift their voice, on the most difficult
occasions, when the absolute will and
blind ambition of a master were every-
thing, and the counsels of wisdom and
prudence were nothing.

I believed, that after my letter of yester-
day to the minister of war, he would
have judged sufficient the reasons which
I gave for refusing to sit in a court mar-
tial where I could not preside.—I find
myself mistaken, as he has transmitted
me a positive order from your majesty on
this subject.

Placed in the cruel dilemma of offend-
ing your majesty, or of disobeying the
dictate of my conscience, it becomes my
duty to explain myself to your majes-
ty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether
Marshal Ney is guilty or innocent.—Your
justice and the equity of his judges will
answer it to posterity, which weighs in
the same balance kings and their sub-
jects. But the subject on which I can-
not be silent, and on which I must speak
distinctly to your majesty, is the critical
position into which you are rushing.—
Alas! has not enough of French blood
been shed? Are not our misfortunes
sufficiently great? The humiliation of
France is it not pushed to the last ex-
treme? And when it is necessary to re-
store confidence, to soothe repentments,
to calm the passions, is it then, you,
required to sign new proscriptions? O
sire! if those who direct your council
had only in view your good, they would
tell you that never did the scaffold shed
so many children, as they then believe that death

is terrible for those who have so often
braved it? Is it the allies who require
of France ***** But, sire, is
there no danger for your person & your
august dynasty from them? They
entered the country as your allies, and
what title do they merit from the people
of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the Cap-
ital?

They have demanded the price of their
friendship; they have required securi-
ties from those they came to deliver;
they have required the inhabitants of the
countries they occupy to deliver up their
arms; and in two thirds of the kingdom
there remains not even a single fowling
piece.—They have required that the
French army should be disbanded; and
there remains not a single man at his
colors; not a single piece of cannon is
harnessed.—They have demanded the
delivery of our fortresses, and if some of
them still hold out, it is because their
commandants cannot believe your ma-
jesty has ordered their surrender.—So
much condescension ought surely to have
softened their passions.—But, no! they
wish to render your majesty odious to
your subjects; they wish to guard
against every possible danger by striking
off the heads of those soldiers & states-
men whose names cannot bear without
being reminded of their own humiliati-
on.

Let then a French general be allowed
to say in the face of Europe, that if our
armies have overrun the neighbouring
countries, they purchased their con-
quests with their valor and blood. Let
your majesty consider—will the allies
ever forgive their conquerors? It is their
shame and humiliation they wish to ef-
face, and not to strengthen your throne,
which is more shaken by their outrages
than established by their vengeance.—
But when you have given up every thing,
what can you refuse? If the fate of Po-
land is to be ours, what means of resis-
tance have you left? Your armies?—you
have none! Your fortresses?—they are
in the hands of the allies! Your mar-
shals, your generals, your statesmen?—
their heads will have fallen! Will you
then resort to the people—to that people
so much humiliated, so much despised?—
Let it those who formed your councils?—
The recollection of the month of March,
1815, must show your majesty what you
have to expect from their zeal and at-
tachment. There remains then no other
resource than a reliance upon the gen-
erosity of your allies and our enemies.—
Have you men forgotten that in order to
gratify the man who occupied your
throne, they refused you, one after an-
other, an asylum in their dominions? So
completely had they recognized his legiti-
macy, that in their treaties with him,
they never thought of stipulating even
an indemnity for you.

Did not England herself negotiate
with him? Would she not again have
treated with him at Prague, had his pre-
tensions been less extravagant? Did not
the people of London drag the carriage
of his minister, when you were not even
permitted to appear at court?—Was
your restoration thought of when they
negotiated at Chateaux? Had it not been
for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux,
and the loyalty manifested by the people
of that city, a treaty would have been
signed with Napoleon. Still more re-
cently, at the Congress of Vienna, was
your majesty's minister able to obtain a
guarantee for the integrity of our terri-
tory?—Oh sire, with the man of Elba
many have had correspondencies and in-
telligence in France; but who were they
that went to seek for him? who told the
English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has
the admiral who was entrusted with the
superintendence of the Island been pro-
secuted? Had not the king of Prussia
80,000 men near our frontiers who might
have marched upon Paris and reached it
before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian
cannon daily placed in battery before
your palace, and pointed against your re-
sidence? And yet you can rely on the
generosity of your allies!—And yet un-
der such circumstances you require me
to take my seat in a tribunal where I
shall perhaps figure in my turn, not as a
judge, but as a prisoner at the bar!

Did I not lead the French army in
1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even
now the poignards of those who struck
Bruno, and ****, and so many others,
glitter before my eyes, and shall I in my
own person sanction a judicial murder?
Ah, no! while there remains to my un-
happy country only a shadow of exist-
ence, shall I associate my name with that
of her oppressors? No, sire! you your-
self cannot but approve my resolution.
What! shall 25 years of glorious labors
be sullied in a single day? Shall my
locks, bleached under the helmet, be
only proofs of my shame?—No, sire! I
shall not be said that the elder of the
marshals of France contributed to the
humiliation of his country. My life, my
fortune, all that I possess, on enjoy, is at
the service of my king and country; but
my honor is exclusively my own, and
no human power can ravish it from me.
If my name is to be the only heritage
left to my children, at least let it not be
disgraced!

Permit me to ask your majesty where
were the accusers of Marshal Ney, when
he was on the field of battle? Did they
follow his steps and accuse him during
twenty-five years of perils and labors?
And if Russia and the allies cannot
pardon the conqueror of the Mos-
wa, can France forget the valiant
hero of the Berezina? Sire, in the
unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney
saved the remnant of the army; in that
army I had relations and friends, and sol-
diers (who are the children of their chiefs)
who had served under me; and shall I
doom him to death, who saved the lives
of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many
parents are indebted for their children,
so many wives for their husbands?—
No, sire! if I cannot save my country
and my own life, I will at least save my
honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that
I have lived too long, since I have sur-
vived the glory of my country. Reflect,
sire! this is perhaps the last time that
truth will reach your throne; it is both
dangerous and unwise to push the brave
to despair.

Where is there, I will not say the mar-
shal, but the man of honor, who is not
compelled to regret not having sought
death on the fatal field of Waterloo?
and perhaps if the unfortunate Ney had
done there what he had often done before,
he would not have been this day driven
before a court martial, and that you de-
mand his death would have been seeking
his protection. Excuse, sire, the frank-
ness of an old marshal, who has always
kept clear of intrigues, has known only
his country and his profession; he be-
lieves that the same voice which was raised
against the invasion of Spain and the
war with Russia, might also speak the
language of truth to the best of kings, the
father of his subjects. If frankness is a
virtue, it is not, I am conscious, the most
profitable of the virtues, since, although
I am the eldest of the marshals, I am also
the poorest.

I will not disguise the dangers in which
the step I have taken may involve me, the
disgrace it may draw down upon me
from the vengeance of courtiers; but if
I have been fortunate enough to enlight-
en your majesty as to your true inter-
ests, I shall consider myself as but too
happy, whatever may be the consequences,
and if in descending to the tomb I
may say with one of your ancestors—
All is lost, except honor—I shall die con-
tented.

MONCEY, Duc de Cambronne.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE EDITORS.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton.

It would seem from
representations in the newspapers, that I
am acting a prominent part in the discus-
sions concerning the ensuing Presiden-
tial election. I am extremely reluctant
to present myself before the public in
such an affair; but it has become un-
avoidable. It is not strange that a ques-
tion so interesting to the nation, as the
election of Chief Magistrate, should, at
this time, be the topic of conversation
and enquiry. I, however, have no in-
stance introduced the subject; nor have
I been disposed to take an active part in
any controversy respecting it. It is true,
that from the period of my arrival at this
place, I have been frequently consulted
in reference to the pretensions of par-
ticular individuals for the Presidency, by
citizens, who, from the relations sub-
sisting between us, had a right to confer
with me freely on any political subject.
In consequence of repeated enquiries
from them, whether Mr. Crawford was
to be considered among the competitors,
accompanied with the desire that his
views should be ascertained, I communicat-
ed to him what had passed. He re-
plied, without reserve, that he did not
consider himself among the number of
those from whom the selection ought to
be made, and that he was unwilling to
be held up as a competitor for the of-
fice.

I have performed no other part than
to communicate this declaration (which
I was obliged to do) to the gentlemen
by whom I was consulted.

WM. W. BIBB.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1816.

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber owns a large tract of his Lands
lying in Dorchester county, situate near the wa-
ters of Nanamoc, near Crutcher's Ferry.—
These Lands are settled in four farms, two of
which contain 100 acres each, and two 200 each.
On one of the 100 acre farms there is every
necessary building, including a good dwelling, all
in good order, the residence of the subscriber,
and the others have tenantable and comfortable
improvements. On all the farms are good orch-
ards, and the soil is equal to the neighboring
lands, and to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed
would view the premises, and further descrip-
tion deemed unnecessary, as they will be seen, and
explained by the subscriber, who will make the terms
known, and the purchaser or purchasers can
have the privilege of seeing where this land and
possessions lie, beginning at the year

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, Sept. 12

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Dec. 9.

A private letter mentions, that the British regiments returning from France will take the route of Havre-de-Grace. But the guards are still in Paris, remaining there, it is supposed, in consequence of a request made to the duke of Wellington by the duke de Richelieu. The duke of Wellington gave a splendid ball on the 1st inst. in celebration of the peace.

It is mentioned in a private letter from Paris, that Mr. Forbin had laid on the table of the chamber of deputies, a notice of a motion for the recall and trial of Bonaparte.

The Dutch letters say, the departure of the Prince of Orange for St. Petersburg has given rise to much interesting speculation on the future union of Russian interests with those of the Netherlands, and the consequent decline of British influence in the latter quarter.

An article from Turin gives a most distressing account of an attack made by the Tunisian pirates at St. Antiocho. It reflects additional disgrace upon the maritime powers of Europe, for suffering with impunity these lawless violations of the common rights of society.

The court of Portugal persists in remaining at Brazil, and refuses to return to Europe. That court lately received a courier from Madrid with dispatches, the contents of which had not transpired; but it is supposed that Spain requests the Prince Regent to declare war against the independents; and that Ferdinand VII. has asked one of the daughters of the Prince in marriage.

The French prisoners at Dartmoor will leave that depot as soon as transports can be procured to take them home.

The discussions between our government and Ferdinand of Spain, which had grown pretty warm, are now become more conciliatory; but the persecution of the Patriots has not decreased. Three millions of dollars have arrived at Cadiz from Lima; in addition to this supply, Ferdinand is about to impose a contribution of five millions sterling on all classes of people of Old Spain, excepting the clergy.

December 16.

The Prince Regent has approved the appointment of Mr. T. Ashmun, as Consul General for the United States in London.

Paris, Dec. 10.

The following are some further particulars respecting the last moments of Marshal Ney. When the judgment was announced to him, he said, "it would have been more military to have said, you are to die the death." At the execution he endeavored to protest against the inequality of the sentence, & appealed to God and posterity. The officer commanding the veterans, attempting to give the word, appeared struck dumb. L'Espresso (the commander of the military division) then said, "officer, if you cannot command, I will," the latter remaining silent. The Marshal himself said, "soldiers, do your duty," upon which the platoon ordered for the purpose, fired at random; only five out of sixteen balls fired struck the marshal, who fell upon his knees and died instantly.

The officer recovering himself, said, "there is still a platoon, let them shoot me also." The officer is put under arrest. Marshal Ney was buried at the cemetery of La Chaise. Madame Ney was accompanied to the Tuilleries by her four children and sister; she remained at the salon de la Paix some time before the due de Duras came to inform her that she could not be received by the king, and leading her down the grand staircase, acquainted her with the mournful execution; she fainted, and was with difficulty removed to her carriage, amidst the cries of her children, and the lamentations of the spectators of this distressing scene. She had several times endeavored to see the dutchess d'Angoulême, near to whose person she had been brought up when a child; the dutchess, however, as well as the princess, constantly refused to see her.

Madame Augine, Madame Ney's mother, was in the service of Marie Antoinette; her grief at whose death was so severe, that in a moment of distraction she threw herself out of a window, and died upon the spot.

MARSHAL NEY.

The fate of Ney is one more proof of the inconsistency of mankind. The legitimate we were taught to believe all perfection. "The long agony was over," and Napoleon sung hosannas to the glory of the Bourbons! But what are the Bourbons but a race of bloody miscreants, or contemptible slaves, or both? While one blood is yet smoking on the earth, that of NEY, the gallant and accomplished warrior and statesman, is poured out to mingle with it, and to cry with it to Heaven for vengeance on their common murders; yet such are the cowardly and bloody monsters who have made the world ring with their whining, hypocritical complaints against the excesses of Jacobinism, and the despotism of Bonaparte! Such are the vile blood-thirsty wretches, whose elevation to the throne, of which they are totally unworthy, was hailed by our federal editors as a joyful epoch in the annals of mankind. When those Tiberians in human shape—Robespierre and Marat—were sending hordes of victims daily to the guillotine, they had some plea in the law of self-defence, since they knew perfectly well that they must

either take the heads of their rivals, or lose their own. But the bloody Bourbons have no such plea—they are not in the volcano of a revolution—but firmly seated on the throne—and instead of consigning brave men, whose greatest crime is that of having served their country faithfully, to the scaffold, they might, if deemed politically expedient, banish them to the United States, or to any other portion of the globe which would afford them an asylum. Americans, whenever you hear any one of your countrymen applauding the magnanimity of the "legitimate," and rejoicing that the "long agony is over," set him down for a traitor to your constitution and liberties. Let no such man be trusted.

The bloody deeds of Bonaparte are already out-stripped in atrocity and infamy by the pusillanimous Bourbons—but Bonaparte, as well as Robespierre, had a reason for his rigor, which the Bourbons have not for theirs. He had gigantic plans to accomplish, all tending to the glory of his country, if not the good of Europe. The tyrant's plea of necessity at least belonged to him, or rather the magnitude of his designs, and the obstacles he had to encounter, readily predisposed his mind to believe in the necessity of rigorous example; still the murder of the Duke D'Enghien will forever stain his memory. But where do we look for the great designs, or exalted views of the Bourbons. Like paupers, they have accepted the boon of royal favor from invaders; and so far they have wielded the sceptre in the spirit with which they received it. The British cabinet have evidently dictated the murders of Labo-doyne and Ney, and the cowardly, cruel Bourbons (for cruelty and cowardice are inseparable companions) have cringingly submitted to the mandate of a government which has visited every quarter of the globe with deeds of murder and rapine, from the "deep damnation" of which whole ages of contrition and repentance cannot redeem it.

Albany Register.

JAMES MADISON.

We have seen Mr. Madison, throughout his public life, pursue one undeviating course of policy, uniformly calculated to advance the honor and prosperity of our country. We have seen his opponents, in examining his conduct, pass from abuse to adulation, from adulation to calumny, from calumny to praise. We shall leave others to decide where the inconsistency lies. Before Mr. Madison was made President, he was called the enemy of commerce—Such was the language of Fisher Ames and his admirers. After Mr. Madison took the chair of state, and accepted of Mr. Erskine's arrangement, he was called the "Friend of Commerce," a genuine federalist. He was toasted at Alexandria by the leading federalists, and eulogized in their papers for the ground which he had taken, and the disapprobation which he had shewn to Mr. Jefferson's policy. England persistently disavowed the arrangement of her ministry, and for this deed of British treachery, Mr. Madison was denounced as a democrat, the enemy of commerce, the tool of Jefferson and Bonaparte. He was forced to declare war against England to maintain our national existence. The English language was tortured to brand him with epithets. The opposition called him an usurper, a tyrant, a weak, wicked and pusillanimous juggler. Even he was threatened with a halter on the floor of Congress. Mr. Madison conducted the war to a glorious issue, made a treaty of peace, and has since made a treaty of commerce with England; and now, forsooth, when he recommends suitable measures to secure the advantages gained by the war, he is again a disciple to the doctrines of the federal party, and even praised by the federal gazettes down to the New York Evening Post.

The measures recommended to Congress by Mr. Madison, are declared to be sound and wise by the Boston papers and by federal editors, as far as we have seen throughout the country. And what are the measures proposed to Congress by Mr. Madison which are so highly recommended? An earnest attention to the gradual increase of our Navy; additional Fortifications; the sedulous cultivation of our manufactures; and an exclusion of British Seamen from our service, stand among the cardinal points embraced by the President's message. We cannot hear forbear suggesting a reflection which inevitably results from the nature of the subject under our consideration. If it is sound policy to increase and cherish our Navy in a time of peace; if it is now politic to erect fortifications upon our frontiers; if it is now expedient to exclude British Seamen, why was it not equally so during the late war? Why can we turn to the journals of Congress, and see distinguished Federalists voting against resolutions to increase the Navy, and opposing appropriations and loans to erect fortifications, and execute other measures of self-defence? Why was Mr. Wright's law concerning seamen, which tended towards the exclusion of foreign seamen, now so highly applauded—why was this law opposed? With regard to manufactures, the administration have never had but one policy. The measures pertaining to them, have always been designed for their encouragement. Sound and rational policy dictates such a course. It is by extending extraordinary encouragement to domestic manufactures, that England, that Holland, that Flanders, France and other countries, have been enabled to extend commerce, and display their opulence and grandeur. Yet it is a notorious fact,

that, during the whole period of our commercial restrictions, the opposition to government have viewed our manufactures not only with feelings of coolness and an eye of indifference, but even with sentiments of disapprobation. Yet the message of Mr. Madison is a proof that he has renounced his former principles, and become a convert to good old federal principles!

We have not made these remarks to awaken party feelings.—We care not what the opposition call Mr. Madison, if they will support the measures which he recommends. We care not what they call themselves, if they will turn and uphold the pillars of government; if they will perpetuate the existence of our republican institutions, and strengthen the chain of the Union.

National Standard.

U. STATES CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 2.

THE REVENUE.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means.

A bill making appropriations for the Ordnance Department, (for ordnance stores, fortifications, &c.) was taken up, and the blank therein, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, after some opposition from Messrs. Wright, and King of Mass. was filled up with the sum of \$1,650,224 dollars.

The resolution reported by the committee of ways and means, and Mr. Hardin's motion to amend the same, respecting the direct tax, next occupied the attention of the committee of the whole; when

Mr. Johnson of Ky. in a speech of about an hour, delivered his sentiments on the various topics which had been introduced into the debate by preceding speakers, and particularly on our military affairs.

Mr. Lowndes then addressed the committee, in defence of the report under consideration, and in reply to the objections urged against it in the course of the debate.

The question was then taken on Mr. Hardin's motion, so to amend the resolution as to declare it expedient to repeal the direct tax, and decided in the negative—

For the amendment 69

Against it 88

At the request of Mr. Hardin, the resolution was then laid on the table; and the committee took up the bill to repeal the duties on certain domestic manufactures, which, having been gone through, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The House took up successively, the bill making appropriations for the ordnance department, agreeing to the amendment made therein by the committee of the whole; and the bill to repeal the duties on certain domestic manufactures. The latter bill was so amended, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, as to make the repeal take effect from the passage of the act, instead of the 18th of April next. Both bills were ordered to a third reading.

And the House adjourned.

Saturday, February 3.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Commodore Rogers, soliciting the interference of Congress in a suit between John Donnell and himself, for the loss of a schooner and her cargo, which loss is alleged to have taken place because she was stopped and examined by a squadron of ships commanded by the Commodore during the late war.

The Speaker laid before the House the annual report upon patents from the department of state.

The engrossed bill to repeal the duties on domestic manufactures, was read a third and passed.

THE REVENUE.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the committee of ways and means, respecting the revenue; and after a short time spent therein, the committee rose.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the proposition to reduce the annual direct tax to three millions. The amendment (agreed to on suggestion of Mr. Clay, in the committee of the whole) to limit the tax to one year, so as to bring the question annually before the house—was concurred in by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For the amendment, 109

Against it, 16

Mr. Hardin then renewed the motion, which he had made without success in the committee of the whole, to amend the resolution so as to declare it expedient to repeal immediately the direct tax, and thereon demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Desha spoke a few words to correct a misapprehension of the reporter, from not being able to hear Mr. D. distinctly on a former day, when the motion was made to reduce the direct tax. He was desirous to reduce the direct tax, and to make it annual, but not to abolish it at present.

