



[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1815.

[No. 43.....816.]

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BY  
**Thomas Percin Smith,**  
(PAINTER 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.

At an address meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Anne's county, at Centerville on Saturday the 10th inst.

The Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT was called to the chair, and

THOMAS MURPHY appointed secretary.  
The chairman, in a pertinent address, stated the object of the meeting, and the necessity of union and activity.

After which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic republican citizens of the Upper Electoral District meet at Dixon's Tavern on the 3d Saturday of July next, and that they select by ballot two persons from said district to be supported as candidates for the Legislature of this State; and that the democratic republican citizens of the Middle and Lower Districts meet at Centerville, on the said 3d Saturday of July, to select in the same manner two persons to be supported as candidates as aforesaid, at the general election in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting will support the four persons who shall be selected as aforesaid, and recommend them to the unanimous support of the democratic republican citizens of Queen Anne's county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, and published every Tuesday in the Republican Star, prior to the said 3d Saturday of July next.

ROBERT WRIGHT, Ch'n.

THOS. MURPHY Sec'y.

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Queen Anne's county court, we shall, on SATURDAY the 13th day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months—the whole of the real estate of James Nevell, late of Queen Anne's county deceased, containing one hundred and ninety and three quarters acres of LAND, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Crouch.

This property lies within one mile of I. B.—the houses are in tolerable repair—the situation is healthy, and supplied with good water—the soil is supposed to be equal to any in the neighborhood—all the land is a considerable quantity of excellent meadow ground. The purchaser must give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money—A complete map of the land will be left with Mrs. Crouch, on the premises, who will show them. Attendance given on the day of sale, by

Robert Stevens,  
John Elliott, &  
Joseph B. Sparkes.

June 20 3q

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold by virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas so directed, at the suit of James B. Ringwald, Jacob Gibson, Perry Suen sen, Lambert W. Snodden, and Robert Dodson, in re of Barclay & McKean against Thomas Weyman.

On Tuesday, the 18th of July next, at the Court house door in Easton—All and singular the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Weyman, in and to a tract of land called "Chance Reserve," being situate on one of the prongs of Broad Creek in Talbot county, and near an oak known by the name of the Royal Oak, containing 140 acres and 14 of an acre, more or less. The above lands will be sold to satisfy the debts, costs and charges due on the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas, according to the seniority of the judgments; subject however to a mortgage, and prior judgments which are not in my hand.

Tho. Stevens, sh'ff.

June 27 4

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber, having been compelled to purchase, at Sheriff's sale, the dwelling plantation of Mr. John C. Mullikin, situate near the Trappe, in order to secure a considerable debt of long standing; and wishing to give Mr. Mullikin the benefit of the best price that can be obtained—offers the said plantation for sale on the following terms: one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and the residue of the purchase money by instalments of one and two years. Bonds with approved security must be given for the several payments. For the price apply to the subscriber.

Should this land not be before sold by private sale, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Easton, on MONDAY the 24th day of July next, at 3 o'clock.

Easton, June 20 5

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the plantation on which he resides, situate on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

may 30

Samuel S. Dickinson.

## FULL BLOODED MARE FOR SALE.

Young, sound and handsome, and well broke to the saddle and gear. Apply at the Star of Ace.

June 27 3

## NOTICE.

The creditors of William Sanders, deceased, will exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon, in the Court of Chancery, on or before the first day of August next.

Daniel Martin, trustee.

Dorchester county, June 27 2

## LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and agreeably to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland—will be sold, by the subscriber, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY the twenty sixth day of July next, on the premises, A FARM, of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred acres of Land, (more or less) the property of a certain Ann Morton, a minor.

This property is situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wilson, Plummer, Dukes, and Webb, and was the residence of Mr. William Bannings, of this county, deceased. The whole of it is cleared, and one half of it is in cultivation at this time. The soil is kind and productive, and brings a rent of \$60 per annum. The improvements are, a single story frame dwelling house, with a cellar under it, and two rooms on a floor; a good large log corn house; an apple orchard, and a well of good water; together with the fences in good repair and order.

This property ought to be very desirable to a gentleman holding property adjoining it, and who would have timber enough to support it; or to gentlemen at a distance, who would purchase the adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wilson, which is for sale. The two tracts thrown into one, would make two handsome and compact farms, and would so divide, as to give each (at a convenient distance, a plenty of timber.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond or bonds, with two good and sufficient securities to be approved of by the orphans' court—the whole amount of the sales to be divided into three equal annual instalments, and each instalment, with legal interest thereon upon the whole amount of the purchase money (remaining unpaid) to be annually paid, from the day of sale.

The land will be laid down by a surveyor, and a plot and certificate exhibited on the day of sale.

All persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will call on Philomen Plummer, Esq. who will show the premises.

A deed will be given to the purchaser of the property, when all the purchase money (and interest thereon) is paid, and before.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by

Henry Driver, trustee.

Caroline county, June 13 7

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, we shall, on WEDNESDAY the 27th of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Arndt, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tracts of Land called Kingston Keilum, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less. This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 11 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,  
William Slaughtor,  
Charles Dudley,  
Commissioners.

June 27 5

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the justices of Talbot county court, on the equity side thereof—the dwelling farm of Stephen Darden, late of the said county deceased, situate lying and being on Ist and Creek, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the first day of August next, at the Court house in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The farm contains about 250 acres of Land, of which a suitable proportion is woodland; the improvements are out of repair—the situation healthy and agreeable. A plot of the Land will be prepared for the inspection of those who may desire to see it; and persons disposed to purchase will doubtless examine the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale are as follows—the farm will be struck off to the highest bidder by the acre, on a credit of one, two, and three years; the purchaser is to give bond to the subscriber, with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money, in three annual instalments, with lawful interest on the whole principal sum, remaining due from the day of sale. Possession to be delivered when the bonds are executed, but the title will not be given until the whole purchase money shall be paid. Application to be made to

James Denny, trustee.

June 27 4

## NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Lands in Caroline county. A purchaser, who will take the whole, may obtain them at a very moderate price, and on a long credit. If not sold by the 15th of July, the several plantations will be rented for the ensuing year at a certain rent in produce.

An overseer of good character may procure an eligible situation by an early application to me

C. Goldsborough,

Shoal Creek, June 27 4

## 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 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.

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hineaman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

William Chambers,  
Agent for the heirs.

may 30

## FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard,) a bout five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 18

A very nice young fat Sea Turtle for the Fourth of July.

Will be served up at the Union Tavern in Easton on "TUESDAY NEXT", in commemoration of American Independence. Dinner will be on table at 2 o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to dine will confer a favour by leaving their names at the bar, previous to 12 o'clock on that day.

Solomon Lowe.

June 27 2

## NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county—Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber hath obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Tilden, late of said county, dec'd—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, on or before the second Monday in December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of May, 1815

Rebecca Tilden, adm'x  
of John Tilden, dec'd.

June 20 3

## LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To amend and extend the provisions of the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location."

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the western boundary of the tract of country set apart by the act of the sixteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, entitled "an act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location," be extended upon the River Mississippi, to the middle thereof, so as to include all islands in said river, between the middle and eastern margin, throughout the length of said line; and that all or any of the said islands shall be subject to be appropriated under the said recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proviso contained in the fourth section of the before recited act be repealed, so far as it regards persons settled on fractions of sections or quarter sections containing less than one hundred and sixty acres; and that such persons under the like circumstances shall be considered as entitled to all the rights, benefits and advantages, specified in the said fourth section, as those settled on sections or quarter sections, and also, to any right, privilege, or advantage, secured by this act: Provided however, That such persons shall not be permitted in such cases to take less than the whole quantity of such fractional quarter section on which they are respectively settled.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every person or persons, who settled on and improved any of the lands in the said territory, reserved for the use of schools or seminaries of learning, before the fifth day of February, one thousand thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and who would have had the right of pre-emption thereof, had not the same been reserved as aforesaid, shall be entitled to the pre-emption of the like quantity of other land, upon the same terms, and under the same restrictions, as provided by the fourth section of the said recited act, to be located on any lands within the boundary specified in this and the said recited act, not otherwise appropriated; and such persons shall also be entitled to the benefit of, and subject to, the restrictions contained in this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons entitled to the pre-emption of lands, under the fourth section of the before recited act, who failed to locate their claims within the time limited in said act, and which lands have been appropriated by others, shall be entitled to the pre-emption of the like quantity, as they could have appropriated under the said act, or under the provisions of this act, to be located on any land within the boundary specified in this and the said recited act, not previously appropriated.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all and every person or persons, entitled to the pre-emption of lands under the provisions of this act, shall conform to and be governed by the rules prescribed in the said recited act, in locating, proving, and completing their titles respectively, except in cases where the same is changed by this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the register of the land office for the district of Kaskaskia, to give notice by an advertisement inserted for one month in at least one newspaper published in the said territory, to all persons entitled to a pre-emption in the purchase of any tract of land, by virtue of this or the before recited act, that they may make such purchase, on application to him at his office, on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen; and every person failing or refusing to enter with the said register, the land to which the right of pre-emption is so secured, notice being given as before-mentioned, within the time aforesaid, shall lose his, her, or their right of pre-emption.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the locations of any confirmed claim, made by virtue of any authority given by the commissioners appointed to examine the claims of persons to lands in the Illinois territory, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed: Provided, That the provisions of this section shall not be so construed as to extend to any locations made by any person or persons without any authority from the commissioners aforesaid; nor shall it effect the claims of any other person or persons.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the register and receiver of public monies of the land office at Kaskaskia, shall be allowed the same commission respectively, on the confirmed claims which have been or shall be received in payment for land entered at the said office, as they are now entitled to, on monies received in payment for lands sold, calculating the value of the confirmed claims at the rate of two dollars per acre.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for Ann Gillham to locate any unappropriated quarter section within the Illinois territory, and whenever the said Ann Gillham shall enter with the register of the land office at Kaskaskia, any unappropriated quarter section, it shall be the duty of the register to issue to the said Ann Gillham, a certificate specifying therein the quarter section so located; and it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the general land office to issue a patent for the land so located, whenever the certificate aforesaid shall be presented to him for that purpose.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.