Mr. Ross also rose for a similar purpose. He was now understood to say, that he would not object to a direct tax, if necessary to defray the reasonable expenses of the government; but believing it might be dispensed with without detriment to the public interest, he should vote for its repeal.

Mr. Stanford spoke at considerable length against the direct tax, and all the other internal taxes, as unnecessary, if a correct policy were pursued; and pointedly commended the course adopted of late years by the majority in the government, &c.

Mr. Burnside followed on the opposite side of the question; defended the direct tax as necessary, and replied to the reasons advanced against it.

Mr. Kee again supported the motion at some length, and urged the propriety of repealing the direct tax.

Mr. Wright followed on the same side, and warmly opposed the continuation of the direct tax.

Mr. Gaston explained, in a short speech his motives for differing from many of his colleagues and friends, in opposing the motion, and for his lending his support to the continuation of the tax in question; to whom

Mr. Randolph replied, and reiterated his reasons in support of the motion; not that he condemned the direct tax, when necessary, because he believed it of all the most equitable; but at this time he was utterly adverse to it.

After a few words against the motion from Mr. Woodward, and an ineffectual effort of Mr. Hardin, to procure an adjournment, with the view of submitting on Monday some propositions which, if agreed to, would obviate the necessity of the direct tax.

The question was taken on the motion to repeal the tax entirely, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Herbert	Randolph
Atherton	Hulbert	Reed
Baer	Hungerford	Rice
Barbour	Jackson	Ruggles
Baylies	Jewett	Sharn
Blount	Kent	Shelley
Boss	King, Mas.	Smith, Va.
Bradbury	King, N. C.	Stanford
Breckenridge	Langford	Stearns
Brigham	Law	Strong
Brown	Lewis	Sturges
Brvan	Love	Taggart
Cady	Lovett	Tallmage
Cannon	Lyon	Tate
Champion	Mason	Taul
Cillev	McKoy	Thomas
Clark, N. Y.	McKee	Vose
Cooper	Mills	Ward, Mas.
Culpepper	Moore, N. Y.	Ward, N. Y.
Davenport	Mosely	Wheaton
Goldsbrough	Noyes	Wilcox
Hale	Parris	Williams
Hardin	Pikyn	Wright
Hawes	Powell	Yancey—73
Heister		
Henderson		

NAYS.

Messrs.	Goodwyn	Piper
Alexander	Griffin	Pleasant
Baker	Gravesnor	Reynolds
Bassett	Hahn	Roane
Bennett	Hall	Robertson
Betts	Hammond	Root
Birdsall	Huger	Ross
Birdseye	Ingham	Sergeant
Brooks	Jewins, N. Y.	Smith, Pa.
Burwell	Johnson, Ky.	Smith, Pa.
Caldwell	Kerr, Va.	Southern
Calhoun	Lowndes	Taylor, N. Y.
Chapman	Lumpkin	Telfair
Clark, Ky	Lyle	Throop
Clendenen	Macay	Tucker
Clopton	Mayrant	Wallace
Comstock	McLean, Ky.	Ward, N. J.
Crawford	McLean, Ohio	Wendover
Creighton	Middleton	Whiteside
Cuthbert	Milnor	Wilde
Darlington	Nelson, Mas.	Wilkin
Desha	Nelson, Va.	Willoughby
Forney	Newton	Thos. Wilson
Gaston	Ormsby	Wm. Wilson
Glasgow	Pickens	Woodward
Gold	Pickering	Yates—81

Mr. Pickens then made a motion to amend the resolution for continuing a direct tax of three millions, or as to reduce the direct tax from three to two millions; but, before the question was taken,

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 6.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill for organizing the general staff, and making further provision for the organization of the army of the U. States; which was twice read.

The House, on motion of Mr. King, resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by him yesterday. He then withdrew his motion, and in lieu thereof laid on the table, for future consideration, the following:

Resolved, That the Committee of Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding from the ports of the U. States, or of increasing the duties on all foreign vessels owned in, coming from, bound to, or touching at any possessions, of any nation of Europe in the West Indies, and in the continent of America, from which the vessels of the U. States are excluded, & of prohibiting or of increasing the duties on the importation in foreign vessels of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of such possessions.

This motion lies on the table. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by the order of the House, adopted yesterday at the suggestion of Mr. Randolph.

The bill from the Senate concerning the convention of commerce with Great Britain, as yesterday amended in this house, was read a third time and passed.

THE REVENUE.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposition of the committee of Ways and Means to continue the Direct Tax of three millions another year.

Mr. Pickens' motion to reconsider the vote on the question of repealing said tax being under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Sergeant, spoke at length against this motion, and Messrs. Stearns, Atherton, Randolph and Pickens in favor of it—

debate turning on the merits of the proposed direct tax, on general principles, at the present conjuncture of our affairs. Mr. Tucker spoke briefly in explanation.

The question on the motion to reconsider, essentially the question to repeal the tax altogether, was decided as follows:

For the re-consideration 68

Against it 87

The resolution to continue the Direct Tax of three millions for one year, was then agreed to and referred to the financial committee to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Huger submitted a proposition to appoint a new committee, on the subject of public ex. expenditures; which lies on the table one day of course.

The House then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to consider the next proposition of the committee of Ways & Means, viz: that which proposes the continuance of certain duties on distillation—when, on motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. who considered this question too important to be decided without discussion, the committee rose, reported progress; and

The House adjourned.

Wednesday, February 7.

Mr. Pleasant, from the naval committee, reported amendments to the bill from the Senate, authorizing the appointment of Admirals, the object of which are to create one Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals, instead of one Admiral and two Vice Admirals—a mere change of denomination. The bill & amendments were referred to a committee of the whole.

THE WEST INDIA TRADE.

The House, on motion of Mr. King, of Mass. resumed the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by him yesterday:

Resolved, That the committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding from the ports of the U. States, or of increasing the duties on, all foreign vessels owned in, coming from, bound to, or touching at, any of the possessions of any nation of Europe in the West Indies and on the continent of America, from which the vessels of the U. States are excluded; and of prohibiting, or of increasing the duties on the importation in foreign vessels of any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of such possessions.

Mr. Bradbury moved to amend the resolution of Mr. King, by striking out the words "excluding from the ports of the U. States foreign vessels," so as to confine the enquiry to the expediency of increasing the tonnage duty, &c. only.

This motion was opposed by Mr. King, of Mass. on the grounds he took on original proposition of the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Md. also opposed the proposed amendments.

The amendments was negatived without a division, and the resolution was then agreed to.

THE REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject of the report of the committee of Ways and Means on the Revenue.

The following resolution, reported by the committee, being under consideration on:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the U. States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed on the 21st of December, 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 24th sections thereof, from and after the first day of April next, and from the same day to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to amend the same so as to read as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, entitled "an act laying a duty on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed the 24th of December, 1813; also the act, entitled "an act laying a duty on spirits distilled within the United States," passed on the 21st of December, 1814, and that in lieu thereof, an act be passed laying a duty of — cents on each gallon of spirits distilled within the United States from the material of fruit, and of — cents on each gallon distilled from the material of grain.

In support of this motion, Mr. Williams and Mr. Yancey made speeches of some length; and against it, Mr. Ingham and Mr. Burnside. Mr. Hardin preferred the amendment to the original proposition, though desiring a different modification.

Mr. Williams' motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Yancey successively moved two amendments (having nearly the same object as that of Mr. Williams) which were negatived, by a majority of 20 or 30 votes.

A motion was then made to strike out of the original resolution the words one hundred, and in lieu thereof to insert "fifty" so as to reduce one half the proposed addition to the capacity-tax.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Bassett from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of Com. John Rogers of the Navy, respecting

The following correspondence is made public for the information of the subscribers to the PLATE presented to the widow of the late Captain LAWRENCE, with a request that the different newspapers of the city will give it one insertion.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 9, 1816.

Madam,
The death of your late gallant and amiable husband, Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, has devolved upon us the honor of presenting to you, in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia, two elegant pieces of PLATE, of the manufacture of Mr. Chaudron, intended to commemorate the capture (during the recent contest with Great Britain) of the sloop of war Peacock, by the American sloop Hornet, under Captain Lawrence's command.

You will receive them, Madam, as a respectful evidence of the high sense entertained of his skill and bravery on that occasion, which was rendered yet more conspicuous, by his humane and successful exertions, in rescuing the vanquished foe, from an untimely and watery grave.

We have the honor to be, Madam, with great respect, your most obedient servants.

GEO. HARRISON, Committee.
DANL. WM. COXE, Committee.
James Lawrence.

(COPY)
NEW YORK, 18th JAN. 1816.

Gentlemen,
Your letter, accompanying two elegant pieces of Plate, intended to commemorate the capture of the sloop of war Peacock, by the American sloop Hornet, under Captain Lawrence's command, has been received.

From the enlightened citizens of Philadelphia, celebrated for their patriotism, this testimony of respect for the services of my lamented husband, is peculiarly grateful—and as the applause of his fellow citizens was the most acceptable reward he could, whilst living, receive, it is to me the greatest consolation, which my widowed heart is capable of enjoying, that his memory is thought worthy of being cherished with esteem by those for whose rights he offered up his life.

Accept, I pray you, gentlemen, for yourselves, & be pleased to communicate to those in whose behalf you act, my sincere thanks and respectful consideration.

Your obedient,
JULIA LAWRENCE.

George Harrison and
Danl. Wm. Coxe, Esq's.
Committee in behalf of the citizens of Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, JAN. 19.

LAUNCH.
At 11 o'clock yesterday, the Steam Boat ENTERPRISE, intended for the navigation of the Savannah River, was launched from Wallace's wharf—hectore was truly gratifying to the many spectators who witnessed it. To the spirited exertion of Mr. Samuel Howard, this city is indebted for the acquisition of steam navigation, which bids fair to be highly important.

From the Boston Palladium, of Jan. 25.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
Petitions for the separation of Maine, continue to be presented almost daily. The friends of the measure are making a very great effort. It is uncertain when the committee to whom the petitions are referred, will make a report.

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nantuxet river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nantuxet is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

Cambridge, June 6
James Steele.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

aug. 28

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley, Executors.

Philadelphia, Dec. 27.

BANK OF CAROLINE.

JANUARY 23d, 1816.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENTUM upon the capital Stock of this Institution, actually paid in, for the half year to end the 31st instant, and payable to the Stockholders by their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in February.

By order—
THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.

Jan. 30 3

DISSOLUTION.

The Co-partnership between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They particularly invite those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be out of their power to let them remain unsettled.

A. WHITELEY,
S. HOLMES.

February 1, 1816.

The Hardware Business

Will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand, opposite the Court House.

A. WHITELEY.

Feb. 6 3

100

Bushels of fresh and choice Lancaster

CLOVER SEED,

Will be received in a few days, by

HANDS & EDMONDSON.

Easton, Feb. 6

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wood's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cords, of superior quality and colours. Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres. Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities. Fashionable Waistcoating. Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours, White and black 4 4 Crape, Black Florentine, plain and figured, Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jacobins, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

All of which they offer low for Cash.

Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making,

In all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

January 23

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of

Frazier & Sawyer,

Intend carrying on the House Carpenters' and Joiners' Business, in the town of Easton; and from their knowledge and determination to pay strict attention to the demands of the public, they solicit a share of patronage.

JOSEPH FRAZIER,
JOHN SAWYER.

Jan. 28 4

LOST

On Saturday last, a Red Morocco Book (supposed to be lost on the road between Hillsborough and Easton) containing a twenty dollar note on the Bank of Somerset, a three dollar note on the Bank of Caroline, and a three dollar note (the Bank not recollecting) and some small bills, about one dollar in amount—Also a note of hand for sixty dollars, dated 4th March, 1815, on Mr. Daniel Dukes; and a variety of other papers.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded, on leaving the Pocket Book and contents with Mr. T. P. Smith, Easton, or Mr. David Casson, Hillsborough.

WILLIAM DIETT.

Near Hillsboro', Feb. 6

NOTICE.

On application of EVANS HUDSON, of Worcester county, in writing to me in the recess of Worcester county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland within two years next preceding his said application—and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county upon an execution against his body—I do therefore hereby order and direct that the body of the said Evans Hudson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and I do further order and direct that the said Evans Hudson give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and causing a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and also a like copy to be set up at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, at least three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next.

Given under my hand this first day of January, 1816.

JAMES B. ROBINS,

Ass. Judge of the District.

True copy. Test—
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

Jan. 6 4

Navy Commissioners' Office.

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz:

Cannon, cannonades and cannon locks—Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead—Saltpetre, sulphur—Cannon and priming powder—Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes—Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs. 1-8th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 25 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs.

Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted—Lead in pigs and sheets—Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs. Iron—Kettle—Hemp, American—Twine—whipping, sewing and seine—Iron for shipping—Staves—leger pipe, hoghead and gang cask—Bunting—Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers, shirts and jackets—Flannel and wildbore for cartridges—Lignum Vita and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston—Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish _____ for the use of the Navy, made by _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract; and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons proposed to be their sureties, and evidences of their competency—On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon

JOHN RODGERS,

President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 30 9

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Ina Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

The several Printers, employed to publish the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 16 5

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

To be rented for the ensuing year.

The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Brownwell.

Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

October 17.

NOTICE.

On the applications of BENTON BRAZIER, LEVIN BRAZIER, and JOHN HALL, of Worcester county, by their humble petitions to the Judges of Worcester county court, at November term 1815, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that they have resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding their applications; and being brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon several executions against their respective bodies, and Trustees being appointed to each of them, preceding their said applications to the said court: It was thereupon ordered and directed that the bodies of the said Benton Brazier, Levin Brazier, and John Hall be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they appear before the said county court on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and it was further ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benton Brazier and Levin Brazier give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and at the St. Martins tavern—and that the said John Hall also give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the said papers printed in Easton, and setting up a like copy of this order at the court house door, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill.

Nov. 15, 1815.

Per order—
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

Jan. 30 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a copious colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat and jacket, one white do. one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair lined slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Anne's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tighman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and delivers her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

John Seth.

Head of Wyg. dec. 20

my 30

Daniel Wilson.

Oct. 21

Richard Sherwood.

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Navy Commissioners' Office.

Washington, January 4, 1816.

The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the Russian or English canvas. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the U. States, and must

1. Be twenty inches wide.
2. Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains.

3. Must weigh as much per square yard, as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs.
4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds.

5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and
6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the selvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office, on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words, "Proposal for a supply of canvas." Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners, for acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvas, and will use it for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern, or company for a larger supply of canvas, annually, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Not for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts of No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

John Rodgers,

President of the Board.

The several Printers, employed to publish the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

Jan. 16 5

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

To be rented for the ensuing year.

The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Brownwell.

Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

October 17.

NOTICE.

On the applications of BENTON BRAZIER, LEVIN BRAZIER, and JOHN HALL, of Worcester county, by their humble petitions to the Judges of Worcester county court, at November term 1815, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that they have resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding their applications; and being brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon several executions against their respective bodies, and Trustees being appointed to each of them, preceding their said applications to the said court: It was thereupon ordered and directed that the bodies of the said Benton Brazier, Levin Brazier, and John Hall be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they appear before the said county court on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and it was further ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benton Brazier and Levin Brazier give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and at the St. Martins tavern—and that the said John Hall also give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the said papers printed in Easton, and setting up a like copy of this order at the court house door, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill.

Nov. 15, 1815.

Per order—
JOHN C. HANDY, Clerk.

Jan. 30 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a copious colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat and jacket, one white do. one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair lined slippers. She is an excellent house woman.

Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Anne's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tighman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centerville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and delivers her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

John Seth.

Head of Wyg. dec. 20

my 30

Daniel Wilson.

Oct. 21

Richard Sherwood.

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

Oct. 21

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

I hereby certify, that James Deane, of said county, brought before me, as a Just. (residing on his enclosure) a grey Mare, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, shod before, back and canters.

Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on the 20th day of January, 1816.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

The owner is requested to pay charges, and take said mare away.

JAMES BENNY.

Feb. 6 3

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To WIT.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of Nicholas Arner, of Queen Anne'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, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner having given the data by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security in his personal appearance at the next May term of Queen Anne's county, to answer such allegations as



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of Thomas Daffin, late of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor, of John Grayson, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until TUESDAY the 20th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House door, in Denton.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff of Caroline county.

Jan. 30 [Feb. 6] 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of the County Court, to me directed—Will be offered at public sale, at the Court House door in Denton, on MONDAY the fourth day of March next, a tract of Land containing two hundred and seventy acres—Also a Lot of ground in Denton, with a dwelling house, store house and granary thereon; taken as the property of Joseph Annon, to satisfy the claim of Philemon Plummer, and will be sold for cash. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by—

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff of Caroline county.

Feb. 13 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on the 4th day of March next, at Wm. Plim's tavern in Cam Bridge, Chester county, at 3 o'clock in the evening, all the right of James Leecombe (of James) to part of a tract of Land called Beaver Neck—taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Pitt, use of Thomas Pitt, against the said James Leecombe, and sold for cash only.

Also—To be sold on the 4th day of March next, at Crotcher's Ferry in said county, at 2 o'clock in the evening, all the right of Charles Stenton, deceased, to the Estate hereafter mentioned: part of a tract called Partnership, part of a tract called Brothely Kindness, part of a tract called Stenton's Purchase, and part of a tract called Harper's Requisition—taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed, at the suit of John H. Stenton, assignee of Wm. Gold, against Thomas Stenton, Sarah Gold, James Brinsford and Polly his wife, and Betsey Stenton, heirs at law of Charles Stenton deceased, and sold for cash only.

THOS. BARNETT, Sh'ff.

Feb. 13 3

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Bruff, deceased,

Wm. he sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next (it not sold at private sale before), a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centreville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighbourhood, and has an excellent portion of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are, a two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Fildeman, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will show them at any time; or on the subscriber, living in Centreville. The terms of payment will be two thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given.

Margaret Bruff.

Jan. 16 12

MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that there will be a MILITARY BALL held in his Ball Room, on the 22d February next, in memory of the illustrious Washington.

RICHARD BARROW.

Col. Wm. B. SMYTH,
Maj. D. MARTIN,
Maj. J. CALDWELL,
Doct. J. YOUNG,
W. C. TILGHMAN, Esq.
A. HANDS, Esq.

Jan. 23 5

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors.

Whitehaven, Del. Nov. 7

FOR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person calling a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family. For terms apply to—

James Stokes.

Easton Point, Feb. 13

LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the Assembly:

In meeting the Legislature for the first time since the termination of the war with G. Britain, allow me to congratulate you on that event; and on the negotiation of an honorable, and I trust, a permanent peace. Sensible of its blessings, we ought to ascribe its attainment to the direction of that Providence under whose auspices we have been protected through the perils and embarrassments of war.

It is with the proudest sensations, we can recur to the character and incidents of the late war, to the unwearying valour and firmness which marked the progress of our arms thro' every vicissitude of peril and discomfiture, which courted every exposure and braved every danger; and which, in its termination, has, in an eminent degree, contributed as well to strengthen our confidence in the efficacy and stability of our political institutions, as to elevate our national character abroad.

It had been matter of much speculation, whether our government, in its organization, was well calculated for a state of war; and it had been apprehended, that, wanting the consolidated energies of a monarchy, its powers would act without concentration and of course, without effect. The late glorious contest has, however, established the fallacy of the objection, and the perfection of its system. It has been presented with some triumph to the world, the refutation of an opinion which denied to republics a capacity to resist the assaults of exterior hostility; and it has practically shown that a free nation, not only desitute of the system, the science and experience which give perfection to military operations, but deprived even of the signal benefits resulting from unanimity, has been able to resist with success the most desperate efforts of an enemy entered to war, and possessing all the advantages of veteran force and experienced generals.

In becoming a belligerent, the government of the U. States consulted alone the respect she owed herself, and assumed an attitude demanded by her wrongs, her honor, and a regard to her permanent prosperity, which made war necessary to the accomplishment of a peace which should again restore, upon an equitable basis, the long disturbed relations of amity and commerce. But among the events growing out of the late war, we cannot too much appreciate the elevation of the American character, & the pleasing contrast with periods anterior to its declaration. Remote from the collisions of Europe, her political influence in the scale of nations was scarcely felt; but the spirit with which she resisted the novel and unauthorized pretensions of disguised hostility, the firmness with which she maintained a sanguinary and perilous contest, & the moderation she has shown after the causes of the war had, by subsequent events, been essentially removed, in the arrangement of a peace, emanating principally from her valor and resources, have given her a rank in the convention of nations, which cannot fail effectually to guarantee the continuance of her pacific relations. Amidst these considerations, let not those who have achieved these great objects, under the most adverse fortunes, be forgotten.—Let them not retire at once the objects of the respect and ingratitude of their country. I cannot but cherish the hope, that their sacrifices and their sufferings will early command the attention of the National Legislature.