February 27, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

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

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioners appointed by virtue of the act entitled "an act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory," shall be, and they are hereby authorized to decide, in a summary way, upon the quantity or boundary of land contained in any grant or deed exhibited before them, by any of the claimants of land released to the United States, agreeably to said act, according to such maps, surveys, or other evidence, as now exist, or which they may be now able to procure, without requiring or permitting any other survey to be made.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to allow and receive, in all cases, except those where femme covertes or parties, as sufficient legal releases, agents, and powers, required by said act, and the supplement thereto, and all such instruments as may be executed by the party, or his, her or their attorney or attorneys, lawfully empowered, and either acknowledged by the party making the same, before any judge, or justice of the peace, notary public, mayor, recorder or clerkman of a corporation, or

master in chancery, or one of the said commissioners, or proved by other evidence to the satisfaction of the commissioners to have been duly executed by the party.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That he said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized, in all cases where the releases, assignments and powers required by the act aforesaid, already presented, or which may be presented, on or before the third Monday in March instant, or powers of attorney, by which said releases shall have been, or shall be made, in the judgment of the commissioners aforesaid, defectively drawn or executed, to allow a further time not exceeding two months, from and after the said third Monday in March instant, to perfect the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall be, and they are hereby authorized to admit and finally settle all such claims as have been, or may be, within the time limited, duly released, assigned and transferred to the United States, any thing in the said original act, or any supplement thereto, to the contrary notwithstanding; and to administer oaths, or take affirmations, and to compel the attendance of witnesses, in all cases where necessary.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time to cause to be issued such certificates of stock as are specified in the said original act, and supplement thereto, to such claimant or claimants, whose claim may be decided on and reported by the commissioners, on receiving such report in relation to such claim, from the said commissioners.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the releases, assignments, and powers, required by the act aforesaid, and the supplement thereto, now received, and which may be hereafter received, shall be recorded by the secretary of the said commissioners, and the said records returned with all other papers and documents in relation to said claims, when the business of the said commissioners shall be closed, to the office of the Secretary of State; and the said secretary shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, out of any money not otherwise appropriated, at the rate of twelve and a half cents for each and every hundred words contained in each instrument so recorded.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on dissolution of the said board of commissioners, and the performance of the duties assigned them, the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized, if in his judgment he shall consider the said commissioners entitled to any further additional compensation for their services than is now provided for, to cause them to be paid such other and further sums, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as he shall think just and reasonable. Provided, That such additional compensation shall not exceed fifty cents to each commissioner, for every deed or evidence of title which shall be submitted to their examination and decision, in pursuance of the provisions of the said original act, and the supplements thereto.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.

March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of William Robinson and others.

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 directed to audit and settle the claims of William Robinson, Wm. White, Samuel Mosely, Edward Giddons, John Brown, Moses Brown, John Gordon, Joseph Baker, Robert Ballou, and Moses Gordon, on account of damages done to their property, by a detachment of troops of the United States, under an order from the war department, which claims are hereby ordered to be settled upon such terms, and in such manner, as may embrace the justice of their cause.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when settled and ascertained shall be paid to the said claimants severally, or their lawful agents, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon such claimant releasing to the United States all claims, which he or they may have against the government, or any of its officers, in consequence of the damage aforesaid.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.

January 28, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star-Office.



NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Portuguese brig Picadea, Capt. Morrissey, from Liverpool, which port he left on the 11th of May, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London dates of the 9th of that month. They contain nothing of great political importance. We have condensed into a summary the principal articles.

Capt. Morrissey informs us that War had not been declared against France by Great Britain; and that the last advices from France represented the Emperor Napoleon, as not having left Paris, but being on the eve of departure for the frontiers.

Marshal Mortier had set out from Paris on an important mission, but its object is not hinted at.

The Property Tax Bill was read a third time in the British House of Commons on the 5th May, and passed by a great majority.

On the 6th the funds experienced a rise of 1 per cent. which could not be accounted for by the arrival of any particular news.

70,000 men were expected on the Pyrenean frontiers; and, if a sufficient fund is procured for the enterprise, would descend from the mountains, and make an important diversion in the southern department of France.

Sir Thomas Hardy is to have the command of a squadron to be immediately assembled in the Downs.

The Allied Sovereigns remained at Vienna on the 23d April.

The English government has given notice that it is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of eight thousand tons of hemp.

Philadelphia papers to the 28th March were received in London on the 4th May.

It is said that great numbers of French soldiers desert, and join Louis XVIII, chiefly cavalry, fully equipped. The garrison of Dunkirk had begun to desert by wholesale.

A new plot had been discovered at Vienna, which had for its object to carry off the King of Rome.

The Continental Congress, it was said, would not separate until the result of the present state of affairs shall have been decided.

Murat is said to have been repulsed, and that the enemy were assailing him in his rear, vessels with troops on board having sailed from Trieste for that purpose.

Consols, May 6th, 58 1-2.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, May 4.

All the places of the frontier of the North, from Dunkirk to Charlemont, are armed and provisioned. The sluices are put in order, and the inundations will be extended at the first moment of hostility. Field works have been ordered in the forest of Mormale. Measures are taken to make entrenchments in the different passes of the forest of Argonne. Every place in Lorraine is in a state of readiness. Entrenchments are constructed at the five passages of the Vesges. The fortresses of Alsace are armed. Orders are given for the defence of the passes of the Jura & all the Alpine frontiers. In the interior, the places of Guise, La Fere, Vitry, Soissons, Chateau Thierry, and Langres, are arming and fortifying.

They have even ordered that works should be constructed upon the heights of Montmarte and Meuil-Montant, and mounted with 300 pieces of cannon. They will be first constructed of earth & afterwards will receive the solidity of permanent fortifications.

His majesty has ordered that Lyons should be put in a state of defence. A *depeche* will be established at Bouteaux. The draw-bridge of La Guillotiere is rebuilding; the plain between the Saone and Rhone will be armed. Some redoubts are intended to be constructed in advance of this plain. A redoubt will be constructed on the heights of Pierre-en-Sise to support a work which closes the City on the right bank. The heights which overlook the Quarter St. John, upon the right bank of the Saone, will be defended by several redoubts. An armament of 80 pieces of cannon, with the necessary provisions is directed to Lyons. Sisteron and the bridge St. Esprit will be placed in a state of defence.

Eight armies or corps of observation are formed, to wit:—

- The army of the North;
- The army of the Moselle;
- The army of the Rhine;
- The corps of observation of the Pire, which is collecting at Befort;
- The army of the Alps, which is assembling at Chambery;
- The corps of observation of the Var, assembling at Antibes;
- The corps of observation of the Pyrenees, which is collecting at Perpignan & Bordeaux;
- And the army of reserve, which is assembling at Paris and at Saone.

Four hundred battalions of grenadiers and chapeaux of the National Guards, are organized. A part is already in march to occupy our frontier places, to guard the defiles of the Vosges, of Jura, of the Alps, and to assure the protection of Paris and Lyons. Before ten days, the other battalions of the national guards will be all in march, and the 600 battalions of the active army will be collected into the camps. The veteran soldiers are everywhere on the march, animated with the greatest enthusiasm, and some to complete these battalions, which, in

dependently of the battalions of depot, compose our 120 regiments of infantry. The horses of the Gendarmerie are given to the mounted troops, and the purchases which have been made during the last month, have been executed so rapidly, that our 70 regiments of cavalry will be very soon complete. Regiments of volunteer cavalry are forming in many places. Already Alsace has furnished two regiments of horse lanciers, 1000 men each. There is reason to think that this example will be followed in Brittany, Normandy, and Limousin, provinces in which many horses are raised.

Parks of artillery, forming more than 150 batteries, are already equipped and on the march for the different armies. The artillery for the defence of Lyons, is composed of two companies formed at the school of Alfort. The artillery troops appointed for the service of the three hundred pieces of artillery which are placed upon the heights of Paris, will be composed of 12 companies of marine artillery, two of invalids, two of the school of Alfort, two of the Drytechnic school, two companies of the school of St. Cyr and six companies of foot artillery.

Corps of partisans, and independent corps, are organizing in a great number of departments. An Adjutant-General will be charged, near every general in chief, with the correspondence with those corps, which, if the enemy has the temerity to penetrate within our territories, will throw themselves into the forest and in the mountains, and support themselves by the strong places.

The organization of the levy en masse of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Meuse, of Franche-compte, of Burgundy, of Dauphiny and Picardy, is prepared. Lieut. generals, Camp Marshals, and a great number of officers of the troops of the line, are charged with it, as also with the command of the levies.

All the cities will arm themselves in self-defence; they will follow the example of Chalons-sur-Saone, of Tournay, and of St. Jean de Losne. Every city, even those not fortified, will betray the national honor if they surrender to light troops and do not make the best possible defence according to their means, until the arrival of infantry and artillery forces of such a magnitude as that the laws of war would require all resistance against them to cease.

The 60,000 sea-faring men who formed the crews of the vessels of war in 1814, will be reorganized into regiments commanded by captains of vessels. One part of these troops will be employed in the squadrons; another part will be charged with the defence of the coasts; another will augment the army of reserve.

Every thing is in motion in every part of France. If the allied powers persist in the project which they announce, of making war upon us, and if they violate our frontiers, it is easy to foresee what will be the fruit which they will gather from that attempt against the rights of the French nation. All the departments will rival those of Alsace, Vosges, Franche-compte, Burgundy and Lyons in ardor. Every where the people are animated with a patriotic spirit, and ready to make every sacrifice to maintain the independence of the nation and the honour of the throne.

[Monteur.] M. Mannay, Bishop of Treves, has been arrested at Sargamines, on his way from Treves to Paris.

One of the most celebrated members of our national assembly has given the following vote to the Constitutional act: "The form of words is useless, when dangers are imminent, when the honor and independence of the nation commands the sacrifice of all private opinion; wishing above all things to be, and remain French men, hoping, from time, experience and the patriotism of the two houses, the desirable amendments, I say, Yes."

Vienna, April 19. The new loan of fifty millions of florins, which has been opened in the Austrian states, will be soon completed. Five of the first banking houses in Vienna offered alone to take this loan; but their proposal was not accepted.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

### TREASURY NOTES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued official notice of the arrangements making and made for the liquidation of Treasury Notes due and payable in Philadelphia, Savannah, Washington, Baltimore, N. York & Boston. In the two last mentioned cities, the Secretary declares, that as funds in current money cannot, at present, be obtained, the holders of the same may, at their option, receive drafts on Philadelphia and Baltimore—may exchange the old for new treasury notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principal and interest now due—or may subscribe to the loan of twelve millions, when the principal and interest of their treasury notes will be received at the rate of ninety-five dollars in principal and interest, for one hundred dollars of six per cent. stock.

The Secretary further declares, that all paper of banks who do not pay their own promissory notes in gold or silver, on demand, and who, at the same time, refuse to "receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate the Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposit or payments," shall not be received as collectors of the different revenues, taxes, &c. of these States.

There is apparent in every feature of this fiscal liquidation, a fairness, an openness and honesty which is but rarely met

with in any nation but our own. To paucity, however, the virtues and justice of the free, unprejudiced and enlightened morals of ourselves, whether in jurisprudence or finance, would be superfluous; the great world, which looks upon our actions, and weighs them with the correct yet trembling scales of scrupulous exactness, knows and has acknowledged the value of our ethics, both in our internal and external relations.