The decision with which the subsequent war with Algiers has been conducted, has given a new proof as well of the wisdom and firmness of those to whom the public functions of government have been entrusted, as of the necessity of that description of maritime defence so peculiarly adapted to the commercial character of our country. In the speedy accomplishment of peace with Algiers, is to be found another instance of the high courage and conduct which on every occasion have distinguished the gallant commander and his brave associates.

In estimating the blessings of peace we cannot be too strongly reminded of the necessity of preparing for every vicissitude. Our growing commercial character, the jealousies excited by our free form of government, the recent brilliant achievements of the Army & Navy, our improvements both in the arts of peace and war; and our enterprize and resolution, render this country an object of inquietude and apprehension to those nations whose commercial pursuits and influence must unavoidably come in collision with those of the U. States. I cannot, therefore, too strongly enforce on those who are selected as the guardians of the public safety, the indispensable necessity of providing against future and contingent danger, the means of prompt and vigorous resistance. To say that the general government is alone intrusted by the constitution with the power & means

of providing for general defence, is to deny the application of those ordinary precautions which self-respect and self-defence impose on each State. With it we participate equally in the responsibility of guarding and defending our territory, and with hers we ought to unite our efforts for a general defence.

I cannot pass over this occasion without again calling the attention of the Legislature to the propriety of a new organization of the militia, a power competent from its resources to fulfil the high destination of being the bulwark of the State. Recent events have confirmed the opinion by practical illustration; when under competent commanders, the militia have been led through privation, fatigue, and peril, to the accomplishment of many of the most important military operations. On former occasions, some of the defects of the existing militia laws have been presented to the Legislature, and endeavors have been made to show that they are incompetent to the objects contemplated, and in time of war operate unequally. I cannot forbear remarking, that no period can be better adapted to a revision of our military code, than during the present tranquil state of the country. Our exposure to attack, and the difficulty of commanding our resources when assailed, present strong inducements for a co-operation with the U. States in giving form and effect to that system of defence, which, in the opinions of the framers of the constitution, was calculated for most of the emergencies of the nation.

The difficulties and expenses which attended the transportation of public stores, to frontier posts, during the late war, have demonstrated the necessity of a legislative intervention to encourage the establishment of good roads from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, & to Lakes Erie, Ontario, and Champlain: And on this subject, allow me to remark, that neither the convenience of turnpike companies, nor the security of the public from imposition, is promoted by conferring upon the Executive the power of appointing Commissioners to lay out roads. Inspectors to examine them, or of issuing licenses to erect gates. This power would be more advantageously reposed in the first Judges of counties, or in some other responsible and accessible officers, with the right to appeal from their decision.

It will rest with the Legislature, whether the prospect of connecting the waters of the Hudson with those of the Western Lakes and of Champlain, is not sufficiently important to demand the appropriation of some part of the revenues of the State to its accomplishment, without imposing too great a burthen upon our constituents. The first route being an object common with the States of the West, we may rely on their zealous co-operation in any judicious plan that can perfect the water communication in that direction. As it relates to the connecting the waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Champlain, we may with equal confidence, count on the spirited exertions of the patriotic & enterprising State of Vermont.

Among the objects that will necessarily invite the attention of the Legislature, the situation of the manufacturing interests of the country ought not to be disregarded. The early effort they made to render their country independent of foreign supplies, not a little facilitated the operations of the late war. A neglect by government of their interests cannot but restrain, in the event of future hostilities, the direction that patriotism and enterprize would otherwise give to a great proportion of the capital of the country. It is a proposition too plain to require any observation to enforce it, that no nation can be really and substantially independent, which relies on any other for its essential supplies of clothing.—The maintenance of our manufactures is in my view of deep interest to the present and future prosperity of our country, and I confidently recommend them to your patronage and protection.

In the course of the last year, two persons convicted of arson, have been pardoned, on the condition of submitting to imprisonment in the state prison for life at hard labor. As the constitution invests the executive with the power of remitting sentences, for all crimes except treason and murder; and, as the laws authorize insertion of conditions in the pardons to be granted, I can entertain no doubt of the propriety or expediency, in some cases of commutating the punishment of death for perpetual imprisonment, by conditional pardons. This subject may, however require some legislative provision, in relation to the powers and duties of the Inspectors and keepers of the State prison. The Judges of the Supreme Court equally with myself, regret that the crowded state of the present prison, has of late made it indispensably necessary to extend the list of recommendations for pardons, to a greater number than would otherwise have been deemed proper. They therefore suggest, in which I most respectfully concur, that the prison be enlarged, or that a new establishment be

erected in the northern or western part of the state, which will have for one of its important effects, the reduction of a portion of the present heavy expences incident to the transportation of convicts from remote counties of the state.

The evidence and documents on which I have resorted for the consideration of the Legislature, the sentence of Thomas Burck, lately convicted of murder in New York, will accompany a special communication.

Your superior wisdom, gentlemen, will suggest the variety of other subjects, which ought to receive the attention of the Legislature. I have only therefore, to add, that in the discharge of the important trust confided to us, to inculcate on our citizens the magnanimous sentiment, that in peace they should become the friends of those to whom they were enemies in war, to divest ourselves of that spirit of party which has heretofore jeopardized the best interests of the country, and which, if persisted in, may ultimately involve us in those deplorable scenes, by which modern Europe has been convulsed and almost desolated; are duties of the highest obligation. In every object connected with these duties, or which may respect the honor or welfare of this state, you may be assured of the utmost support on my part.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, Feb. 2d, 1816.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Messrs. Editors,

It is often said, and the truth has been verified, that New England has little or no influence in the National Councils, and the reasons are obvious; such have been the general policy of the several States east of the Hudson, under federal Governors, particularly for the last four years, that almost every measure adopted by them was intended to divide and distract the deliberations of Congress; to render all their measures unavailing in support of a just and righteous war, thereby to create a popular irritation against the government, with a view to bring about a revolution, or sever the Union. However, by the favour of Heaven, the enlightened views of the republicans, and their adherence to the principles of our ancestors, the counsel of Amielphel has been turned into foolishness, and a manum virum by the instrument he had prepared for Mordecai.

Our nation is exalted, and exhibits herself triumphant over foreign and domestic foes. But, to keep this dignified stand, her statesmen and patriots must be just in design, systematic in operation, and united in effort upon all great national questions.

To restore the equilibrium, and to give the New-England States, now powerful, populous and enterprising, their just weight in the political scale, the remedy must be commensurate with the disease.—First, then, as the prophecies of the federalists of the Boston stamp have not turned out true in relation to the commencement, progress and termination of the late war, nor of the subsequent successful events which have so remarkably followed each other in rapid succession.—That all this has been effected by the Providence of God under the republican administration: the inference is irresistible, that the republicans have more political wisdom, firmness, piety and integrity, (since they have succeeded against the prayers of the Cossack priesthood and all their host of retainers) than their opponents.

Therefore, lay the axe at the root of the tree. In every State put the power in the hands of Americans, who have no foreign partialities for English intrigues and injustice, nor for French despotism; but who think highly of their own government, the best on earth. Choose men for electors of President & Vice President, Senators and Representatives to Congress, possessing corresponding sentiments; then, & not until then, can you feel your weight or assert your rights.

I indulge in the anticipation of this state of things, and that it will soon take place.—Vermont, the residence of the Green Mountain Boys, has set this glorious example; she is completely resuscitated.

New Hampshire will, without the shadow of a doubt, follow her noble and patriotic course, and Massachusetts, yes, Massachusetts, will rise in the majesty of her strength to defend and maintain the true Washingtonian principles, all the whinnies of the Boston aristocrats and the Hartford conventionists to the contrary notwithstanding. Connecticut and Rhode Island will not remain idle spectators of this state of things.

This once effected, New England will see whether she is not to be consulted in the selection of a candidate for the office of President.—She has a favorite son, whose claims she means to assert at the proper time: at the coming election these considerations are waved to promote the election of JAMES MONROE.

to the Presidency, whose claims for that office, by the services of a long life devoted to the interest of his country, and in particular for the part he acted during the late war, are considered paramount to all others.

This determination, to promote the election of Mr. MONROE, has been unanimously adopted by the republicans of both branches of the Legislature, with others from every part of the State assembled at Boston last week, and it gives us pleasure to be assured that by letters from New-Hampshire, the same opinion and determination pervades that State.

Now if New-England, comprehending one and an half million of people, scattered over five independent States, at this time having but three republican Senators and as many Representatives, can have little or no voice in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency—being regenerated next year and having the choice of Electors, it will remain to be seen, whether the Eastern States will have no choice in the President, let the candidate now selected be whom he may.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The recurrence of the election of a President and Vice-President of the U. States, is an occasion calculated to awaken all the interest of which the minds of freemen are susceptible.—It is their highest attribute; for on its judicious exercise much depends the color of their future political destiny. It is to them a pleasing duty; for it affords them the opportunity of bestowing the highest mark of their confidence on him, who has best deserved it at their hands.—We cannot, therefore, but expect the Presidential election be an object of great anxiety with all the thinking men of the nation; of virtuous emulation with enlightened patriots; and we may add, of speculation and intrigue with unprincipled or factious men.—In these different views has this question always presented itself heretofore, when the election was likely to be contested.—We propose to devote a few lines only to the exposition of our views of this interesting subject.

In opening this question, two general principles present themselves, the correctness of which, all will admit. The office of President of the U. States, is one which it is of the highest moment to the nation should be properly filled; it ought to be given to him, who is competent, from his ability and experience in the affairs of government, to perform its functions with advantage to the nation; and who, moreover, can carry with him into office a tide of popularity calculated to bear him through his arduous duties. The office is the highest dignity in the union—it is the largest bounty in the gift of the people; it ought to be bestowed on him, therefore, who unites with ability and integrity the highest claims on the confidence, esteem and gratitude of his fellow citizens.

Ability, experience, tried fidelity, and approved patriotism, then, are the qualifications which entitle a man to eminence and dignity among his fellow citizens; which authorize the friends of him who possesses them, to rank him among the candidates for the Presidency of the U. States.

There are many citizens among us, no country ever contained within its bosom more, who may justly lay claim to all these attributes; and far be from us the desire to detract from their merits. One only, however, can be selected from the many for this elevation. One must be preferred to the rest. Let the office be given to the most worthy. Our preference is founded on a knowledge of the virtues of the man, and of the popular opinion in his favor; and not on any disrespect for those who have been named as his competitors.

What citizen, then, has greatly merited the suffrage of his country by a series of public services and patriotic sacrifices from the age of adolescence to the maturity of years and wisdom? Who is he, who at the age of sixteen took up arms to assert his country's independence; in his manhood aided in sustaining Republican principles in the councils of the nation, and in his riper years bent all the powers of his mind to preserve unimpaired the independence he had fought for in his youth? Who is he, who displayed anew all the energy and spirit of his boyish days? Who is he, who from youth to age, has been found the supporter of Republican principles, the true and disinterested friend of his country? Who is the man whose unobtrusive merit, whose jealousy has not obscured, nor calumnious detraction depreciated in popular estimation? Upon whom, in a word, have the eyes of the people been long fixed, by the mere force of his known merit, as the Republican candidate for the highest office in their gift?

That man is JAMES MONROE. But it is said, this excellent man is a Virginian; and the two last Presidents

having been derived from that State, Virginia has no claims to the Presidency.—This is the only objection we have heard to Mr. Monroe from a republican quarter.

The argument of state claims has little weight with us, though, for the sake of unanimity in favor of him whom the people have pointedly preferred, we wish Mr. Monroe had been a native of any state that has a better claim than Virginia. The broad principle may be here laid down, that the only claim of a State on this occasion must arise from the superior political merit of the candidate whom she proposes; and this is the only ground on which such a claim ought to be supported. There are no doubt many honest prejudices on this head; but those who declaim most loudly of state claims, and endeavor to rouse into action local feelings for or against a particular candidate for the Presidency, ought most commonly to be regarded with distrust.—This clamor is too frequently the stalking horse, on which factious and interested men would ride into power and advance to honours, to which their own merits have not been able to elevate them.

But allowing to the argument of state claims its greatest weight, what say the Republicans of other States on this subject? What is the language of the mass of the democratic party? We are authorized to say, that the Republicans of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, with a noble magnanimity, have unanimously determined to support James Monroe for the Presidency. In other states, where there has been no delegated expression of the general will, the same sentiments are known to prevail; we name with confidence the States of Pennsylvania and Vermont, if not New York, and might add many others. The preponderance of popular opinion in favor of Mr. Monroe cannot be questioned, even by those who are disposed to thwart it. The argument of state claims therefore, of whatever weight it ought to be, can have no influence on this occasion, since it is generally disclaimed by those who alone have a right to urge it.

Never having ourselves for a moment hesitated about preference of the person who should be called to this important trust and confident of the coincidence of our views in this respect with the general sentiment, we have maintained silence so far; and should not now have departed from it, but for the inundation of the country with reports, in regard to movements at the seat of government on this subject, which were so secretly conducted, that the New-York papers gave us the first intimation of them. These are either false or true, wholly or in degree. That they are essentially false, we have the satisfaction to believe. If they were true, we should be alarmed for that unity of the Republican party which alone constitutes its strength. But, these publications prove at least, if nothing else, that efforts are making to sow divisions and dissensions among the Republican party. Were we to suffer these rumors to pass unnoticed, silence might be justly imputed to an indifference on this subject, which we should be the last to feel. It is therefore we have hastily offered to our readers these few ideas.

We have purposely avoided speaking of the Vice-Presidency; not because we consider it unimportant; but because in that particular we have not formed an opinion, and are entirely willing to abide by the selection which shall be made by the Republican party, their will being therein clearly expressed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane, Enclosed you will receive extracts from the introductory chapter to my Tracts on Louisiana. As the Tracts are not yet published, and the boundary that ought to be assigned to Louisiana, as possessed and claimed by France, excites considerable interest at this time, in the public mind, I have transmitted the result of all the enquiry I have been able to make on the important question of limit. Should you think this communication worthy of your readers, you will give it publicity in your widely extended paper.

Accept, sir, my respects,
WILLIAM DARBY.

PROGRESSIVE GEOGRAPHY OF LOUISIANA.

Ferdinand de Soto, in 1539—40, was no doubt the first European who actually traversed the regions near the mouth of the Mississippi; whose adventures have been preserved in literature.—So extravagant, however, were the then projects of Spanish travellers in pursuit of the precious metals, and so little qualified to collect useful knowledge, that very few precise ideas of the countries thro' which they roamed, can be collected from their accounts.—We may therefore conclude of the voyage of Soto, like many others, that he traversed, but did not discover the countries over which he travelled.

After the voyage of Soto, 132 years elapsed before any farther knowledge of Louisiana was obtained by any European nation. In 1674, two French traders, Joliet and Marquette reached the Mississippi by penetrating from Canada thro' Lakes Huron and Michigan—and through the Fox and Onistonsin Rivers. Shortly after the return of Joliet & Marquette, M. de la Salle, a gentleman from Rouen, in Normandy, in company with Father Lewis Hennepin, reached the Mississippi by the Illinois, and built fort Crevecoeur—M. la Salle explored the River to the

mouth—Hennepin surveyed it upwards above St. Anthony's Falls—went soon after to France, published an account of his discoveries, and named the country Louisiana.

La Salle returned to France, and in 1684, obtained from the ministry a small squadron, with which he set out, carrying orders to establish a colony on the Mississippi. From the very defective knowledge then gained of the northern part of the Mexican gulph, La Salle passed the mouth of the Mississippi; & entering a deep and wide bay, he landed his men and effects, thinking himself on the Mississippi; but soon found his fatal error.—An establishment was made, and a Fort built.—The country was taken possession of in the name of the King of France, with the formalities usual on such occasions, practised by European nations in their American conquests.

With the subsequent fate of La Salle's colony and his own death, we have nothing to do; these events are not pertinent to the question of previous possession.

In the month of February, 1699, the French under M. de Benneville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite the pass between Ship and Cat islands, & formed the first permanent establishment in Louisiana. It may be remarked with justice to the memory of Benneville, that he was, if not the greatest of all the commanders sent from Europe since the discovery of America to establish colonies on that continent, he certainly was one of the number best calculated to encounter and overcome the numerous difficulties attending an establishment in a new discovered region.

Benneville found Pensacola, now occupied by the Spaniards.

On the 13th of Dec. 1701, an order arrived from Europe to the French commandant, directing the removal of the colony from Biloxi to Dauphin island, at the mouth of Mobile river. This order was executed on the 16th January, 1702. Nearly contemporary establishments were made on Dauphin island & Mobile bay, where the town of Mobile and Fort Conde now stand.

Perdido River being the only entrance from the gulph of Mexico between Mobile and Pensacola bays, & at very nearly mid-distance, became at that early period the point of separation between the Spanish colony of Florida, and the French colony of Louisiana.

I have sought in vain for French or Spanish maps of Florida and Louisiana, published in the beginning of the 18th century, though I have been more fortunate with those of England and Germany. I have procured two maps, one published in London, 1719, dedicated to William Law, Esq. of Laureston; having Louisiana as the centre, but reaching westward from Chesapeake bay 33 degrees of longitude, and having the Rio Grande del Norte included in its western limit.

The other map was published about the same period, (1719) and bears the title—

Regni Mexicani, Nova Hispania Ludoviciana N. Anglia, Carolina, Virginia, et Pennsylvania, sed non Insularum Archipelagi Mexicanici, in America, Septentrionali, accuratissima, exhibitio Joh. Baptista Homann, Norimbergæ.

On both these maps the coasts, rivers, mountains, and other grand features of nature, in those parts of North America are embraced, and drawn with astonishing correctness for the period of their publication. In the regions west of the Mississippi, but little additional accurate knowledge and no precision has been gained up to this time; no map extant has met my observation, in which the now Missouri territory and the province of Teixance are more accurately defined.

In the London map, the bounds of Louisiana commences west at the mouth of Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of the Rio Salado de Pachas (now St. Paul's) thence along that river to its source; thence by a curve on the 37° N. lat. where the limit meet the margin of the map.

On the east side, Carolina, Georgia, and part of Virginia, Maryland, & Pennsylvania, are included. On the north, the boundary is left undefined.

The Nuremberg map commences Louisiana at the mouth of the Rio Grande del Norte, ascends that river to the mouth of St. Paul's river; thence by a line nearly north, until it reaches 38° north latitude; thence east through the north territories of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Virginia, to the sources of James River, thence nearly similar to the London map, until the limit merges into the Atlantic Ocean.

These two maps shew that the bounds of Louisiana were at the epoch of their publication considered by the literati of Europe, as reaching to the Rio Grande del Norte. In both, the fort built by M.

* The editor has two maps by Homann of Nuremberg, one of which is entitled Amplissima Regiones Mississippii, seu Provincia Ludoviciana, a R. Hennepin, Fran. Miss. anno 1687; edita p. J. B. Homann, Geograph. Norimbergæ. This map agrees with that of Mr. Darby; it is colored, and the routes of La Salle are very perspicuously traced, as well as of M. Cavelier, in 1687.

The routes of Soto in 1543, and his successor in 1552, are given in a very curious and distinct manner.

The British official map published in 1755, in two parts, by Bowen, intended to point out boundaries, fixes the south limit of Louisiana at the same place as Homann.

de la Salle, is laid down at the head of the bay of Espiritu Santo, and the mouth of the Guadalupe or St. Marks, on the spot now called Matagorda.

With the general contour of the coast of the Mexican Gulph, these maps have great resemblance, tho' differing considerably in latitude and longitude of places, constant opposition from the Spanish authorities in America were experienced by the French officers in Louisiana. The respective boundaries were made the subject of continual altercation. To decide the extent to which it had a right to claim territory in Louisiana, the French government in 1718, sent M. de la Harpe to Louisiana, to explore the country by sea and land, and establish as far as possible the true limits of the province. The result of this gentleman's mission and a succinct chronological table of events founded upon his survey, and upon the authority of a memoir of the count de Vergennes to the King of France, respecting Louisiana, will be given in my next.

WM. DARBY.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10th, 1816.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 10.

Copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the Lakes, to a Member of Congress, dated

Fort Wayne, 8th Jan. 1816.

Permit me, sir, to acquaint you with a communication just made to me by a Miami Indian, a branch of the White Loon's family, who has always expressed the greatest friendship to me, and of whose fidelity to our government, (as far as a savage mind can possess that sentiment) I have not the least doubt.

He says the British have sent out runners among all the tribes to the north and west, inviting their war chiefs, with their young and most active warriors only, to come with as little delay as possible to Malden; that they have a large quantity of goods there, which they keep in reserve for that class only; whenever they shall arrive, and be seen to take a strong hold of the tomahawk, as they have been known to do. My informant, who calls me his uncle, states that he himself has received the invitation 3 days since, with many other Miami Chiefs, several of whom have resolved to go to Malden merely to see & hear the British father; but, for himself, he is satisfied to remain at home.

For several days past great numbers of Putawatimies and others, have passed here on their way to Malden.

What their intentions are, is yet doubtful, but my informant assures, that it is his opinion a war will break out early in the Spring.

In haste, as the express is now waiting for this letter.

I am, &c.

DANIEL CURTIS.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On Thursday the 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the Professors, Masters, and Students, accompanied by the Trustees, Clergy of the City, and other distinguished characters, formed a procession from the University in Ninth street to the Masonic Hall in Chestnut street, where a Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts and Sciences, was held before a numerous and respectable audience.

The exercises of the day being commenced by prayer from the Provost, proceeded in the following order, viz.

1. A Latin Salutary Oration, by Mr. Nicholas Hammond, of Maryland.
2. An Oration on Science, by Mr. John Keating, jun. of Philadelphia.
3. An Oration on Christianity, by Mr. Thomas Meredith, jun. of Pennsylvania.
4. An Oration on Pride and Vanity, by Mr. William H. Keating, of Philadelphia.

5. An Oration on American Literature, by Mr. Isaac Hays, of Philadelphia.
6. An Oration of Peace, by Mr. Thomas L. Boileau, of Pennsylvania.

Music.

Charge by the Provost. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on Messrs. Thos. L. Boileau, James Philips Freeman, Nicholas Hammond, Isaac Hays, John Keating, jun. William H. Keating, Thomas Meredith, jun.

The Degree of Master of Arts, was conferred on Messrs. Richard Bache, James J. Barclay, Peter Benson, John Chew, Graz Etting; Hampden Haynice (of Md.) Jas. Meredith, John Musgrave, Joseph P. Norris, jun. Francis W. Rawle, John M. Read, Samuel Rush, George Uhler, and Edward H. C. Wilson (of Md.) also on Messrs. John M'Allister, and Thomas P. Bennett (of Md.) alumni of the university.

The Degrees of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Daniel Kurts of Baltimore.

7. A Valedictory Oration, by Mr. James Philips Freeman, of Philadelphia.

The business of the day was closed with prayer.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 10.

On Thursday afternoon, a fire broke out in the factory of Mr. Wm. Barrett, in Malden, and in a few minutes his dye-house, and a large amount of merchandise and dye-stuffs, together with his dwelling house, were entirely consumed. A loss of \$50,000 is said to have been sustained.

U. STATES CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 9.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to reward the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig Argus (for services prior to her capture by the late enemy)—and, on motion of Mr. Tait, the bill was postponed to the first Monday in July next (equivalent to rejection.)

For postponement, 13

Against it, 14

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill concerning the convention to regulate the commerce between the territories of the U. States and his Britannic majesty.

Considerable debate took place on the subject; various modifications were suggested to the amendments, by those who were not dismissed to refuse to legislate at all on the subject.

A motion was made by Mr. King to postpone the further consideration of the amendments and the bills indefinitely.—After debate, the question on this motion was decided as follows:

For the postponement (or rejection)—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Chace, Daggett, Fromentin, Gaillard, Goldsborough, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Mason, of N. H. Sanford, Talbot, Thompson, Tichenor, Turner—17.

Against it—Messrs. Barry, Bibb, Campbell, Condit, Dana, Harper, Lacock, Mason, of Virg. Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Tait, Taylor, Varnum, Wells, Williams, Wilson—18.

The further consideration of the bill was then postponed. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 9.

The bill from the Senate respecting the Library of Congress, fixing the salary of the Librarian, &c. and the bill from the Senate concerning certain courts of the United States in the district of New York, received their first and second readings and were committed.

Mr. Burwell, from a select committee reported a bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed for the encouragement of vaccination; which was twice read and committed.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM, &c.

Mr. Ward of Mass. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That all duties, imports and excises laid by Congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the U. States, agreeably to the provision in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the United States in the same currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to receive, alone, in payment of duties, imports and excises and debts due to the United States, gold, silver and copper coin, treasury notes, and the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills, excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

Mr. Ward briefly assigned his reasons for offering these propositions, which will be found concisely and clearly stated in the first of the above resolutions.

Mr. Smith of Md. rose to speak—but, on motion of Mr. Tucker, the resolutions were laid on the table for the present.

ENQUIRY RESPECTING OFFICE, &c.

Mr. Randolph submitted for consideration his promised motion for an enquiry into the constitutionality of the appointment of General Porter, which after a long debate, was modified and agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether the appointment, and acceptance by the honorable Peter B. Porter, late a member of this house, from the state of New York, of the office of Commissioner under the late treaty at Ghent, is in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

THE REVENUE.

The house then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the remaining proposition of the committee of Ways and Means.

The proposition respecting the duty on distillation (to repeal the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and to add 100 per cent. to the present tax on the capacity of the still) first came up.

Mr. Throop moved to amend the proposition by striking out 100 and inserting 50 in lieu thereof, so as to reduce the additional capacity-tax from 100 to 50 per cent. on the existing duty.

This motion was decided without debate by the following vote:

For the amendment, 74

Against it, 70

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Goldsborough then moved further to amend the resolve so as to exempt from this addition to the capacity-tax on stills, such stills as shall be wholly employed in the distillation of spirits derived from fruit and roots.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Ross (by the latter on the guard of the impossibility of guarding the duty, thus modified, from evasion)—and was negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 107 to 36.

SEPARATION OF MAINE.

For many years the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, has been in contemplation, and

has found many advocates in that district. At the present session of the Legislature, multitudes of petitions have been presented for that purpose. Separated as it is from Massachusetts, nature seems to have decreed that at no distant period we shall have to the eastward of us an independent State, a new star in the national galaxy. Its territory, population and wealth will place this new State, in a respectable grade, amongst the elder sisters of the confederation.—Of the two former we find the following estimate in a late Bangor paper:

Territory.—The whole of Maine contains, by estimation, 25,000,000 of acres, or about 40,000 square miles. By way of comparison, it comprises 7,000 square miles more than all the residue of New England together. It is about as large as all three of these States, viz: Maryland, South Carolina and Delaware. It contains as much territory as the respectable State of Ohio, long since an independent commonwealth, tho' the permanent settlements of the latter were begun only about 30 years ago. Of the territory of Maine it is calculated, that about 10,000,000 acres besides water are yet unappropriated lands, belonging to government, and that this could all be surveyed into townships of six miles square, for the gross sum of 15 or 20,000 dollars.

Population.—At the important epocha for Maine, when the Canadas were conquered, and the tragedy of savage wars was closed, a little before 1760, it is said the present District did not contain more than 10 or 12,000 inhabitants, exclusive of savages then remaining within it.—Thirty years afterwards, 1790, when the first national census was taken, it was found that Maine contained 93,540; the second, 1800, enumerated 151,719; and by the last in 1810, Maine had increased to 238,705. Comparing this with the population of other States, enumerated the same year, we find, that this District then contained as many souls as either Connecticut, New Jersey or Georgia; it contained 11,000 more than Vermont; 14,000 more than New Hampshire; and 68,000 more than both Rhode-Island and Delaware together. At the close of the revolutionary war, not more than five States had a greater population than Maine now has. The average increase during the intervals between each census, is about 52 per cent.—an increase evidently of a flourishing country."

FROM THE CATSKILL RECORDER, FEB. 6.

SOMETHING NOVEL—OR, THE DEVIL OUTWITTED.

Some few days since, in the vicinity of a neighboring village a gentleman wishing to replenish his pocket hit upon an unheard of expedient to effect his purpose. Dressing himself in all the costume of his Satanic Majesty, such as horns, cloven feet, &c. and knowing when a Mr. R— was to pass on the river, he posted himself in his way; the person was stopped, and saluted by his majesty with a demand for \$1000, or suffer the immediate transportation of himself and family to the infernal regions.—Mr. R— after recovering from his surprise the unavoidable consequence of a visit from so distinguished a personage, and after declaring his inability to comply with the demand at the moment, was suffered to depart, under a faithful promise to return the following night at the same place and hour, and deliver the cash.

Mr. R— applied to his neighbor, to whom he had loaned a sum to that amount, demanding it immediately, well knowing that the exigency would admit of no delay; his neighbor, complied with the demand but insisted upon knowing the cause that induced it so unexpectedly.—Mr. R— after some hesitation, informed him of his appointment with the Devil; he was seemingly satisfied—and his majesty at the appointed hour was handed the expected sum. The neighbor, however, who it seems had rather more of the marrow of a man, way-laid the pretended devil recovered the money, and committed him, horns and all, to close confinement in the country prison—emphatically "giving the devil his due."

Extract of a letter to his friends in Richmond, from an officer on board the frigate United States, dated

"Gibraltar Bay, Dec. 19, 1815.

"I arrived at this place five days ago from Port Mahon, in the Island of Minorca.—I have been no higher up the Straits than Port Mahon, (for which place we shall sail in a few days) and have seen nothing curious or worthy of notice: the Spanish towns are generally dirty, and the inhabitants so very poor, that even the Governor cannot afford a mess of any kind of meat, more than once a week. When we sailed from Mahon, it was with the intention of going to Carthage, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause or causes of their refusing to give to the Algerines the brig captured by Commodore Decatur. A head wind, however, and a boisterous sea, frustrated our views—in case of her not being given up, an officer was to have been sent to the king at Madrid. Since our arrival here, we have learnt indirectly that she has been restored to the Algerines.—We shall, however, in our passage to Mahon, where we intend wintering, touch at that place in order to ascertain the fact.

"In the Spring, we shall go further up the Sea, where I shall have an opportunity of visiting Naples, Toulon, &c.

"The present Dex of Algiers is represented to be a man of fine talents & humanity—every thing in that quarter perfectly quiet."

NEW YORK, FEB. 7, 1816.

SIR, James Eike, Second Lieutenant on board of the British ship of war Cumberland, has, as appears by the London Times of the 23d of October last, contradicted a statement made by me, relative to the treatment of the officers and crew of the late U. S. brig of war Syren while prisoners.

The statement, so far as it regards the treatment of the American officers and men while on board the medway, at Simon Town and at the Cape, remains uncontradicted by the officers of the medway. I might content myself by publishing the certificates of the Syren's officers, but must indulge in the remark, that I am astonished that not one among the medway's officers would be found of sufficient courage to second Lieut. Eike in his refutation, & especially, too, when particularly invited by one of his majesty's officers. This act of cruelty towards a brother British officer can only be accounted for by me, thus: that no one individual dare to contradict the facts stated by me, because his brother officers would know that he thereby subscribed to an untruth, and that each must have suspected the secret indignation of the Cumberland's officers towards Eike, for subscribing to that which their honour forbid them from doing.

Lt. Eike conceives it his duty to refute the statement, because, as he says, Capt. Baker was absent. If Capt. Baker was absent from London, can Lieut. Eike induce even the people of London to believe that Capt. Baker could write at no other place?

No, sir, you may rely, his absence from London was not the cause of his non-appearance. Capt. Baker has a better cause than that altho' his treatment direct, and permitted to the American officers & men, was base in the extreme; yet Capt. Baker would not be willing to subscribe to a refutation that every officer and man on board his ship knew to be false.—Capt. Baker left that duty to be performed by his second lieutenant.

Lieut. Eike has assigned no reason why Mr. Ingraham, first lieutenant of the Cumberland, has not denied my statement, and I will assign one for him. Mr. Ingraham is an honorable man, and a gentleman—had he been the commanding officer, no cause of complaint would have existed.

Although, in every circumstance stated by me in my note to Capt. Evans, is true and notorious, to every officer and man, both American and British, on board those ships, yet Lieut. Eike's denial does not surprise me; for the man who is so depraved as to treat prisoners in the manner the Americans were treated by him, and others on board the medway and Cumberland, or who would permit such treatment, is the fit instrument to pervert truth.

You will please to publish herewith the certificates of Lieutenants German & Gordon, and that of Thomas Waite, esq. purser in the U. S. navy.

I am, sir, yours, &c.
N. D. NICHOLSON,
Lt. U. S. navy, & late com'r of the Syren.

Sacketts Harbor, Jan. 29, 1816.

This is to certify, that I was on board the late U. S. brig Syren when she was captured by the British ship of war medway, and that the statement of the infamous treatment we received, as made by you, and addressed to Captain Evans, bearing date 24th August, 1815, is correct.

L. GERMAN,
Lt. U. S. Navy

To Lt. N. D. Nicholson,
late com'r U. S. brig Syren.

U. S. Ship Independence,
Boston Harbor, January 9, 1816.

SIR, I do certify that I was on board the late U. S. brig Syren at the time of her capture by the British ship medway, of 74 guns and every individual experienced the treatment as described by Lt. Nicholson, in a letter addressed to Captain Evans, of the U. S. navy, bearing the date 24th Aug. 1815, and that the said statement is not the least exaggerated, but, on the contrary, falls short of giving a full statement of the infamous treatment we received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. L. GORDON,
Lt. U. S. Navy.

To Lt. N. D. Nicholson,
late com'r U. S. brig Syren.

New York, Jan. 29, 1816.

DEAR SIR, In answer to your note of the 26th inst. I have no hesitation in saying, that your statement respecting the treatment of the crew of the late U. S. brig Syren, after capture, by the British ship medway, 74, is perfectly correct.

I have the honour to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. WAINE.
N. D. Nicholson, Esq.

Extract of a Letter—dated
PORT MAHON,
Island of Minorca, Dec. 4.

"If all Spain is in the same condition with the ports along this coast, she must be at a lower ebb, than she ever has been. The governor of Algeziras has not a dollar to bless himself, and receives no assistance from his government. The navy and army officers at Malaga, are allowed one dollar per week by government, which they do not receive. The colonel com-

mandant of all the forces at Carthagena came on board our squadron begging, stating he had received no pay for three years, and the admiral at Port Mahon apologized to Commodore Shaw, that he could not answer his salute on his arrival there being no powder on the island (he having three line of battle ships lying there, tho' not manned).—And on inviting our officers to a party on shore, absolutely borrowed a loaf of a white sugar on the occasion of Com. Shaw."

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Cyrus Ling, M. C. has written to a federalist in Maine, that all chance for a federalist President is gone by—that there are but three candidates, Monroe, Crawford and Tompkins—that he (or the federalists) give the preference to Crawford. Let Republicans take the hint; who would choose whom the federalists nominate? Who would take counsel in such a case from their political enemy? Mr. Crawford's friends should not weave his destiny into a federal web; it is said another M. of C. from Maine is writing to his friends in favor of Mr. Crawford. The voice of Maine however, is loud and unanimous for Mr. Monroe, and the Representatives from Maine must know the fact.—Then why oppose the voice of the people? Does he truly represent them who knows their will and does not obey it? Monroe is of that age which adds to talents and experience. Crawford's age cannot give such certain evidence of experimental wisdom; his career has been but short though it has been brilliant—as yet he is but little known in

MAINE DISTRICT.

A federal editor in Philadelphia boasts that he was "the first to propose Mr. Crawford—and that he will be the last to recede from his support"—as the next President. Now, we advise this man, if he really wishes to serve Mr. C. to hold his tongue forever. His aid will be of little use to any one—a republican will spurn it—and Mr. C. will be the first to do it.

This distinguished citizen is too pure to seek the embraces of the federal party. He will scorn the services of men, who, at the worst of times, denied them to their country.—He will spurn the right hand of fellowship, when offered by the Pickering's and Otis's, the friends of the Hartford Convention, and the vindicators of Britain.

The short note of Dr. Bibb is more complimentary to him, than all the pæans of all the federalists. It commands the respect and approbation of every one, who prefers plain-dealing to equivocation, and respects the man who is as much above intrigue himself, as he is above the intrigues of others. The federalists will strive to divide—it is the duty of the republicans to unite.—*Richmond Enquirer*

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Continuing in force certain acts, laying duties on bank notes, refined sugars, 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 act, entitled "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, & certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations, discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies; and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," passed the second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the act supplementary to said act, passed the 10th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the act, entitled "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States," passed the twenty-fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall be and the same are hereby continued in force, any thing in the said acts, in any wise, to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 1, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, 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 additional duties upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, and upon the tonnage of vessels, imposed by the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares, and merchandize, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, shall continue to be laid, levied, and collected, in the mode therein prescribed, subject in all respects to the same regulations and provisions, and with the like fines, penalties and forfeitures and remedies for breaches of the law, as are now provided by law, until the thirtieth day of June next, any thing in the said act to the contrary thereof, in any wise, notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June next, there shall be laid, levied, and collected, in the manner and under the regulations and allowances now prescribed by law for the collection

and drawback of duties on foreign goods, wares, and merchandize, an additional duty of forty-two per centum on the duties which shall then exist on foreign goods, wares, and merchandize, until a new tariff of duties shall be established by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be so construed as to contravene any provision of any Commercial Treaty, or Convention, concluded between the United States and any Foreign Power or State; nor so as to impair, or in any wise affect the provisions of the act entitled "an act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, & merchandize imported, into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and in vessels of the United States," passed on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 5, 1816.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1816.

M. ONIS, the Minister of Spain, has departed hence on a visit to his family at Philadelphia.—The editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette is entirely misinformed, we believe, in regard to the motive of his absence, no rupture having taken place of the intercourse between him and this government, as far as we have heard.

Marshal Grouchy, who lately arrived at Baltimore from France, is at present in this city.

Nat. Intel.
There was yesterday laid before both Houses, by the Secretary of the Treasury, a plan of a new Tariff of Duties on Imports. This is the document which the Secretary was directed, at the last session, to prepare and report to Congress, and which has been looked for with considerable interest. We shall take an early opportunity to place the substance of it before our readers.

In the Legislature of Virginia, the proposition for incorporating the unchartered Banks in that State, is decisively rejected; and various measures are proposed for "punishing" the Banks thus set up without authority by law.

The Legislature of Maryland, at their last session, almost unanimously passed a resolution granting to Maj. Gen. JAMES WILKINSON (late of the army of the U. States) in consideration of his revolutionary services, the half pay of a Colonel of Dragoons for life. This is said to be as high a pension as was ever granted by the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
We congratulate the Republicans of Massachusetts, that a very large and respectable convention have unanimously resolved to recommend the Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER for Governor, and the Hon. WILLIAM KING for Lt. Governor—and that those gentlemen have consented to be the Republican candidates at the ensuing election.

We are informed that the Hon. Wm. GRAY, from the great mercantile concerns in which he is engaged, declined being a candidate.

Copy of a letter addressed to a Representative in Congress from Massachusetts.

Boston, Feb. 1, 1816.
SIR—We are appointed a committee by the republicans of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to give you information, that it is their wish that James Monroe should be put in nomination for President of the U. States.—This wish was unanimously expressed. It is hoped that your influence will not be wanting to obtain the object, provided its accomplishment accords with your opinion. Permit us too to add our individual hopes that a gentleman so deserving as Mr. Monroe, will meet the approbation of the Republicans of the United States.

We are, sir, with great respect and consideration, your friends and very humble servants,
JOHN HOLMES,
WILLIAM TUGALLS

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

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

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by
The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, Feb. 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the fifth day of March next, to appoint Constables; and on the second day of April, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—
J. LOOCKERMAN, CLK.
Feb. 20

A MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that there will be a MILITARY BALL held in Denon on Thursday 29th inst.

JOSEPH HARRISON.
Capt. DANIEL STEWART,
Capt. THOS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Capt. SAM'L TLAUGHTER,
Capt. THOS. CARTER,
JAMES SANGSTON, Esq.,
WILLIAM ORRELL, Esq.