Cavillers and grumblers, however, will no doubt be found in abundance—such men as the Editor of the Evening Post, the United States Gazette, and the Boston Oracle. Let them, however, grumble on, no reader of sense or patriotism would suffer them a moment to disturb the tranquility of his thoughts; in fact, they are so used to grumbling and finding fault, that they find fault with those very men and things which their own party are desirous to uphold. The liquidation of the Treasury Notes, for instance, which, in the manner it is now done, enriches all the holders of them, comparatively with their late situation & the abuse of Mr. Beasley, one of their own men, for which they will have to answer to him one of those days.

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They may, at the present hour, in their own estimation, be very great, and rich, and powerful; but, at the future day, in the eyes of the world, now and to come, what are and will they be, compared to the credit of an empire embracing ten millions of souls, and hourly increasing in wealth and population. Let little minded prejudice reflect before it draws a line that may never be effaced. Our opinion is, that the treasury notes of the U. States are now the best and most secure medium that can, at present, be offered to the public; and an issue of them, as contemplated, will put to sleep all the race of stock-jobbers and half blooded English speculators, who fatten on the bowels of the nation they dare to call their own.

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Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in Constantinople, to his friend in this City, dated 30th Jan. 1815.

"Since the wanton destruction of the new and almost unsettled city of Washington, founded by the venerable father of America, whose virtues have raised an eternal monument of glory to his country, and the modest unassuming pretensions of England have been made known, I have entertained great hopes of immediate peace. The friends of the English in America, or rather the enemies of their country, intoxicated with ambition, or guided by corrupt motives, have found them to be depraved and abandoned—and I sincerely trust the time is not far distant, when the character of great, and generous, and just, and magnificent, will no longer be awarded to them. The vile hireling editors of England will continue to eulogise the nation, and the most wretched \* \* \* of editors in America will continue to copy and scatter thro' the land the seeds of depravity and corruption; but nations, like individuals, will be judged of by their actions—You have too much good sense in America, to suffer a few evil, disappointed men, to govern and destroy you. Napoleon, with all his crimes, never burnt and depopulated defenceless villages.

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FROM THE HARRISBURG CHRONICLE.

No newspaper writers do not generally give the true ground of the contest in Europe. The speculations on the federal side assume the hostility of Bonaparte to the country, and his utter contempt of our character and government;—& they then run on in the common place abuse of the government which they find fault with Bonaparte for abusing.

Now this has nothing to do with the contest in Europe. Neither is it to the purpose what kind of government has the preference with Bonaparte, nor what race of men are his favorites.

"The question is solely—Has a people the right to choose their own ruler? It is the language of reason that the same power which gives can also take away. The people, in different countries, have chosen monarchical forms of government, and put kings at the head of them.—Have not the people who did this, the same right to choose any other form of government, or any other race of kings? Their right to do this in the first place acknowledges the right to do it at any time afterwards.

How then is the situation of the people of France?—They have rejected the Bourbons, and made such a choice of Bonaparte as leaves nothing equivocal about their will.—The contest is no longer between Bonaparte and the sovereigns of Europe; but between these sovereigns and the people of France.—These sovereigns dictate a ruler to France; and because the French will not submit to this rule, the flames of war are to be lighted up, and Europe again devastated.—Because a people will not abandon a national right their country is to be desolated! We have seen many sners at democratic philanthropy—and the sympathies of federalism are awake for the cause of the Bourbons.—There is, to be sure, much philanthropy in throwing Europe into the same "agony" from which she was relieved some short years ago.

There is something so abhorrent in the idea of nations leaguering together to force a state to receive such rulers, as they shall choose to dictate, that the mind is forced, involuntarily, to hope for the destruction of such a coalition, and to interpose itself in the fate of a brave people struggling for self government and independence.

The American can never subscribe to the principle, that one power may interfere in the internal concerns of another: it is only with the feasters and worshippers of "legitimate kings," that you can find human beings base and degraded enough to sanction such an accursed and dangerous precedent.—For upon the same principle might the monarchs of the world combine to restore America to the "family of nations," and in the

place of "democracy, savage and wild," that "child of squinting envy and seething spleen," "see lawful princes surrounded by loyal subjects." Those who could revel and triumph at the deliverance of France, must much more bound with frantic joy to behold the "long agony over," and their own country, delivered from the "legions of usurpation," reposing in the arms of her legitimate prince. Then would the hidden labors of the Hartford Convention be consummated; then down with James Madison, and the "block" and "halter," of Cyrus King, would be realized; then would the Washington Benevolent exertions of all the subsidized revilers of our government, be repaid with a star and ribbon, in reward for long tried services in heaping calumny and abuse upon the only republic in existence; then would the only altar consecrated to independence, remaining on the globe, be demolished, and the last spark of liberty become extinct; and then would freedom, banished from her last asylum in this world, fly weeping to her native skies.

New York Observer.

### LOOK TO IT.

An English emissary, upon the news of the battle of Austerlitz, of December 1805, being received at New-York, exclaimed, "the United States are in luck, that battle has saved them from a war." A military force was in actual preparation at the time for that purpose, in the ports of England. The battle of Austerlitz destroyed all the views of England for that war; but she succeeded in the following year to produce a new coalition, and the attack was made on the Chesapeake; at that moment her emissaries were stirring up the Creeks in Florida.