Feb. 20 2

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
To a healthy young Woman, without a child, liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Star Office.
Feb. 20

NOTICE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed.—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Queen's Town, on SATURDAY the 9th day of March next, one Negro Man named Phil, and Negro Boy named Alexander, the property of William Ringgold, P. N.—sold to satisfy the claims of Thomas B. Pinkind and Charlotte his wife, adm'x of John Redue—John Aldridge and James Hopkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.
Feb. 20 3

Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th day of March next.

By virtue of a Decree from the honorable Kent County Court, as a court of equity, appointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the real estate of Charles Kankey, deceased, or such part thereof as may be deemed sufficient for the payment of the just debts—the subscriber will offer at public auction, at the late residence of the deceased, near the Head of Sassafras,

On Monday the 11th day of March next, At the hour of 12 o'clock A. M. the one-fifth share of the real estate of Wm. Semans, dec'd. purchased in fee simple by the deceased Charles Kankey, from Simon Semans, one of the heirs of Wm. Also, such other part of the real estate of the deceased Charles Kankey, as may be deemed sufficient. A full description of the property is considered unnecessary—Persons inclined to purchase are invited to view the property.

Terms of sale.—The purchaser or purchasers to give bond with approved security, with interest on the same from the day of sale, payable in twelve months to the trustee. Possession will be given to the purchasers, on complying with the above terms; and upon the ratification of the sale by the Court, and payment of the whole purchase money, with interest thereon, the trustee will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey all the right, title and estate which the said Charles Kankey, dec'd. had in the Lands, in fee simple, to the purchaser or purchasers.

JOHN WALLIS, Trustee.
Kent county, Feb. 20 3

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at the Court House door in the town of Snow Hill, on the 12th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. the real estate of Joshua Matthews, late of Worcester county, deceased, consisting of 1 Lot of Land, with improvements thereon, in the town of Snow Hill, now in the tenure and occupation of Ralph Hinman. Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, payable in twelve months from the day of sale, with interest from the date thereof.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the trustee or the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

AMBROSE WHITE, Trustee.
Feb. 20 3

Valuable LANDS for sale.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to Queen Ann's county court, for the division of the real estate of Joshua Seney, late of said county, deceased, amongst his heirs, and has so far been acted on and proceeded, that the Judges of the said court did, at the last October term, order & direct that the said real estate should be sold under the direction of the Commissioners in that case appointed.

This is therefore to give notice, That we the subscribers, Commissioners appointed on the said petition, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 14th day of March next, all the real estate of the said Joshua Seney, consisting of parts of several tracts of LAND, containing about four hundred and seventy acres, situated about two miles from Church Hill. This farm is well watered, and contains a large proportion of valuable timber, and will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, (except the sum of 100 dollars to be paid in cash), the purchaser giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon from the day of sale.

JAMES BROWN,
SAMUEL BURGESS,
JAMES BUTCHER,
JOHN TACKETT,
JOHN DUHAMEL.
Feb. 20 3

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable Court of Chancery of Maryland, The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eighth day of March next, the following tracts or parcels of Land, which were devised by Henry Hodon, deceased, to be sold for the payment of his just debts, viz: "Chance," containing thirty four acres more or less, purchased by said Hodon from Michael H. Bouwill, "Batchelor's Forest," containing one hundred acres more or less, purchased by said Hodon from Henry Windows; and "Batchelor's Forest," containing thirty acres more or less, purchased by said Hodon from John Windows. The said Lands are situated in Dorchester county, about two miles from Vienna, and about the same distance from Jones's Mills.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of Henry Hodon, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office or to the subscriber, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20 4

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One of middle age, and who can come well recommended, may hear of a good place, by applying at this office.

Feb. 20

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman and two Boys for sale: for information enquire at this office.

Feb. 20 3

100

Bushels of fresh and choice Lancaster CLOVER SEED.

Received and for sale by
HANDS & EDMONDSON,
Easton, Feb. 20

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honorable Court of Chancery of Maryland, The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eighth day of March next, a Farm, lying and being in Dorchester county, about three miles from Vienna, and about one mile from Jones's Mills, containing three hundred acres, late the property of William Hicks Truener, deceased, and sold for the purpose of discharging his debts.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall give bond to the subscriber, with approved security, for paying the purchase money with interest, within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said William H. Truener, dec'd. are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, in the Chancery office, within six months from the aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.
Cambridge, Feb. 20 4

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree, from the Chancery Court of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the twenty first day of March next, about one hundred acres of Land, lying in Dorchester county, and binding on Church creek. The aforesaid lands, late the property of William Brannock, of said county, deceased, will be sold for the payment of his debts, or such part as is sufficient for the discharge of the same, and costs of suit (subject to the widow's right of dower). About two thirds of these Lands are in a state of cultivation, and the other third in woodland sufficient for the support of the farm. There are also on said Land a dwelling house in tolerably good repair, together with other out houses—a small apple orchard.

Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person disposed to purchase the same or any part thereof, it is presumed would first view the premises. A credit of twelve months will be given, by the purchaser, or purchasers giving bond with approved security to the trustee, for the payment of the purchase money, bearing interest from the day of sale; upon the payment of which, the trustee is authorized to give a deed.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Trustee.
Feb. 20 3

N. B. All persons having claims against William Brannock, late of Dorchester county, dec'd. are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the Chancery of Maryland, legally authenticated, for settlement, on or before six months from the twenty first day of March next.

In Chancery, February 12, 1816.

Edward Coppage vs. William Taylor's heirs. The object of this Bill is to obtain a conveyance of part of three tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Ann's county, being part of a tract of Land called Sherin, part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow Resurveyed, and part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow Corrected; all lying contiguous to each other, and containing on the whole eighty acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by William Taylor to the complainant, on the 12th of September, eighteen hundred and twelve. The bill states that Philip Taylor, one of the Heirs at Law of said Wm. Taylor, resides out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Kentucky.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the said Philip Taylor, one of the above named defendants, of this application and of the substance and object of this bill, that he may be warned to appear herein, in person or by solicitor of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to shew cause, if any he has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Feb. 20 3

In Chancery, Feb'y Term, 1816.

William Hightlett vs. John Baynard's heirs at law. The object of this Bill is to obtain conveyance of two tracts of Land, lying and being in Caroline county and State of Maryland, called Cumberland and Fiddemon's Hill, containing two hundred and fifty three and an half acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by John Baynard, in his lifetime, the 14th of November, 1809, to one Major Hurd, which said Major Hurd, by an endorsement on the said bond, on the 25th of September, 1811, did transfer and assign all his right and title in the said Lands, to the complainant. The bill states that Elizabeth C. Baynard, Robert C. Baynard, Mary Baynard, John Baynard, Sarah Baynard, Thomas Baynard, Henry Baynard, Margaret Baynard, Ann Baynard, and Ferdinand Baynard, the defendants, are infants and reside out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Delaware.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the defendants named in the said bill, to be and appear herein, in person or by a solicitor of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Feb. 20 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

February Term, 1816.

On application of Jostias Massey, administrator, with a copy of the will annexed, of Edward Woodall, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star & Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration (with a copy of the will annexed) on the personal estate of Edward Woodall, late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1816.

JOSIAH MASSEY, Adm'r of Edw. Woodall, dec'd.
Feb. 20 3

LAW OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To repeal so much of an Act, passed on the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of March next so much of the act entitled, "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of postage," passed the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, as imposes additional duties on postage, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLIARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

February 1, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Jonathan B. Eastman, District Pay Master of the Lakes, and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may appear equitable and just.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLIARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 17, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

This subject becomes daily more interesting. Among the number of candidates, who have been named, only three are now talked of with any seriousness, or expectation of success—Mr. Monroe, Mr. Crawford and Governor Tompkins. They are all good men and true. But can any real Republican, who has the cause of his country at heart, and who is desirous that merit should succeed, hesitate for a moment, which should be the man? Shall the state, the senseless cry of Virginia Influence, sway the decision or prejudice the minds of enlightened freemen, against one of the best men our country has given birth to? We will not believe it. A caucus, for nominating a candidate for the Presidency, ought to be, and undoubtedly will be, soon held at Washington by the members of Congress. Should they ever yield to the moving cant of federalists and other discontents, about Virginia Influence, and reject Mr. Monroe on that account, they will most certainly lose sight of their duty, the interests of the Republican cause, & contravene the wishes of their constituents. Mr. Monroe will be the man of the people's choice—not because they esteem Mr. Crawford or Gov. Tompkins less—but because they esteem the former more.

The Academy at Easton.

The Trustees of this Institution, with feelings of deep regret and mortification, declare to the public of this and the adjoining counties, that the professorships therein, in consequence of repeated disappointments, still remain unoccupied. It is well known that in due time, before the close of their contract with the late Trustees, the vacancies about to happen by that event were advertised in Philadelphia and Baltimore; and gentlemen of learning and character were invited to apply for them. Several applications were accordingly made; and from among the applicants two Teachers were selected at a meeting of the Board, held sufficiently early to enable them to open the schools in the Academy at the usual period in September. The applicants, thus selected, to the astonishment of the Trustees, declined their appointment. They were therefore obliged to renew their correspondence, and increase their efforts to engage others; and to accomplish this end, delay was unavoidable.

At length the Rev'd Nathaniel Todd, a citizen of New Jersey and a graduate in the College of Rhode Island, waited upon them, and produced satisfactory testimonials of his qualifications for the office of Principal; and an engagement was made with him, from which the most useful results were anticipated. The moment the opportunity was afforded, the engagement was announced to the parents and guardians of the scholars, and to all others; and the day was publicly notified when the schools would be opened; and, at this particular request, arrangements were made for the accommodation of his family. The Rev. Nathaniel Todd did not, however, appear: nor did he, till some time afterwards, account for this disappointment. But when he did account for it, he named another day when he promised to attend. Another disappointment succeeded; and in assigning the reason of it, he promised his attendance at another period. But unfortunately the expectations of the Trustees have been defeated in every instance; and they can now no longer depend upon the assurances of this gentleman, nor be satisfied with the recommendations by which his application was supported.

They are therefore under the painful necessity of advertising again the subsisting vacancy in the Institution. But the public may be persuaded that their best and speediest endeavours will be employed to procure a suitable Professor, and to restore the proper condition of the Seminary. They have thought it their duty to account in this public manner for the present state of the Academy; and though the gentleman, who has occasioned these injurious disappointments, may be able to explain his conduct, (and they will hope he may do it sufficiently) yet the prevailing concern upon this subject has made it incumbent upon them to satisfy their patrons, that in nothing have they been wanting in the performance of their trust.

By the Board of Trustees,
N. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, 10th Feb'y, 1816.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wool's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cords, of superior quality and colours. Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres. Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities. Fashionable Waistcoatings, Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours, White and black 4 4 Crape, Black Florentine, plain and figured, Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

ALL of which they offer for CASH
Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816

DISSOLUTION.

The Co partnership between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They particularly invite those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, as it will be out of their power to let them remain unsettled.

A. WHITELEY,
S. HOLMES.

February 1, 1816.

The Hardware Business

Will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand, opposite the Court House

A. WHITELEY.

Feb. 5 3

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making,

In all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

January 23

Navy Commissioners' Office.

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks. Ball, round, grape, cannister and lead. Saltpetre, sulphur. Cannon and priming powder. Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes. Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs 1-8th of 24 ozs 1-8th of 26 ozs 1-4th of 28 ozs 1-4th of 32 ozs and 1-8th of 34 ozs. Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted. Lead in pigs and sheets. Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs. Iron Kettle. Hemp, American. Twine—whipping, sewing and steeple. Iron for shipping. Staves—leger pipe, hoghead and gang-cask. Bunting. Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets. Flannel and wildbore for cartridges. Lignum Vitæ and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract; and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon
JOHN RODGERS,
President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.
Jan. 30 9

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkable for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of NANCY CHAPLAIN, executrix of William Chaplain, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Chaplain, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

NANCY CHAPLAIN, ex'rx of Wm. Chaplain, dec'd.

Feb. 13 3

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM JENKINS and SOLOMON DICKINSON, Esquires, executors of John Macmahon, late of Talbot county, 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Macmahon, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately. Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM JENKINS,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
ex'rs of J. Macmahon, dec'd.

Feb. 13 3

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, (by WILLIAM JENKINS) executor of Samuel Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above Order, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, ex'r of Sam. Abbott, dec'd.

Feb. 13 3

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender build, black complexion, small features, ill look and apt to be impudent when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings—shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat, one green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Self.

Head of Wye dec'd.



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN

THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch.

Easton, Jan. 9

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry—Those Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenantable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards; and the soil is equal to the neighbouring Lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, sept. 12

FOR SALE,

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clement, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Subester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Trippie.

Easton, November 28

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore

Aug. 29

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Mr. Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

LOST

On Saturday last, a Red Morocco Book (supposed to be lost on the road between Hillsborough and Easton) containing a twenty dollar note on the Bank of Somerset, a three dollar note on the Bank of Caroline, and a three dollar note (the Bank not recollected) and some small bills, about one dollar in amount—Also a note or hand for sixty dollars, dated 4th March, 1815, on Mr. Daniel Dukes; and a variety of other papers.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded, on leaving the Pocket Book and contents with Mr. T. P. Smith, Easton, or Mr. David Casson, Hillsborough.

WILLIAM DIETT.

Near Hillsboro', Feb. 6

NOTICE.

On the applications of BENTON BRAZIER, LEVIN BRAZIER, and JOHN HALL, of Worcester county, by their humble petitions to the Judges of Worcester county court, at November term 1815, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that they have resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding their applications; and being brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon several executions against their respective bodies, and Trustees being appointed to each of them, preceding their said applications to the said court: It was thereupon ordered and directed that the bodies of the said Benton Brazier, Levin Brazier, and John Hall be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they appear before the said county court on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to them by their creditors; and it was further ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benton Brazier and Levin Brazier give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and at the St. Martins tavern; and that the said John Hall also give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the said papers printed in Easton, and setting up a like copy of this order at the court house door, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, Nov. 15, 1815.

Per order—

JOHN C. HANDY, CLERK

Jan. 10 4

NOTICE.

On application of EVANS HUDSON, of Worcester county, in writing to me in the recess of Worcester county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland within two years next preceding his said application—and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county upon an execution against his body:—I do therefore hereby order, and direct that the body of the said Evans Hudson be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and I do further order and direct that the said Evans Hudson give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and causing a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and also a like copy to be set up at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, at least three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next.

Given under my hand this first day of January, 1816.

JAMES B. ROBINS,

Ass. Judge 4th Jud. District

True copy, Test—
JOHN C. HANDY, CLERK

Jan. 30 4

NOTICE.

The creditors of JOHN STURGIS, of Worcester County, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the application of the said John Sturgis to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, 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, having complied with the directions of the said act, and a Trustee having been appointed, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, at Snow Hill, the first Saturday in May term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Sturgis should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Given under my hand this 19th of December, 1815.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

True copy. Test—
JOHN C. HANDY, CLERK

Jan. 30 4

TALBOT COUNTY, TO WIT.

I hereby certify, that James Benoy, of said county, brought before me, as a slave trespassing on his enclosures, a grey Mare, about five years old, thirteen and a half hands high, short before, rucks and canters.

Given under my hand, one of the Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, on this 30th day of January, 1816.

ROBERT SPEDDEN.

The owner is requested to pay charges, and take said mare away.

JAMES BENNY.

Feb. 6 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white linen cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state; and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Vallant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. } ju'y 4
Nne county, Md.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lloyd), about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender build, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn—It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round-bottom shoes, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Eastern jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.

Henry Catron.

August 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., a mulatto girl named POLLY DEBILY. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her a kersey frock, the body part of a yellowish colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was bred and born, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relations belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hudson, of New Market; and it is very likely she is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood.

The sum of \$50 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner; or the sum of \$30 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this state—and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Richard Sherwood.



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1816.

No. 26—850.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

Are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS
per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.
No paper can be discontinued, until the same is
paid for.

Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One
Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents
per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on the 4th day of
March next, at Wm. Flint's tavern in Cam-
bridge, Dorchester county, at 3 o'clock in the
evening, all the right of James Leconte (of
James) to part of a tract of Land called Beaver
Neck—taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias,
and to me directed, at the suit of Robert Pitt,
use of Thomas Pitt, against the said James Le-
conte, and sold for cash only.

Also—To be sold on the 5th day of March
next, at Crotcher's Ferry in said county, at 2 o'
clock in the evening, all the right of Charles
Stanton, deceased, to the Lands hereafter men-
tioned: part of a tract called Partnership, part of
a tract called Brotherly Kindness, and part of a tract
called Stanton's Purchase, taken by virtue of
a writ of fieri facias, and to me directed, at the
suit of John B. Stanton, assignee of Wm. Gold,
against Thomas Stanton, Sarah Gold, James
Trinfield and Polly his wife, and Betsey Stan-
ton, heirs at law of Charles Stanton dec'd. and
sold for cash only.

THOS. BARNETT, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of
Caroline county court, to me directed—Will be
offered at public sale, at the Court House door in
Denton, on MONDAY the fourth day of March
next, a tract of Land containing two hundred
and seventy acres—Also a Lot of ground in Den-
ton, with a dwelling house, store house and gar-
den thereon; taken as the property of Joseph
Anthony, to satisfy the claim of Philemon Plum-
mer, and will be sold for cash. Sale to com-
mence at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff

Feb. 13 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of three writs of venditioni exponas,
issued out of Queen Anne's county court, to me
directed—Will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in
Queen's Town, on SATURDAY the 9th day of
March next, one Negro Man named Phil, and
Negro Boy named Alexander, the property of
William Ringgold, P. N.—sold to satisfy the
claims of Thomas B. Pinkins and Charlotte his
wife, adm'rs of John Reade—John Aldridge and
James Hopkins. Sale to commence at 12 o'
clock, and attendance given by

RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff

Feb. 20 3

Public Sale, on Monday, the 11th
day of March next.

By virtue of a Decree from the honourable
Kent County Court, as a court of equity, ap-
pointing the subscriber trustee for the sale of the
real estate of Charles Kankey, deceased, or such
part thereof as may be deemed sufficient for the
payment of the just debts—the subscriber will
offer at public auction, at the late residence of
the deceased, near the Head of Sasparas,

On Monday the 11th day of March next,
At the hour of 12 o'clock A. M. the one-fifth
share of the real estate of Wm. Semans, dec'd.
purchased in fee simple by the deceased Charles
Kankey, from Simon Semans, one of the heirs
of Wm. Also, such other part of the real estate
of the deceased Charles Kankey, as may be
deemed sufficient. A full description of the prop-
erty is considered unnecessary—Persons in-
clined to purchase are invited to view the prop-
erty.

Terms of sale—The purchaser or purchasers
to give bond with approved security, with in-
terest on the same from the day of sale, payable in
twelve months to the trustee. Possession will
be given to the purchaser, on complying with the
above terms; and upon the ratification of the
sale by the Court, and payment of the whole
purchase money, with interest thereon, the con-
vey will, by a good and sufficient deed, convey all
the right, title and estate which the said Charles
Kankey, dec'd. had in the Lands, in fee simple,
to the purchaser or purchasers.

JOHN WALLIS, Trustee.

Kent county, Feb. 20 2

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honourable the Court
of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the
best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the
town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eight-
eenth day of March next, about one hundred ac-
res of Land, lying in Dorchester county, and
binding on Church creek. The aforesaid lands,
late the property of William Brumback, of said
county, deceased, will be sold for the payment of
his debts, or such part as is sufficient for the dis-
charge of the same, and costs of suit (subject to
the widow's right of dower). About two-thirds
of these Lands are in a state of cultivation, and
the other third in woodland sufficient for the
support of the farm. There are also on said
Land a dwelling house in tolerably good repair,
together with other out houses—also a small ap-
ple orchard.

Any further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as any person disposed to purchase the same
or any part thereof, it is presumed would first
view the premises. A credit of twelve months
will be given by the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with approved security to the trust-
ee, for the payment of the purchase money,
bearing interest from the day of sale; upon the
payment of which, the trustee is authorized to
give a deed.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of
Chancery, will be sold at public sale, at the Court
House door in the town of Snow Hill, on Tues-
day the 12th day of March next, at 9 o'clock P.
M. the real estate of Joshua Kallous, late of
Worcester county, deceased, consisting of 1 Lot
of Land, with improvements thereon, in the town
of Snow Hill, now in the tenure and occupation
of Ralph Homan. Terms of sale are, that the
purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with ap-
proved security, payable in twelve months from the
day of sale, with interest from the date there-
of.