The English have now their agents among the Creeks.

The English troops which were ordered for Europe, are counter ordered, and are to remain in Canada.

The English are impressing our sea-men at Gibraltar.

They have murdered about 50 American in cold blood at Dartmoor.

"Peace and good will among men" is the desire of every good man; but the English government will not let the world be at peace; it will not practice good will; and while it impresses our peaceful citizens on the high seas—the English agents on the Mississippi declare that the war is not at an end, that they have orders to continue it; and an infamous miscreant, whose merit with the English government is his crimes, is selected to set the Creek's upon our defenceless frontiers.

If the coalesced powers are treated as they were treated in 1793, 1794, 1796, &c. the English government will apologize for impressment, and withdraw her savages; but if they should be as successful as in 1813—Look out, free people of America—you will have another struggle for your independence.

Aurora.

### A CONTRAST.

When the executive of this state was republican, its advertisements were ordered to be published in federal as well as republican papers.

We have now a federal executive, and its patronage is given exclusively to federal papers.

Our republican executive retained many decided federalists in office.

Our federal executive has discarded every decided republican who held a civil appointment.

In this great republican city of Baltimore, the official advertisements of a republican corporation are given to federal as well as republican papers.

In the same city, where three-fourths of the people are republicans, information from our executive is to be obtained only in federal gazettes, unless it is given in the other papers without charge.

People of Maryland! behold the striking contrast!

Balt. Patriot.

From numerous arrivals at N. Orleans, freight had become slack; yet it was calculated that 60,000 bales of cotton remained to be shipped off; besides sugar, molasses, rum, flour, lead, &c. sufficient to load all the vessels in port and the river.

Cotton 18 a 19 and freight to Europe 4 1-2 and sugar 11 a 12, molasses 20 a 32, lead 6, hampen yarns 10 a 10 1-2, tobacco 8 1-2 a 9, freight dull. The Mississippi was very high, as a sure harbinger of a sickly season.—Passengers Messrs. Pope, Milliquet and Brainard of Boston.

Post. paper.

### THE HUMANE RIFLEMAN.

During the attack on New Orleans on the ever memorable 8th of January last, a British officer having advanced at the head of his column too near our lines, though yet at some distance, was meditating a retreat; when his attention was arrested by the sight of a rifle presented at him, whilst the unemployed fingers of the militiaman who presented it beckoned him to come in. He hesitated—but only for a moment; he came in and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Tennessean who with such facetious humanity had thus saved his life.

On expressing his mortification at having surrendered to an irregular foe, he was asked why he did not escape, as his antagonist was at such a considerable distance from him. Much mortified, he replied—"I had no alternative; for I have been told these days—'A Tanker's rifleman can pick a squirrel's eye out as far as they can see it.'"



NEW YORK, JUNE 23.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Portuguese brig *Piedade*, Capt. Morrissey, from Liverpool, which port he left on the 11th of May, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received London dates of the 9th of that month. They contain nothing of great political importance. We have condensed into a summary the principal articles.

Capt. Morrissey informs us that War had not been declared against France by Great Britain; and that the last advices from France represented the Emperor Napoleon, as not having left Paris, but as being on the eve of departure for the frontiers.

Marshal Mortier had set out from Paris on an important mission, but its object is not hinted at.

The Property Tax Bill was read a third time in the British House of Commons on the 5th May, and passed by a great majority.

On the 8th the funds experienced a rise of 1 per cent. which could not be accounted for by the arrival of any particular news.

70,000 men were expected on the Pyrenean frontiers; and, if a sufficient fund is procured for the enterprise, would descend from the mountains, and make an important diversion in the southern department of France.

Sir Thomas Hardy is to have the command of a squadron to be immediately assembled in the Downs.

The Allied Sovereigns remained at Vienna on the 23d April.

The English government has given notice that it is ready to receive proposals for the purchase of eight thousand tons of hemp.

Philadelphia papers to the 28th March were received in London on the 4th May. It is said that great numbers of French soldiers desert, and join Louis XVIII, chiefly cavalry, fully equipped. The garrison of Dunkirk had begun to desert by wholesale.

A new plot had been discovered at Vienna, which had for its object to carry off the King of Rome.

The Continental Congress, it was said, would not separate until the result of the present state of affairs shall have been decided.

Murat is said to have been repulsed, and that the enemy were assailing him in his rear, vessels with troops on board having sailed from Trieste for that purpose.

Consols, May 6th, 58 1-2.

Translated for the *Mercantile Advertiser*.

PARIS, May 4.

All the places of the frontier of the North, from Dunkirk to Charlemont, are armed and provisioned. The sluices are put in order, and the inundations will be extended at the first moment of hostility.

Field works have been ordered in the forest of Mormal. Measures are taken to make entrenchments in the different passes of the forest of Argonne. Every place in Lorraine is in a state of readiness. Entrenchments are constructed at the five passages of the Vesges. The fortresses of Alsace are armed. Orders are given for the defence of the passes of the Jura & all the Alpine frontiers.

In the interior, the places of Guise, La Fere, Vitry, Soissons, Chateau Thierry, and Langres, are arming and fortifying.

They have even ordered that works should be constructed upon the heights of Montmartre, and Menil-Montant, and mounted with 300 pieces of cannon. They will be first constructed of earth & afterwards will receive the solidity of permanent fortifications.