All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the
trustee or the Chancery Office, within 6 months
from the day of sale.

AMBROSE WHITE, Trustee.

Feb. 20 3

Valuable LANDS for sale.

Whereas a petition has been preferred to Queen
Anne's county court, for the division of the real
estate of Joshua Seney, late of said county, de-
ceased, amongst his heirs, and has so far been
acted on and proceeded, that the Judges of the
said court did, at the last October term, order &
direct that the said real estate should be sold un-
der the direction of the Commissioners in that
case appointed

This is therefore to give notice,

That the subscribers, Commissioners ap-
pointed on the said petition, will expose to pub-
lic sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the
14th day of March next, all the real estate of the
said Joshua Seney, consisting of parts of several
tracts of LAND, containing about four hundred
and seventy acres, situated about two miles from
Church Hill. This farm is well watered, and
contains a large proportion of valuable timber,
and will be sold on a credit of one, two and three
years, (except the sum of 100 dollars to be paid
in cash;) the purchaser giving bond with ap-
proved security, for the payment of the purchase
money, with legal interest thereon from the day
of sale.

JAMES BROWN,
SAMUEL BURGESS,
JAMES BUTCHER,
JOHN HACKETT,
JOHN DUHAMEL.

Feb. 20 3

LAND FOR SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree of the honourable the Court
of Chancery of Maryland,

The subscriber will sell at public sale, to the
best bidder, at the house of Wm. Flint, in the
town of Cambridge, on MONDAY, the eight-
eenth day of March next, a Farm, lying and be-
ing in Dorchester county, about three miles from
Vienna and about one mile from Joe's Mills,
containing three hundred acres, late the property
of William Hicks Travers, deceased, and sold
for the purpose of discharging his debts.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or
purchasers of the whole or any part thereof, shall
give bond to the subscriber, with approved secu-
rity, for paying the purchase money with interest,
within one year from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said William H. Travers,
dec'd. are requested to exhibit their claims, with
the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, in
the Chancery office, within six months from the
aforesaid day of sale.

JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

Cambridge, Feb. 20 4

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Decree from the Chancery
Court of Maryland, will be sold at public sale,
on the premises, on THURSDAY the twenty
first day of March next, about one hundred ac-
res of Land, lying in Dorchester county, and
binding on Church creek. The aforesaid lands,
late the property of William Brumback, of said
county, deceased, will be sold for the payment of
his debts, or such part as is sufficient for the dis-
charge of the same, and costs of suit (subject to
the widow's right of dower). About two-thirds
of these Lands are in a state of cultivation, and
the other third in woodland sufficient for the
support of the farm. There are also on said
Land a dwelling house in tolerably good repair,
together with other out houses—also a small ap-
ple orchard.

Any further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as any person disposed to purchase the same
or any part thereof, it is presumed would first
view the premises. A credit of twelve months
will be given by the purchaser or purchasers
giving bond with approved security to the trust-
ee, for the payment of the purchase money,
bearing interest from the day of sale; upon the
payment of which, the trustee is authorized to
give a deed.

SAMUEL WILLIAMS, Trustee.

Feb. 20 3

N. B. All persons having claims against Wil-
liam Brumback, late of Dorchester county, dec'd.
are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the
Chancery of Maryland, legally authenticated
for settlement, on or before six months from the
twenty first day of March next.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning
next, 23th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave
Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the
season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-
commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-
tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at
the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will
be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKERS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Levy Court for Talbot county will
meet on the fifth day of March next, to appoint
Constables; and on the second day of April, to
appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order,

J. LOCKERMAN, Clerk.

Feb. 20

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major
James Bruff, deceased,

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY,
the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale
before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres,
situated about three miles and a half from Centre-
ville. This Land is well adapted to the growth
of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of qual-
ity to any in the neighbourhood, and has an ex-
cellent portion of wood and timber, with a con-
siderable quantity of meadow ground, which, by
attention, may be made very valuable. On the
premises are, a two story frame dwelling house,
and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—
there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit,
with a variety of other fruit trees. This prop-
erty being convenient to mill and market, renders
it worthy the attention of persons wishing to pur-
chase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the prop-
erty of Col. Philip Follen, any person wish-
ing to view the same, will please to call on him,
who will show them at any time; or on the sub-
scriber, living in Centreville. The terms of pay-
ment will be two thirds of the purchase money
down on the day of sale, and the residue in six
months thereafter—when an indisputable title will
be given.

Margaret Bruff.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

One of middle age, and who can come well
recommended, may hear of a good place, by ap-
plying at this office.

Feb. 20

FROM THE AURORA.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE
OF THE
DISCOVERY & SETTLEMENT OF
LOUISIANA,

From the first journey of La Salle to the
termination of La Harpe's mission.

1683—M. de la Salle and chevalier
Tony, discovered the country now called
Louisiana; and the course of the Mis-
sissippi from the Illinois to the mouth in
the Gulf of Mexico. Took possession
of the country in the name of Louis XIV.
Saint Louis on the right bank of the Mis-
sissippi, now the seat of government of
the Missouri Territory, founded, & Fort
Crevecoeur built.

1683—De la Salle returned to Cana-
da, and from thence to France; gained
by the interest of the prince of Conti and
the marquis de Seignelai, (son of the
great Colbert) a small squadron, with
which

1685, February 16th—He landed at the
mouth of the Guadaloupe River, on the
bay of Espiritu Santo, and built a fort.

1687, March 19th—La Salle was mur-
dered by two of his own men, on it is
supposed, the now called Colorado River.
Thus perished one of the most active,
enterprising, and illustrious discov-
erers, that ever traversed the wilds of
the new world. Even such men as Oms,
may sometimes do good—that good will
be consummated if the U. States govern-
ment forbid the panders of an inquisition
to pollute the soil rendered sacred by
the names of de la Salle &c.

1699, January 26th—M. de Iberville
and M. de Benneville arrived before
Pensacola, and found the bay and shore
occupied by a Spanish force under don
Andre de la Riolle.

—21—Anchors before Dauphin
Island. In the course of the first four
months of this year, the coast from Mo-
bile to the mouth of the Mississippi; that
River to the afflux of Manatee; the capes
Maurepas and Pontchartrain, were suc-
cessively visited by the French.

1699, April 12th—Fort on Biloxi bay
founded May 1st; M. de Iberville sailed
for France, leaving M. de Benneville to
command the colony; returns to Louisi-
ana the same year.

1700, May—Benneville, by order of
Iberville, ascended Red River to Natchi-
toches, found the Natchitoches and Ya-
tasse nation of Indians in possession of
the country, but could find no Span-
ish establishment in that quarter.—La
Harpe.

May 28th—M. de Iberville sails for
Europe, leaving the command to Benne-
ville. Garrison built on the Mississippi,
near where fort St. Philip at the Plaque-
mine bend, now stands.

St. Denis sent to explore the country
on Red River; remained 6 months in the
Yatasse village without hearing of any
Spanish establishment in the neighbour-
hood.—La Harpe.

The Yatasse village was situated about
forty miles N. W. of the new town of
Natchitoches, in the settlement of Bayou
Pierre.

1712.—The king of France, by letters
patent, ceded the civil jurisdiction of
Louisiana to Crozat.

1716.—Benneville appointed by the re-
gency of France commandant of the Mis-
sissippi. Hitherto this truly estimable
man had acted in a subordinate station;
but though his brother de Iberville was
nominally the founder of the colony, the
active operations were performed by
Benneville. Vigilant, humane, and just,
he conciliated the savages by his urban-
ity, and repressed their violence by his
courage. Steadily indeed must have been
the mind, and enlightened the understand-
ing that carried the infant colony of Loui-

siana through the war of the succession
whilst struggling against internal disor-
der arising from the conflicting author-
ity of royal power and individual char-
acter.

1716, July 25th.—St. Denis returned
and reported to Benneville—

"That on the 15th September, 1714,
"he had arrived at the village of Assi-
"naye, S. W. of Natchitoches, without
"being able to find any Spanish es-
"tablishment.—From Assinaye, St.
"Denis traversed the region west of
"Red River, and first at two leagues
"west of Rio Bravor, or Rio del Norte,
"the mission of St. John Baptiste, com-
"manded by captain Raymond"—La
"Harpe.

1717—Louisiana ceded to the West
Company.
January—Natchitoches taken posses-
sion of by M. de la Motte.

January 29th—The mission of St.
Michael, at the Atayes, 9 miles west of
Natchitoches, founded by order of Lig-
nans, then victory of Mexico; by father
Augustine, a religious of the order of
Recollects.

New Orleans founded, and named from
the regent duke of Orleans

1718, February—Benneville, by royal
commission, appointed governor general.
Chateaugue sent by Benneville to take
possession of the Bay of St. Joseph,
which was soon abandoned by the French,
from want of provisions, and soon after
occupied by the Spaniards.

October—De la Harpe enters on the
execution of his commission.

(To be continued.)

LETTER

From the Secretary of War, to the Chair-
man of the Military Committee, in re-
lation to the Staff of the Army of the
U. States.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 27, 1815.

SIR,

In replying to your letter of the 21st
instant, enquiring into the expediency of
providing by law, for the staff appoint-
ments which have been provisionally re-
tained, and for such others as the inter-
est of the service may require, it is pre-
sented that the intention of the commit-
tee over whose deliberations you preside,
is to give to the military peace establish-
ment, that organization which is neces-
sary to secure to it all the efficiency
which can be expected from its numeri-
cal force. The experience of the two
first campaigns of the last war, upon this
subject, has incontestably established not
only the expediency, but the necessity of
giving to the military establishment, in
time of peace, the organization which it
must have to render it efficient in a state
of war.

It is believed also to be demon-
strable, that a complete organization of
the staff will contribute as much to the econ-
omy of the establishment, as to its effi-
ciency.

The stationary staff of a military es-
tablishment, should be substantially the
same in peace and war, without refer-
ence to the number, or distribution of the
troops of which it is composed.—It is
therefore, respectfully proposed, that this
branch of the general staff be organized
in the manner following viz:

One adjt. & inspec. gen. at Washington.
One quarter master gen. do.
One paymaster gen. do.
One commissary gen. at Philadelphia.
One apothecary gen. do.

The organization of the division of staff
should be regulated by the number of in-
dependent corps into which the military
force is distributed. By general order
of the 17th May last, the United States
were divided into military divisions, com-
manded by generals independent of each
other, within their respective divisions.
As nothing has occurred since that dis-
tribution of the military force has been
made, to change the opinion was then
entertained of its expediency, it is pro-
posed to organize the division staff, so
that each division shall comprehend—

One adjutant general and two assistant
adjutant generals.
One inspector general and two assistant
inspector generals.

One quarter master general, and two de-
puty quarter master generals, with
regimental quarter masters, as at pre-
sent authorized.

Three judge advocates.

Two chaplains.

One deputy commissary general, and two
assistant commissaries of issues. Four
hospital surgeons, and eight hospital
surgeons' mates; and as many posts'
surgeons, with the pay & emoluments
of hospital surgeons' mates, as the dis-
tribution of the forces into garrisons
and posts may require, not exceeding
twelve.

Four assistant apothecaries.
Two assistant deputy paymasters, with
regimental paymasters, as now estab-
lished.

It is not deemed necessary to change
the organization of the corps of artillery,
the corps of engineers, or the ordnance
department, unless the committee should

be disposed to increase the corps of en-
gineers, considering the qualification of
the officers of that corps, and the great
utility which may be derived from trans-
ferring them into the line of the army,
when a sudden augmentation of the mili-
tary establishment should become neces-
sary at the approach of war, some in-
crease of that scientific corps, respectu-
ly submitted.

The act fixing the military peace estab-
lishment has produced some inequali-
ties in the pay and emoluments of the of-
ficers, which owing to the particular cir-
cumstances under which that act was
passed it is probable were never foreseen
nor intended. One ease of this nature
is, the allowance of forage to a major
general, of twenty dollars a month, while
the adjutant general is allowed thirty.
The allowance of a clerk to one of the
major generals and not to the other, must
have proceeded from the same cause.
The fact of these inequalities are men-
tioned here with a view to attract the at-
tention of the committee to the pay and
emoluments of the officers of the army
generally.

Should any explanations growing out
of this communication be required, it will
afford me great pleasure to give them in
writings, or verbally, to the committee,
whenever it may suit their conve-
nience.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Your very humble servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,
Chairman of the Military Committee,
House of Representatives of the
United States.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

MR. DEXTER'S LETTER.

If a doubt has hitherto existed of the
patriotic & republican sentiments of the
Hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, as some of
the aristocracy have affected to believe,
the following letter written by him in an-
swer to the committee of the Republican
Convention, appointed to announce to him
his nomination, must forever dissipate all
hopes on one side or apprehensions on
the other. The sentiments it contains
are worthy of the elevated and indepen-
dent spirit, which dared to assert prin-
ciples of Republican Government, in the
midst of an assembly whose passions
stimulated by artful and popular leaders,
were ready to betray their country and
themselves into a furious civil war, des-
tructive of the constitution and of the fed-
eral union.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your
favor of the 25th ult. and should have an-
swered immediately, had not the occasion
suggested thoughts, that seemed to
require some consideration. Heretofore
I have not been called on in so formal a
manner for a deliberate assent to being
nominated as Governor, nor has there
been any probability that the choice
would fall on me. Whether there be
any prospect of this at the ensuing elec-
tion, I am not in a situation to judge.
But should I ever be thus honored, it
would be my effort to be strictly just and
impartial; yet it is easy to see that the
utmost scrupulousness in this respect would
not give universal satisfaction to any
party. However honest, they will differ in
opinion. For the repeated proofs of con-
fidence I have received from the respec-
table citizens, whom you represent,
they are entitled to my thanks, I owe to
them sincerity in return. Permit me
then to say, it is a leading principle with
me that the duty which every citizen
owes his country, requires that he should
support that administration of civil gov-
ernment which they choose to appoint
in all measures which his unprejudiced
understanding does not show him to be
wrong; and consequently that every
combination for general opposition is an
offence against the community. At the
same time I shall ever claim and exer-
cise the right of examining freely all pub-
lic measures, and openly expressing
with candor and decorum, my dissent
from such as in my judgment may tend to
mischiefs. With this explanation, I con-
sent that the gentlemen whom you rep-
resent should announce me as their candi-
date for the office of Governor.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for
your obliging expressions of personal re-
gard, & believe that the testimony of my
countrymen's approbation is rendered
more valuable by the merit of the com-
mittee who have presented it.
With great respect,
I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servt.,
SAMUEL DEXTER.

To Benjamin Green,
George Blake,
Thomas Kirtbridge,
Mark Langdon Pitt, and
Timothy Carter, Esqrs. Committee.

ALMANACS FOR 1816.

For sale at the Star Office.

UNITED PROVINCES OF LA PLATA.

The Editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER has been politely favored with the following very interesting particulars on the "state of the military forces engaged in defence of the United Provinces" of La Plata, by a gentleman of the first consideration in that delightful country, on whom the utmost reliance may be placed. The friends of freedom will, with great pleasure, observe the strength and disposition of the Patriots—and conclude that the power of Spain is totally incompetent to reduce them again to her racks and wheels and monopolies—with tyranny & cruelty in every shape. An old schoolmate of the Editor's observes, confidently, that they can, at Buenos Ayres, give a good account of any 20,000 men that Europe can send against the Republicans.

Present state of the Military Forces occupied in defence of the United Provinces.

[Translated for the Weekly Register.]

BUENOS AYRES.

There are in this city 6000 veterans of artillery, infantry and cavalry. Recruits are constantly arriving to complete the 3000 which are destined by the government, as a corps of reserve, to oppose the threatened invasion of the Spaniards. The local militia of infantry in service are 6000, well disciplined men, and possessing every good quality which can belong to them. The stand of arms (or armory) is abundantly provided by the continual remittance of fusils, made by the friends of our sacred cause. The manufacture of fusils, which made 20 daily, is suspended, that others may be introduced at more convenient prices. The militia cavalry are disciplining themselves with great diligence, and the Director reviews them every eight days. The quarters of all these forces are established 50 leagues in the interior, and a plan of defence has been adopted sufficient to resist all the power of our oppressors.

ORIENTAL BANDA.

There is not a man in this fertile province who has not taken up arms in its defence. The people are energetic, valiant, and accustomed to scourge tyrants. The chief of the Orientals is Col. Don Jose Artigas, who is much beloved by those under his command. He has, at present 4000 veterans usefully employed. They are determined to destroy every thing which cannot be defended. The Spaniards and Portuguese know the respect which they deserve. Artigas has established, 300 leagues in the interior, a village called *Purification*, in which are more than 600 European Spaniards, guarded by a competent garrison, in order to prevent the effects of their pernicious doctrines, as well as by way of reprisal for the Americans who were sacrificed by the Spanish commander, in every part of the colonies. This notice will be very convenient to the Editor of the *Havana Gazette*.

PROVINCE OF PARAGUAY.

The force of this consists of 3000 veterans, and a great number of militia and cavalry. They have not shared in any of the honors of the war, but are well disposed to it; and to this end, & to aid the other provinces, they held considerable property in reserve. It is commanded by don N. Francha, whose talents are highly spoken of.

PROVINCE OF CUYO.

Its force is 3000 fusiliers, and a numerous and choice militia & cavalry. They passed the Cordilleras in December, to reconquer Chili. Among these 3000 veterans is a regiment of Chilese cavalry, who united with Mendoza, in October 1814, and protected the emigration of 2000 persons of both sexes. The chief of the expedition is Col. Maj. Jose San Martin, who served several years in the Spanish army.

THE ARMY OF UPPER PERU.

After several victories over the royal army, has reconquered, in a little time, the territory between Júpiz and Orux. The strong position, which Peznela occupied in Cotagaita had formed new chains for South America; but they only served to augment the glories of the regions of Rio del Plata, under the order of the virtuous and valiant general don Jose Rondeau. The advance of his army are in Chayanta, and he is marching with his united forces to give the mortal blow to the despot, Abascal. Can Peznela, with 3000 persecuted, dispirited, mercenaries, resist 7000 victorious Republicans, commanded by worthy chiefs? The desertion of the troops of Peznela is scandalous, and his limited resources place him in an unfortunate situation. Potosi gave Rondeau the means of paying his troops, and he hastened immediately to remit supplies of money to Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants of the towns that had been freed from oppression ran to join the soldiers of liberty. The supreme Director has recently sent col. major D. N. French with 2000 choice veterans and 3000 fusils to reinforce Rondeau. It is thought that Peznela intends to retreat through Cusco; but every province is in complete insurrection against the royalists. The chief of the Cusqueña insurrection was a casique called Pomacagua, descended from the Incas, who held the rank of field-marshal from the king. Ramirez, general of the division of the royal army, had the fortune to take him prisoner; and, that he might not disgrace the good qualities of a Spanish commander, he had his tongue bored with a hot iron and destroyed him by the torture. The glories of this tyrant did not last long.

for the Division of Angulo forced him to a retreat in which he lost a great part of his troops. Then was Pomacagua avenged with the death of a number of European Spaniards, put to the sword by those who had grieved at his loss. One child of this unfortunate man has joined the party of his father, and follows up the work with enthusiasm. Angulo, and the famous Areualas, native of Cataluna, have already joined Rondeau with their respectable divisions, which have rendered many important services. Abascal cannot increase his miserable army, because the spirit of insurrection is spread through all the territory under his command. He was compelled to occupy Chili with 1500 of his most confidential men, and already many of those have passed over to Rondeau. In the year 1816, we may hope for a success which will secure our cause.

Since the popular commotions of April of this year, which conclude happily, all the people of the United Provinces enjoy tranquility, and are occupied in raising forces for their defence, and in organizing their governments, which will be in conformity to those of the United States. Representatives are elected to compose a general congress, to whose decision all the people offer to submit. They will open their session in February or March. A declaration of independence appears indubitable.

CHILI.