His majesty has ordered that Lyons should be put in a state of defence. A *vide de pont* will be established at Botteaux. The draw-bridge of La Guillotiere is rebuilding; the plain between the Saone and Rhone will be armed. Some redoubts are intended to be constructed in advance of this plain. A redoubt will be constructed on the heights of Pierre-en-Sise to support a work which closes the City on the right bank. The heights which overlook the Quarter St. John, upon the right bank of the Saone, will be defended by several redoubts. An armament of 80 pieces of cannon, with the necessary provisions is directed to Lyons. Sisteron and the bridge St. Esprit will be placed in a state of defence.

Eight armies or corps of observation are formed, to wit:—

The army of the North;  
The army of the Moselle;  
The army of the Rhine;  
The corps of observation of the Pire, which is collecting at Besfor;

The army of the Alps, which is assembling at Chambery;

The corps of observation of the Var, assembling at Antibes;

The corps of observation of the Pyrenees, which is collecting at Perpignan & Bordeaux;

And the army of reserve, which is assembling at Paris and at Saone.

Four hundred battalions of grenadiers and chapeaux of the National Guards, are organized. A part is already in march to occupy our frontier places, to guard the defiles of the Vosges, of Jura, of the Alps, and to assure the protection of Paris and Lyons. Before ten days, one or other battalions of the national guards will be all in march, and the 300 battalions of the active army will be collected into the camps. The veteran soldiers are every where on the march, animated with the greatest enthusiasm, and some to complete these battalions, which, in

dependently of the battalions of depot, compose our 120 regiments of infantry. The horses of the Gendarmerie are given to the mounted troops, and the purchases which have been made during the last month, have been executed so rapidly, that our 70 regiments of cavalry will be very soon complete. Regiments of volunteer cavalry are forming in many places. Already Alsace has furnished two regiments of horse lancers, 1000 men each. There is reason to think that this example will be followed in Britannia, Normandy, and Limousin, provinces in which many horses are raised.

Parks of artillery, forming more than 150 batteries, are already equipped and on the march for the different armies. The artillery for the defence of Lyons, is composed of two companies formed at the school of Alfort. The artillery troops appointed for the service of the three hundred pieces of artillery which are placed upon the heights of Paris, will be composed of 12 companies of marine artillery, two of invalids, two of the school of Alfort, two of the Dyletechnic school, two companies of the school of St. Cyr and six companies of foot artillery.

Corps of partisans, and independent corps, are organizing in a great number of departments. An Adjutant-General will be charged, near every general in chief, with the correspondence with those corps, which, if the enemy has the temerity to penetrate within our territories, will throw themselves into the forest and in the mountains, and support themselves by the strong places.

The organization of the levy en masse of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Meissen, of Franche-compte, of Burgundy, of Dauphiny and Picardy, is prepared. Lieut. generals, Camp Marshals, and a great number of officers of the troops of the line, are charged with it, as also with the command of the levies.

All the cities will arm themselves in self-defence; they will follow the example of Chalons-sur-Saone, of Tournai, and of St. Jean de Losne. Every city, even those not fortified, will betray the national honor if they surrender to light troops and do not make the best possible defence according to their means, until the arrival of infantry and artillery forces of such a magnitude as that the laws of war would require all resistance against them to cease.

The 60,000 sea-faring men who formed the crews of the vessels of war in 1814, will be reorganized into regiments commanded by captains of vessels. One part of these troops will be employed in the squadrons; another part will be charged with the defence of the coasts; another will augment the army of reserve.

Every thing is in motion in every part of France. If the allied powers persist in the project which they announce, of making war upon us, and if they violate our frontiers, it is easy to foresee what will be the fruit which they will gather from that attempt against the rights of the French nation. All the departments will rival those of Alsace, Vosges, Franche-compte, Burgundy and Lyons, in ardor. Every where the people are animated with a patriotic spirit, and ready to make every sacrifice to maintain the independence of the nation and the honour of the throne.

[*Moniteur*.]

M. Mannay, Bishop of Treves, has been arrested at Sarguemines, on his way from Treves to Paris.

One of the most celebrated members of our national assembly has given the following vote to the Constitutional act: "The form of words is useless, when dangers are imminent, when the honor and independence of the nation commands the sacrifice of all private opinion; wishing above all things to be, and remain French men, hoping from time, experience and the patriotism of the two houses, the desirable amendments, I say, Yes."

Vienna, April 19.

The new loan of fifty millions of florins, which has been opened in the Austrian states, will be soon completed. Five of the first banking houses in Vienna offered alone to take this loan; but their proposal was not accepted.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

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Now this has nothing to do with the contest in Europe. Neither is it to the purpose what kind of government has the preference with Bonaparte, nor what race of men are his favorites.

The question is solely—Has a people the right to choose their own ruler?

It is the language of reason that the same power which gives can also take away. The people, in different countries, have chosen monarchical forms of government, and put kings at the head of them.—Have not the people who did this, the same right to choose any other form of government, or any other race of kings? Their right to do this in the first place acknowledges the right to do it at any time & at any place.

How then is the situation of the people of France?—They have rejected the Bourbons, and made such a choice of Bonaparte as leaves nothing equivocal about their will.—The contest is no longer between Bonaparte and the sovereigns of Europe; but between these sovereigns and the people of France.—These sovereigns dictate a ruler to France; and because the French will not submit to this rule, the flames of war are to be lighted up, and Europe again devastated.—Because a people will not abandon a national right their country is to be desolated! We have seen many sneers at democratic philanthropy—and the sympathies of federalism are awake for the cause of the Bourbons.—There is, to be sure, much philanthropy in throwing Europe into the same "agony" from which she was relieved some short years ago.