This rising state yielded to the royal forces by any extraordinary event, on the 2d October, 1814. The iniquity of certain strangers who, to the disgrace of this delightful country, were at the head of the government and of the troops, proposed to the enemy the most degrading perfidious capitulation. When a remedy was proposed, it was already too late. The enemy, under shelter of the capitulation, was considerably strengthened by a Spanish division, which had a little before arrived at Lima from the Peninsula. Commodore Hillyar ought to blush at the active part which he took in the sacrifice of a million of inhabitants, who were fighting for liberty. After having obtained, by his bad faith, and by the criminal conduct of the governor of Valparaiso, the triumph of capturing the Essex, presented himself to the capital with instructions from Abascal as a mediator in the capitulation which was proposed, for the purpose of giving time for the arrival of the reinforcement. Hillyar succeeded in deceiving the weak Director of Chili, and other ignorant persons without any other trouble than that of saying mass, and shewing himself to the army clothed in robes of the nuns. [There is something else here about Hillyar which we cannot understand; it concludes with]—this hypocritical intruder created himself perpetual governor of Chili, and set sail when he had done all the mischief he could.

The present governor of Chili is colonel Osorio. All the forces under his command amount to 4000 men; half of which are natives of the country, and serve by compulsion. Osorio, like all the Spanish chiefs, takes the side of oppression. The island of Juan Fernandez is the deposit of 500 patriots of the principal families. The contributions are insupportable, and the property of all the emigrants and prisoners is delivered up to the pillage of the band of scoundrels that form the royal army. The moment of vengeance approaches. The fields are already covered with numerous parties to oppose all who belong to the royal side. The emigrants crossed the Andes in December, with an imposing enthusiasm, under the protection of the Argentine legions. Emigrants are constantly arriving at Mendoza, begging protection from the cruel oppressors. Its reconquest has been prevented by a little squadron of four ships under the orders of general Brown, so well disposed as to destroy the commerce of Lima, shut up its privateers, and secure them from the use of Osorio, if he should attempt to retreat. We hope that the approaching summer will complete the purification of this country.

Buenos Ayres, November, 1815.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

[The following proceedings of our late Assembly are worthy of record in the papers.—*Balt. Patriot*.]

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

January 30.

On motion by Mr. Little, the following resolution was read, assented to, and sent to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Governor & Council be, and they are hereby authorised, and requested, in the recess of the Legislature, to arrange with the General Government for the establishment of such scite within this State for the completion and establishment of fortifications as may be agreed on, and the jurisdiction of the same is hereby relinquished to the U. States.

The Clerk of the Senate delivers the bill entitled an act to authorise the President of the United States to erect toll gates on the western road, laid out and made by the United States, leading from Cumberland across the mountains towards the River Ohio, and for other purposes, accompanied by the following message.

BY THE SENATE,

JAN. 27TH, 1816.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

We return to your house a bill entitled "an act to authorize the President of the United States to erect toll gates on the western road laid out and made by the United States, leading from Cumberland

across the mountains towards the River Ohio, and for other purposes," and request a reconsideration of it. This bill merely proposes to enable the President of the United States to levy tolls on the great western road sufficient to preserve it in repair. This very excellent and very costly turnpike, having been made by the United States, and being of inestimable advantage to this State, particularly to that portion through which it passes, a sense of justice, and our own interest demand, in the opinion of the Senate, that authority should be given to the United States to collect revenue enough from travellers passing over this road to keep it in a condition to be permanently useful; when so great a benefit has been conferred on this highly favoured State, out of the resources of the Union, to deny this most equitable and reasonable request from the national government, will be to subject Maryland to the reproach and just indignation of the American people. They will only see in this refusal either a spirit of parsimony and selfishness, or a disposition to derive a disproportionate share of the advantages of an important public measure, without contributing to its support, or even aiding in its preservation. A regard for the honor and good faith of this State induces the Senate to ask of your House, that this bill may again engage your deliberations, and receive that decision to which, we conceive, a respect for the general government, and the expediency of its provisions entitle it.

IN SENATE,

JANUARY 29.

The Senate proceeded to the election of a director, on the part of the State, in the Bank of Baltimore, and on examination of the ballots, it appeared that George Hebb had 8 votes, and Edward Johnson 4 votes; whereupon it is declared in the Senate, that George Hebb is duly elected director on the part of the State in the Bank of Baltimore.

Mr. N. Williams from the committee delivers the following report:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the message from the Governor and council of the 8th of December last, as relates to the printing of said bill for the amendment of our militia system, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report—

That as the Senate did not at the last session, assent to any order or resolution for printing the bill introduced into the House of Delegates for the amendment of our militia system—the Governor and Council are in an error, when they state it was published according to the directions of the General Assembly. The Senate could not, consistently with their opinion of the provisions of that bill, have thought it of any advantage to the people that it should be published. The only benefit which your committee can perceive could arise from that publication, was derived by the numerous printers of one political character, in whose papers, exclusively, it was inserted.

Which was read and concurred in.

The bill entitled, an act for the payment of the journal of accounts was read the second time, passed, and with the following message, sent to the House of Delegates by the Clerk.

BY THE SENATE,

JANUARY 19, 1816.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The bill entitled, an act for the payment of the journal of accounts being one of that character which the Senate are constitutionally prohibited from amending, we have agreed to pass it with the said journal. At the same time our duty to the people of Maryland requires us to state our objections to so much of that journal as allows the sum of eight hundred and twenty four dollars to sundry salary and fee officers in the city of Annapolis, for services rendered by them, in packing their books and papers during the late war. Those officers not having incurred the expenses of removing their records and papers, any compensation for personal services seems to us objectionable, especially in the cases of salary officers, whose whole time is due to the public, and for which they receive a fixed and established allowance. It appears to us also, that if the officers referred to have really entitled themselves to an additional compensation for extraordinary services, the Senate should have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this subject, disconnected from all others.

The President being absent, the following resolution was propounded and unanimously assented to.

BY THE SENATE,

JANUARY 29, 1816.

Resolved, unanimously that the thanks of the senate be presented to Elijah Davis, Esq. in testimony of the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate, during the present session.

JANUARY 30.

The senate proceeded to the election of directors on the part of the state in the several banks; the ballot box being prepared, the ballots were deposited therein, sealed up, and delivered to the committee of the senate, appointed to meet the committee of the house of delegates, who retired to the conference room, and after some time, returned.

Whereupon it is declared in the senate, that Richard K. Heath and Washington Hall, for the Union Bank of Maryland; George Taylor and Christopher Raborg, for the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore; Edward Harris, for the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore; Thomas

H. Bowie & Daniel Murray, for the Farmers' Bank of Maryland at Annapolis; William Alexander for the Elkton Bank of Maryland; John Harry and Joseph M'Ilhenny for the Hagers Town Bank; and James Price for the Branch Bank at Easton, having had a majority of votes of all the attending members of both branches of the Legislature, are duly elected directors on the part of the state, for and during the term prescribed by law.

SKETCH

OF THE NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

Proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

First.—Free of duty.—All articles for the use of the U. States; philosophical apparatus, &c.; books, and all articles for the use of schools, &c.; specimens in natural history, &c.; wearing apparel, and personal baggage in actual use of persons coming into the U. States; regulus of antimony; bark of cork trees unmanufactured; animals for breeding; unwrought burr stones, clay unwrought, bullion, copper in any shape for use of mint, copper or brass in pigs or bars, old copper, in pigs or bars, old brass and old pewter, furs undressed, lapis, calimnaris, plaister of paris, rags of any kind of old clothes, wool and wood unmanufactured, (except mahogany and dye wood) zinc, tutenage, and spelter, and olive oil in casks for manufacturers.

Second.—At valorem duties of seven and a half per cent.—Dying drugs and their materials, not subject to other duty, gum-arabic, gum-senegal, jewelry, gold and silver watches and clocks, or parts of either, and frames of clocks; laces of thread, silk and cotton.

Fifteen per cent.—All articles not free, and not subject to any specific duty.

Twenty per cent.—Linen of all kinds, cambrics, lawns, hempen cloths, sail cloth, Russian and German linens, silk & thread gloves and hose, silks, satins, and all articles of which silk is the material or chief value.

Twenty two per cent.—All articles manufactured of brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead and tin, of which any of these materials are of chief value; brass and iron ware, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons and buckles of all kinds; gilt, plated and japanned wares of all kinds; cannon, muskets, fire and side arms.

Twenty eight per cent.—Woollen manufactures of all kinds, and all articles of which wool is the material or chief value.

Thirty three and a third per cent.—Cotton manufactures of all descriptions, of which cotton is the material or chief value; china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures; bonnets and caps for women, fans, feathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers and millinery; hats and caps of wool, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes, painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags, sallad oil, pickled capers, anchovies, &c. and sweetmeats.

Thirty five per cent.—Cabinet wares and all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather, and all made of it, or of which the material is of chief value; paper of all descriptions, brushes, canes, whips, printing type, clothing ready made.

Third.—Articles charged with specific duties.—Ale, beer and porters, in bottles, per gall. 20 cts.; do. in casks, 10; alum per lb. 3; bottles, black glass, per gross 144; boots per pair, 200; bristles per lb. 3; cards, playing, per pack, 30; cables & cordage tarred, per lb. 3; do untarred, yam, twine and pack thread, 4; candles, tallow, per lb. 3; wax and spermaceti do. 4; cassia, Chinese, 6; cinnamon 25; cloves 25; cheese 9; chocolate 6; coal, per bushel, 8; copperas, cwt. 60; copper in sheets, rods, bolts or nails, 4; coffee, per lb. 6; cotton 3; currants 3; figs 3; fish foreign caught, per quintal, 100; mackarel 150; salmon 200; all other pickled 100; glass, window, 8 by 10 per 100 square feet, 250; 10 by 12, 275; above 10 by 12 \$52; glue, per lb. 5; gunpowder 6; hemp per cwt. 150; iron in bars 75; in sheets, rods, or hoops, rolled iron bars or bolts, 150; indigo, per lb. 15; lead in pigs, bars or sheets, red or white dry or ground in oil, per lb. 3; mahogany 100; mace, per lb. 5; nails, 3; nutmegs 60; peppers 3; pimento 6; raisins, in jars and boxes, 3; all others, 2; salt, per bushel of 56 lbs. 20; steel, per cwt. 100; segars, per m. 250; spirits from grain, viz. 1st pr. per gallon, 42; 2d, 45; 3d, 48; 4th 25; 5th 60; above 73; spirits from other materials, 1st & 2d pr. 38; 2d, 42; 4th, 48; 5th, 57; above 79; shoes and slippers, of silk, per pair, 40—of leather 30; childrens, 20; spikes, per lb. 2; soap 3; sugar, brown, 2 1-2; white clayed or powdered 4; lump, 9; loaf, 12; candy, 12; snuff, 12; tallow, 1; tea, from China direct, boxes, 10; soucheong and other blacks, 25; imperial, gunpowder and gomee, 50; hyson and young hyson, 40; hyson skin and other green, 28; tea from other places, bohea 24; soucheong, 34; gunpowder, imperial and gomee, 68; hyson and young hyson, 56; hyson skin and other green, 28; white clayed or powdered 4; lump, 9; tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars, 10; woods, drying, viz. logwood, per ton 500; Nicaragua 1200; whitening, per lb. 1; umbrellas or parasols of silk, 200; ditto of other materials, 100; frames for do. 75—Wines, viz. London particular Madeira and Champagne, per gall. 100; other Madeira, 80; Burgundy, Champagne, Rhensish and Tokay, 75; Sherry and St. Luca, 60; Claret and other wines imported in bottles, 70; Lisbon, Oporto, and other wines of Seilly and Port, 40; Tenerife, Farnal, and others of Western Islands, 40; all others 35.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Perhaps there never was a time when the prosperity of our country depended more than it does at present, upon the judicious selection of a statesman to fill the Presidential chair. Yet, on no similar occasion have the public prints manifested, apparently, so much indifference on this important topic. To draw, from the fastidious delicacy of the newspapers, the inference of corresponding apathy on the part of the nation, would be grossly erroneous and unjust. If the voice of the Republican party has not been heard in every section of the Union, it cannot be attributed to a want of solicitude, becoming the occasion, but to the belief that as no considerable difference of opinion prevailed among the Republican party, there was of course no necessity for discussion or excitement thro' the medium of the press. It is true that some have been heard to depreciate the existence of a supposed prejudice, founded on local considerations, against him who would otherwise be the choice of four-fifths of the Republican party; yet as every one disclaims this odious prejudice as relates to himself, it is believed that it will have no real influence—that it is in fact a mere bug-bear, propagated principally by that restless faction who have in every instance during the war stood forth against their country as far as their personal safety would allow, a faction whose leading policy has always been to divide, as the means of destroying the Republican party. Of all the governments under the sun, this is most emphatically the one under which local prejudices should be discountenanced. Our maxim ought to be, give us for public stations the most experienced; statesmen of the longest tried, and most approved integrity, without regard to geographical lines. This was the generous and political maxim of which we availed ourselves, so advantageously during our struggle for political existence. It is in fact the true spirit of republicanism. What is this attempt to excite local feelings on national questions, but an appeal to the most selfish, the worst of passions? Passions to which the unprincipled, and ambitious, have had recourse in every age and country to destroy the liberties of Mankind. I repeat, the only true and safe policy which republicans can pursue, is to choose the man who has passed a long life in the most responsible stations, zealously and exclusively devoted to the public welfare, thereby acquiring the most extensive knowledge of our foreign and domestic relations and interests; such a man, so qualified and so approved is, JAMES MONROE. How long and how fully were Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison exposed to every species of political responsibility before they were supported by their republican brethren for the Presidency? They came out from this ordeal unhurt, and were rewarded by a grateful people as they deserved. It ought to be the special care in republican government, as a matter of principle, founded in gratitude, the noblest passion of the human breast, to confer the highest honor on him who has during his whole existence, given every exertion of body and mind to establish and preserve the Republic. If to such men you deny the highest boon in the gift of the people, and suffer it to be snatched away thro' the instrumentality of local jealousies and cupidity, you destroy at once the highest incentive to virtue and patriotism, you close up the high way of honor and public worth to the Presidential chair, and leave it to be gained by the narrow and crooked paths of intrigue and ambition.

A Maryland Republican.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

As the subject relating to American manufactures is so earnestly urged by various petitions to Congress, we are induced to publish the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson in answer to a letter written to him, to explain his remark in his Notes on Virginia, "that the work shops of Europe are the most proper to furnish the supplies of manufactures to the United States." The whole letter from this renowned patriot, is a volume of instruction. At present we shall confine ourselves to notice his reply on the question of manufactures.

"Who could have imagined (says he) that the most distinguished in the rank of nations, for science & civilization, would have suddenly descended from their honorable eminence, and setting at defiance all those moral laws established by the author of nature between nation and nation, as between man and man, would cover earth and sea with robberies and piracies, merely because they were strong enough to do it with temporal impunity, and that under this disbandment of nations from social order, we should have been despoiled of a thousand ships, and have thousands of our citizens reduced to Algerine slavery?"

"Yet this has taken place. The British interdicted to our vessels all harbors of the globe, without they had first proceeded to some one of hers, there paid tribute proportioned to their cargo, and obtained a license to proceed to the port of destination. The French, on the other side, declared the American ships to be lawful prizes, if they had touched at the port, or even been visited by a ship of the enemy nation. Thus were the United States completely excluded from the ocean.—Compare (says Mr. Jefferson) this state of things with that of 88, and say whether an opinion founded in the circumstances of that day (in which the Notes on Virginia were written) be fairly applied to those of the present. We have experienced what we did not then

believe, that there did exist both *freedom* and *power* enough to exclude the United States from the field of intercourse with other nations. We therefore have a right to conclude that to be independent for the comforts of life, we must fabricate them ourselves. We must now place the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist.—The question of '85 suppressed, or rather assumes a new form. The question is, shall we manufacture our own comforts, or go without them at the will of a foreign nation? He therefore, who is now against domestic manufactures, must be for reducing us to a dependence on foreign nations.—I AM NOT ONE OF THESE.

Boston Chronicle.

MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.

This having become a subject of very general conversation, in all circles, in consequence of the recent agitation of it in Congress, as well as in the Legislature of Virginia, we have thought it might be gratifying to our readers, to know how the case stands on record.—They will see, by the following documents, that the remains of the deceased WASHINGTON have been sacredly committed to the charge of his country:—*Nat. Intel.*

In the House of Representatives of the U. States, Monday, Dec. 13, 1799, Mr. MARSHALL submitted the following resolution, which passed *UNANIMOUSLY*:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a marble monument be erected by the U. States at the Capitol of the City of Washington, and that the family of Gen. Washington be requested to permit his body to be deposited under it; and that the monument be so designed as to commemorate the great events of his military and political life.

On Monday the 8th of January, the President sent the following letters to Congress:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

In compliance with the request in one of the resolutions of Congress of the 21st of December last, I transmitted a copy of those resolutions by my secretary, Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect Congress will ever bear to her person and character—of their condolence in the late afflictive dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, in the manner expressed in the first resolution. As the sentiments of that virtuous lady, not less beloved by this nation than she is at present greatly afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words, I transmit to Congress her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy to make any comments upon it—But there can be no doubt, that the nation at large, as well as all the branches of the government, will be highly gratified by an arrangement which may diminish the sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 8th Jan. 1799.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S LETTER.

MOUNT VERNON, 31st Dec. 1799.

SIR, While I feel, with the keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and, as his best services and most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare and happiness of his country, to know that they were truly appreciated and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

Taught by the great example which I have so long had before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must consent to the request made by Congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me—and in doing this I need not, I cannot say, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

With grateful acknowledgements and unfeigned thanks for the personal respect and evidences of condolence expressed by Congress and yourself, I remain very respectfully,

Sir, your most obedient

and humble servant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.

The President of the United States.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.

ENGLAND & SPAIN.

Capt. Hill, of the schr. *Wexley*, arrived at this port this morning in 12 days fr Cape Nicola Mole, informs us, that just before he left there a schr. from Jamaica bound to Cape Francois, put in to land a passenger who was charged with business with the Haytian Government. They informed that a war was immediately expected between Great Britain and Spain. Capt. H. also says, that the officers of the Br. sloop of war *Carnation*, which had been in at the Cape for some days, reported that they had a similar expectation. That these reports are founded on late occurrences in Europe we think it difficult to say, as we have accounts from England to the middle of Dec. which make no mention of any serious misunderstanding between the two Courts.

The American character was held in the greatest contempt in this New Monarchy.—A gentleman who arrived at Cape Nicola Mole in distress, with his vessel and cargo, delivered his papers to the go-

vernment, but was refused any assistance whatever. There were many acts of violence and injustice committed on several Americans.

NAVAL.

Extract from a letter written by an officer on board the frigate *United States* to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

FRIGATE UNITED STATES,
Gibraltar, December 15, 1815.

"Our arrival last evening has given me an opportunity of writing. Mr. Wain, who came passenger with us from Port Mahon and going from hence to Cadiz, has obligingly offered to convey this to America.

We were bound into Carthage, and having experienced very boisterous weather, and head winds, were obliged to put into this port, but shall not remain any length of time, merely for the purpose of sending despatches from this to government. The purport of our business at Carthage, was to ascertain seriously, the retention of the Algerine brig, captured by one of our commodore Decatur's squadron, which Com. Shaw intends to investigate thoroughly, as the retention on the part of the Spaniards appears to be a mere frivolous one, either as to rights of war, or of nations; it seems that Spain has some complaint towards Algiers; but certainly, that should not induce them to retain this vessel, as it may result in my opinion, towards something very serious—I should like much that our government would declare war against Spain, as that nation does not appear to be in a friendly state with us at present. In the first instance, their objections at Algeiras; on the arrival of our store ships, the Commodore, having thought it expedient to make a depot there, of our naval supplies for the squadron, wrote very handsomely to the Governor at that Port for permission, but received a denial, when they had store houses and arsenal perfectly vacant, & had been previously for a length of time, and could have no use for them whatever, as their navy is completely laid up.—However, I hope government will open their eyes to this conduct.

At Port Mahon there lay 3 Spanish 3 deckers, 120 gun ships, and for the purpose of having our vessels hove out and repaired, knowing that one of these ships was refitting for Carthage, and there being a very fine dock yard, Commodore Shaw stated to the Admiral, that as he was bound to Carthage, he would take this vessel under his convoy. This offer was willingly accepted by Adm. Montes, as his ship was but poorly manned, and that only from the sweeping of the streets, and in return obligingly offered us the use of the dock yard, in case any of our vessels should want repairs, &c. The dock yard, store houses, &c. are famous.

Port Mahon is in the Island of Minorca, a fine commodious harbor and rendezvous for the English navy. The inhabitants have an extraordinary dislike towards the Spaniards; their language is a mixture of the Moltese and Spanish. This harbor, the Commodore has made his general rendezvous on account of the different accommodations it possesses, we have a naval hospital, which is under the direction of Dr. M. Reynolds, where we have deposited the sick from the different vessels, constituting the squadron, we have also made a deposit here of our naval supplies, which are under the direction of Lieutenant Watson.

True American.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB 27 1816

ELECTORAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the city of Annapolis, held on Tuesday last, WILLIAM KILTY, Esq. was unanimously nominated as Elector of the Senate of Maryland; and as such is recommended to the Republican Voters of said city.

Wednesday the 17th of April next, is recommended for a general meeting of the Republicans of the county of Anne Arundel, to be held at Mr. Brewer's tavern, for the purpose of making choice of two suitable persons as candidates for said county for the same purpose.

We hope the Republicans of the several counties on this shore will see the propriety (by general meetings) of making early nominations.—Would not some day pending the session of court in the several counties be a favorable time for such an object? An early and free expression of the voice of the people on a question of such vital importance as the future liberties of the State, can but call the attention of every friend to liberty.

We have received, in a late Baltimore paper, a Memorial addressed to the Spanish government, by Richard Raynal Kene, a native of this State, who studied law with Luther Martin, Esq. of the city of Baltimore, to whom he shewed his "Modern Gratitude," and who in this treasonable effusion of a corrupt heart, fully evinces his ingratitude to the country that gave him birth, which nothing short of the helter ought to reward this base attempt. Its length compels us to omit it this morning.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

To the Editor.

Sir—Please to publish the following letter to ISAAC SENNIX, Esq. President of the Washington Benevolent Society.

New-York, Feb. 16.

SIR, When I joined the Washington Benevolent Society, I thought I was to be associated with men who would have deserved the name of his disciple, and who would have possessed some gratitude for the services of an old soldier, who loves his country, and adores the name of Washington, the father of his liberties. I have paid some

money for a share in your Hall (but no more of that); you are welcome to it—only say that *Thomas Hazard* is no more a member of an association which is a burlesque on benevolence, and a ridicule in politics.

THOMAS HAZARD.

Isaac Schring, Esq.

The federalists of New York have nominated Rufus King as their candidate for Governor, and George T. Hobbs for Lieutenant Governor of that State. This withdrawal of Mr. King from his former pretensions for President of the U. States, leaves a chasm—per is it known who the federalists of the several states will put in opposition to Mr. Monroe—with the certainty of defeat, it may be difficult to procure a second King.

The Senate yesterday passed, by unanimous consent, the resolution from the House of Representatives, respecting the remains of General Washington.

Nat. Intel.

Departed this life, on Sunday morning the 25th inst. Mr. ROBERT LAMBIN, of this county, in the 55th year of his age.

Another Payment.

This morning's paper completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom another payment becomes due, which is solicited. Those indebted for advertisements, hand-bills, &c. are informed that if the same are not paid at an early day, (a list of which is now making out) they will be put in the hands of such collectors, (whose dates are more than one year standing,) as will insure their forth coming.

STAR OFFICE, Easton, Md.
February 27/1816.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR,

E. AULD, Master.

Will commence running as usual from Easton Point to Baltimore, To-morrow MORNING, at 10 o'clock.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Saturday, at the same hour. She is in complete order for Passengers or Grain.—For freight or passage, apply as heretofore.

N. B. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures his customers that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

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

February 27 4

THE EASTON ACADEMY OPEN FOR ITS SCHOLARS.

Since the late publication of the Trustees, the Rev'd Mr. TODD has appeared before them, and explained the motives of his conduct. The complaint, under which he had laboured in December, and which prevented his attendance on the first of the year, when he was expected with so much solicitude, unhappily returned upon him, just as he was arranging his journey to Easton in compliance with his last engagement, and confined him to his bed.

Having given this last assurance under an understanding, communicated to him by the Trustees, that on his failure to attend they would publish the state of the Academy and the cause of it, he took for granted that they would execute their purpose, and immediately engage another Teacher. He even imagined, considering that they were absolved from their engagement to him and had been so often disappointed, that another Professor was at hand, ready to be employed. He therefore abandoned the hope of obtaining a station, for which he yet anxiously wished, for which he had relinquished a thriving Seminary at home, and dismissed an affectionate congregation; and for the possession of which he had prepared himself with anticipations of comfortable subsistence and fair renown. The effects, then, of these disappointments, though deeply felt by the Trustees, and by the Parents and Guardians of the Scholars committed to their charge, have been also painfully sustained by him; and have been accompanied by personal and pecuniary inconveniences, so serious and distressing as utterly to exclude the imputation of negligence or design.

He has not, consequently, attended on the Trustees in pursuance of his engagement: He attends to express his regrets for the disappointments which have happened, and to vindicate his own deportment. The Trustees have heard his explanations, and are satisfied with the propriety of his intentions. And as it is convenient and desirable to him to renew his contract, they have accepted him as the Principal in the Institution.

They have therefore the pleasure of announcing to the public that the Academy will be opened for the reception of Scholars on Monday next; where they will be attentively instructed in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in the most useful branches of the Mathematics. They have already, in a former notice, stated to their patrons the grounds on which they flattered themselves that Mr. TODD will prove himself an able and useful Instructor; and they trust they shall not be disappointed.

By the Board,
N. HAMMOND, President.
Easton, 21st Feb'y. 1816

In Chancery, February 3, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of *William Saunders*, made and reported by DANIEL MARTIN, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 6th day of April next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the "Easton Star," before the 6th day of March next.—The report states the amount to be \$361 25

W. KILTY, Chanc'r.
True copy. Test—
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.
Feb. 27 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, on the 6th inst. a negro man named

STEPHEN,

about five feet high, spare built, black complexion, has two of his upper front teeth out, and looks rather simple when spoken to. His occupation has formerly been keeping a grist mill, and perhaps he may try to get in that business again. His clothes were, a striped lincey over-jacket, & a pair of black cassimere corded trousers which button up the ankles, and a fur hat with the fur worn off; but perhaps he may change his clothing.

Whoever will take up said negro man, and secure him so that the owner get him again, shall receive the sum of fifty dollars, and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

FRANCIS A. AIREY.
Feb. 27 3q

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

13th day of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application of ROBERT G. LLOYD, executor of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county aforesaid, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Capt. James Lloyd, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

ROBERT G. LLOYD, ex'r
of Capt. James Lloyd, dec'd

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

5th day of Feb. A. D. 1816.

On application, by petition, of THOMAS DENNY, administrator of Lewis Bush, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia papers, and in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of Talbot county, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 5th day of February, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 28th day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, anno domini 1816.

THOMAS DENNY, adm'r
of Lewis Bush, dec'd

Feb 25 3

Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court,

February Term, 1816.

On application of WILLIAM BROWNE and ELISHA BROWNE, executors, and ANN H. BROWNE, executrix, of the last will and testament of John Browne, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors of said deceased to exhibit their accounts, duly authenticated; and that they cause the same to be inserted in the "People's Monitor" and "Easton Star," (two newspapers printed at Easton,) for the space of three successive weeks.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of the proceedings of the orphans' court for Queen Ann's county, I have hereunto set my name, and affixed the seal of the said court, at Centerville, this thirteenth day of February, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

THOMAS C. EARLE,
Register of Wills

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Browne, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from any benefit of said estate. And all those indebted to the estate of the said John Browne, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or to Mr. Thomas Murphy, who is authorized to receive the same. Given under our hands this 14th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM BROWNE,
Corner of Paca & Frank-
lin streets, Baltimore, ex'r
ELISHA BROWNE, ex'r
No. 217, Market street,
Baltimore, ex'r
ANN H. BROWNE, ex'r
Centerville, of John Browne, deceased.

Feb. 27 3q

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February 19, 1816.

On application of JAMES RINGGOLD, executor of William Frisby, dec'd.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—
RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
of Will for Kent county

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of August next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 27th day of February, 1816.

JAMES RINGGOLD, ex'r
of Wm Frisby, dec'd

Feb. 27 3

TOPGALLANT!

The horse TOPGALLANT will stand the ensuing spring, at (or in the vicinity of) Easton and Centerville, three days in each week at the respective stands, to commence on the first of April and continue till the first of July, to cover mares at \$15 the season and \$50 insurance.—Specimens of his foals will be seen at both his stands, early in the season. Gentlemen who may patronize this delightful and powerful horse, may rest assured that they shall be pleased and benefited. Good pasturage may be had convenient to both stands, and due attention will be paid to the mares sent to Topgallant, by

The Public's obedient,

CORBIN LEE.

Feb 27 3
N. B. Groom's fee 50 cents.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

AN ACT

To provide for designating, surveying and granting the Military Bounty Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized, to cause to be surveyed a quantity of the public Lands of the United States, fit for cultivation, not otherwise appropriated; and to which the Indian title is extinguished, not exceeding in the whole six millions of acres, two millions to be surveyed in the territory of Michigan, two millions in the Illinois territory, north of the Illinois river, and two millions in the territory of Louisiana, between the river St. Francis and the river Arkansas; the said Lands to be divided into townships, and subdivided into sections and quarter sections, (each quarter section to contain, as near as possible, one hundred and sixty acres,) in the manner prescribed by law for surveying and subdividing the other public Lands of the United States; and the same price to be allowed for surveying as is fixed for surveying the other public Lands in the same territory. And the Lands thus surveyed, with the exception of the said springs and Lead mines therein, and of the quantities of Land adjacent thereto, as may be reserved for the use of the same by the President of the United States, and the section No. 16, in every township, to be granted to the inhabitants of such township for the use of public schools, shall be set apart and reserved for the purpose of satisfying the bounties of one hundred and sixty acres, promised to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the United States, their heirs and legal representatives, by the act, entitled "an act for completing the existing military establishment," approved the twenty fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and eleven, and by the act, entitled "an act to raise an additional military force," approved the 11th day of January, eighteen hundred and twelve.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary for the Department of War, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the Military Land Bounties, to the persons entitled thereto, by the two last mentioned acts, or either of them. Provided always, That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrant shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person in whose favor such warrant shall have been issued, shall, on delivery of the same at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, or of such other officer as may at the same time have, by law, the superintendence of the General Land Office of the United States, at the seat of government, be entitled to draw by lot, in such manner as the officer at the head of the Land Office, under the direction of the President of the United States, may prescribe, one of the quarter sections, surveyed by virtue of the first section of this act, in either of the said territories which the person in whose favor such warrant has issued may designate. And a patent shall thereupon be granted to such person, for such quarter section, without requiring any fee therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no claim for the military land bounties aforesaid, shall be assignable or transferable, in any manner whatever, until after a patent shall have been granted in the manner aforesaid. All sales, mortgages, contracts, made prior thereto, for the purpose, or with intent of alienating, pledging or mortgaging any such claim, are hereby declared and shall be held null and void; nor shall any tract of land, granted as aforesaid, be liable to be taken in execution or sold on account of any such sale, mortgage, contract, or agreement, or on account of any debt contracted prior to the date of the patent, either by the person originally entitled to the land, or by his heirs or legal representatives, or by virtue of any process, or suit at law, or judgment of court against a person entitled to receive his patent as aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WM. H. CRAWFORD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

From the provisions of the foregoing act, it is manifest that no Patent can issue until the War is presented to the Commissioner of the Land Office.—It is therefore the interest of the Persons entitled to Military Lands, that their Warrants should immediately after they are issued, be deposited in the Office from whence their Patents are to be obtained. This course will preserve them from the various accidents to which they may be subjected in the hands of the Owners or Agents who may have been authorized to obtain them. It is also manifest that all Contractors for the Sale of, or incumbrance upon these Lands, prior to the issuing of the Patents, are illegal and void. As it is impossible that Persons possessed of Powers of Attorney for obtaining Military Land Warrants, can have any legitimate interest distinct from their Principals, Warrants hereafter issued will be deposited in the General Land Office; and a Certificate of that act will be given to such Attorneys if required. A copy of this proceeding will be forwarded to every Person in whose name a War-warrant shall issue, not only to counteract any misrepresentations of the object of this Regulation, but to place the Soldiers of the late Army upon their guard against the devices which have already been, or may hereafter be, practised by unprincipled and designing men to deprive them of the Rev. & which is so justly due to their meritorious services.

Land Warrants will continue to be issued at the War Department until the presentation of the Original "Homestead or Discharge," which will remain there upon File, as heretofore; but no other document will be required to accompany it, excepting the address at the original Claimant, in order that he may be duly notified of the number and date of the Land Warrant that will issue in his name.

In cases where the original Claimant is dead, the EXECUTIVE, HEIR, AT LAW, must substantiate their claims conformably to the Regulations now in use.

February 16th, 1816.
The Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are required to insert the above three times.

Feb. 27 3

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock, George Westney, and Abraham Welty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Martin Cole, John Pollock, Geo. Westner, and Abraham Welty, be, and they are hereby authorized to withdraw their respective erroneous entries made in the district of Madison, Canton, Vincennes, and Zanesville, respectively; and the monies paid by them on the said entries shall be placed to their credit on any purchase of public land they may have made or shall make in the same districts.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of John G. Camp.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the War Department, be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the account of John G. Camp, assistant deputy quartermaster general, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be equitable and just.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 1, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Jonathan White.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of War, be, and he is hereby authorized & required to renew military land warrant number eight hundred and seventy-five, which heretofore issued to James Gunn, and to issue the same in the name of Jonathan White, to whom it was assigned by said Gunn.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Markin.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Charles Markin shall be permitted to withdraw his entries made on the twenty-third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at the Land Office at Chillicothe, from the northwest quarter of section number nineteen, township number two, of range number sixteen, and the money paid by him on the said entry shall be placed to his credit on any purchase he shall make or may have made of public lands in the same district.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Directing a copy of the documents printed by a resolve of Congress of the 27th of December, 1813, to be transmitted to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That of the two hundred copies of the documents ordered to be printed by a resolve of the Senate and House of Representatives of the twenty-seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby authorized to take one copy for each of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be transmitted to said Judges according to the provision of the act of Congress of the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
February 6, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry. These Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have comfortable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards; and the soil is equal to the neighbouring lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, will view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, sept. 22.

A MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Caroline and the adjacent counties, that there will be a MILITARY BALL held in Denton on Thursday 29th inst.

JOSEPH HARRISON.

Capt. DANIEL STEWART,
Capt. THOS. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Capt. SAM'L SLAUGHTER,
Capt. THOS. CARTER,
JAMES SANGSTON, Esq.
WILLIAM ORRELL, Esq.

Feb. 20 2

100

Bushels of fresh and choice Lancaster

CLOVER SEED,

Received and for sale by
HANDS & EDMONDSON.
Easton, Feb. 20

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wood's London blue and black Cloths,
Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin
Cords, of superior quality and colours,
Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths
and Cassimeres,
Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities,
Fashionable Waistcoating,
Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours,
White and black 4 4 Crape,
Black Florentine, plain and figured,
Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jacquets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

ALL of which they offer low for Cash.
Clayland & Nabli.

February 2, 1816

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman and two Boys for sale: for information enquire at this office.
Feb. 20 3

In Chancery, February 12, 1816.

Edward Coppage, vs. William Taylor's heirs. The object of this Bill is to obtain a conveyance of part of three tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, being part of a tract of Land called Sherin, part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow Rectified, and part of a tract of Land called John's Meadow Corrected; all lying contiguous to each other, and containing on the whole eighty acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by William Taylor to the complainant, on the 12th of September, eighteen hundred and twelve. The bill states that Philip Taylor, one of the Heirs at Law of the said Wm. Taylor, resides out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Kentucky.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the said Philip Taylor, one of the above named defendants, of this application and of the substance and object of the bill; that he may be warned to appear herein, in person or by solicitor of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to shew cause, if any he has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test: THOMAS H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 20 3

In Chancery, Feb'y Term, 1816.

William Hughlett, vs. John Baynard's heirs at law. The object of this Bill is to obtain conveyance of two tracts of Land, lying and being in Caroline county, and State of Maryland, called Cumberland and Fiddemon's Hill, containing two hundred and fifty three and an half acres of Land—in pursuance of a bond of conveyance executed by John Baynard, in his life time, the 14th of November, 1809, to one Major Hurd, which said Major Hurd, by an endorsement on the said bond, on the 25th of September, 1811, did transfer and assign all his right and title in the said Lands, to the complainant. The bill states that Elizabeth C. Baynard, Robert C. Baynard, Mary Baynard, John Baynard, Sarah Baynard, Thomas Baynard, Henry Baynard, Margaret Baynard, Ann Baynard, and Ferdinand Baynard, the defendants, are infants and reside out of the State of Maryland, in the State of Delaware.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 12th day of March, 1816, give notice to the defendants named in the said bill, to be and appear herein, in person or by a solicitor of this court, before the 12th day of July, 1816, to shew cause, if any they have, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test: THOMAS H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

Feb. 20 3

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay.

This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.

A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6.

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun. Baltimore.

aug. 20

FOR SALE,

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Sykes. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Easton, november 28

Mary Trippe.

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to

James Stoakes.

Easton Point, dec. 12



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James urdoch.

Easton, jan. 9

TAKE NOTICE,

That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this information will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

SOLOMON LOWE.

Feb. 6

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making,

In all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT

January 23

LOST

On Saturday last, a Red Morocco Book (supposed to be lost on the road between Hillsborough and Easton) containing a twenty dollar note on the Bank of Somerset, and a three dollar note on the Bank of Caroline, and a three dollar note (the Bank not recollected) and some small bills, about one dollar in amount—Also a note of hand for sixty dollars, dated 4th March, 1815, on Mr. Daniel Dukes; and a variety of other papers.

The finder shall be liberally rewarded, on leaving the Pocket Book and contents with Mr. T. P. Smith, Easton, or Mr. David Casson, Hillsborough.

WILLIAM DIETT.

Near Hillsboro', Feb. 6

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

February Term, 1816.

On application of JOSIAH MASSEY, administrator, with a copy of the will annexed, of Edward Woodall, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star & Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration (with a copy of the will annexed) on the personal estate of Edward Woodall, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of August next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1816.

JOSIAH MASSEY, adm'r of Edw. Woodall, dec'd.

Feb. 20 3

A WET NURSE

IS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

To a healthy young Woman, without a child, liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Star Office.

Feb. 20

Navy Commissioners' Office,

18th January, 1816.

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz.

Cannon, carronades and cannon locks.
Ball, round, grana, cannister and lead.
Saltpetre, sulphur.
Cannon and priming powder.
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes.
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs. 1-8th of 24 ozs. 1-8th of 26 ozs. 1-4th of 28 ozs. 1-4th of 32 ozs. and 1-8th of 34 ozs.
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted.
Lead in pigs and sheets.
Anchors from 500 to 8000 lbs.
Iron Kettle-ge.
Hemp, American.
Twine—whipping, sewing and seine.
Iron for shipping.
Staves—lager pipe, hoghead and gang-cask.
Bunting.
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trowsers, shirts and jackets.
Flannel and wadmore for cartridges.
Lignum Vitæ and paints.

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.
Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish _____ in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract; and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractors will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency.

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon.

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.
Jan. 30 9

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of NANCY CHAPLAIN, executrix of William Chaplain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Chaplain, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

NANCY CHAPLAIN, ex'rx of Wm. Chaplain, dec'd.

Feb. 13 6

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

18th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, (by WILLIAM JENKINS) executor of Samuel Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Abbott, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.—Given under my hand this 13th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, ex'r of Sam. Abbott, dec'd.

Feb. 13 6

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors.

Whitelegsburg, Del. nov. 7

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

16th day of Jan. A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM JENKINS and SOLOMON DICKINSON, Executors of John Macmahon, late of Talbot county, 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 one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 18th day of January, anno domini eighteen hundred and sixteen.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Macmahon, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of August next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.—Given under our hands this 13th day of February, 1816.

WILLIAM JENKINS, SOLOMON DICKINSON, ex'rs of J. Macmahon, dec'd.

Feb. 13 3

Two Hundred Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night, the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

George is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is said to be impudent when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankin trowsers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one white pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings.—shoes lined and bound.

Peter is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Meriselles waistcoat, one pair of nankin trowsers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing was tow linen shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat.

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing was a white twill cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the State of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant,

Near Dover Bridge, Caro. July 4

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lloyd,) about 4 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trowsers, a wool hat about half worn.—It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round-bottom, with a variety of other clothing.

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said Ned, if out of the State, and secure him in Eastern jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and