There is something so abhorrent in the idea of nations leaguing together to force a state to receive such rulers, as they shall choose to dictate, that the mind is forced, involuntarily, to hope for the destruction of such a coalition, and to interest itself in the fate of a brave people struggling for self government and independence.

The American can never subscribe to the principle, that one power may interfere in the internal concerns of another; it is only with the fasteners and worshippers of "legitimate kings," that you can find human beings base and degraded enough to sanction such an accursed and dangerous precedent.—For upon the same principle might the monarchs of the world combine to restore America to the "family of nations," and in the

place of "democracy, slavery and wilds," that "child of squinting envy and tormenting spleen," "see lawful princes surrounded by loyal subjects." Those who could revel and triumph at the deliverance of France, must much more bound with frantic joy to behold the "long agony over," and their own country, delivered from the "legions of usurpation," reposing in the arms of her legitimate prince. Then would the hidden labors of the Hartford Convention be consummated; then with James Madison, and the "block" and "halter," of Cyrus King, would be realized; then would the Washington Benevolent exertions of all the subsidized revilers of our government, be repaid with a star and ribbon, in reward for long tried services in heaping calumny and abuse upon the only republic in existence; then would the only altar consecrated to independence, remaining on the globe, be demolished, and the last spark of liberty become extinct; and then would freedom, banished from her last asylum in this world, fly weeping to her native skies.

New York Observer.

### LOOK TO IT.

An English emissary, upon the news of the battle of Austerlitz, of December 1805, being received at New-York, exclaimed, "the United States are in luck, that battle has saved them from a war."

A military force was in actual preparation at the time for that purpose, in the ports of England. The battle of Austerlitz destroyed all the views of England for that war; but she succeeded in the following year to produce a new coalition, and the attack was made on the Chesapeake; at that moment her emissaries were stirring up the Creeks in Florida.

The English have now their agents among the Creeks.

The English troops which were ordered for Europe, are counter ordered, and are to remain in Canada.

The English are impressing our sea men at Gibraltar.

They have murdered about 50 Americans in cold blood at Dartmoor.

"Peace and good will among men"—is the desire of every good man; but the English government will not let the world be at peace; it will not practice good will; and while it impresses our peaceful citizens on the high seas—the English agents on the Mississippi declare that the war is not at an end, that they have orders to continue it; and an infamous miscreant, whose merit with the English government is his crimes, is selected to set the Creek's upon our defenceless frontiers.

If the coalated powers are treated as they were treated in 1793, 1794, 1796, &c. the English government will apologize for imprisonment, and withdraw her savages; but if they should be as successful as in 1813—Look out, free people of America—you will have another struggle for your independence.

Aurore.

### A CONTRAST.

When the executive of this state was republican, its advertisements were ordered to be published in federal as well as republican papers.

We have now a federal executive, and its patronage is given exclusively to federal papers.

Our republican executive retained many decided federalists in office.

Our federal executive has discarded every decided republican who held a civil appointment.

In this great republican city of Baltimore, the official advertisements of a republican corporation are given to federal as well as republican papers.

In the same city, where three-fourths of the people are republicans, information from our executive is to be obtained only in federal gazettes, unless it is given in the other papers without charge.

People of Maryland, behold the striking contrast!

Balt. Patriot.

From numerous arrivals at N. Orleans, freight had become slack; yet it was calculated that 60,000 bales of cotton remained to be shipped off; besides sugar, molasses, rum, flour, lead, &c. sufficient to load all the vessels in port and the river.

Cotton 18 a 19 and freight to Europe 4 1-2 and sugar 11 a 12, molasses 20 a 22, lead 6, hampen yarns 10 a 10 1-2, tobacco 8 1-2 a 9, freight dull. The Mississippi was very high, as a sure harbinger of sickly season.—Passengers Messrs. Pope, Milliquett and Brainerd of Boston.

Bost. Spect.

### THE HUMANE RIFLEMAN.

During the attack on New Orleans on the ever memorable 8th of January last, a British officer—having advanced at the head of his column too near our lines, though yet at some distance, was meditating a retreat; when his attention was arrested by the sight of a rifle presented at him, whilst the unemployed fingers of the militiaman who presented it beckoned him to come in. He hesitated—but only for a moment; he came in and surrendered himself a prisoner to the Tennessean who with such fearless humanity had thus saved his life.

On expressing his mortification at having surrendered to so irregular a foe, he was asked why he did not escape, as his antagonist was at such a considerable distance from him. Much mortified, he replied—"I had no alternative; for I have been told these days—that 'Tennessee riflemen can pick a squirrel's eye out as far as they can see it.'"



# WATEST FROM FRANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Alexander Pawlowitch, Steinhauer, in 41 days from Rochelle. Capt. S. has positively favored the Editor of the Freeman's Journal with files of the Paris Moniteur and Galloni's Messenger, to the 12th May. No battle had taken place between the French and the allied armies at the time of sailing. Napoleon was not expected to leave Paris till after the meeting at the Champ de Mai, which was to be held on the 20th May. France appeared to be tranquil. It was reported that Napoleon was in treaty with Austria. The command of the Spanish troops destined to act against France, was confided to Marshal Marmont, duke of Ragusa. To the eastward of the Grand Bank, lat. 44 N. Capt. Steinhauer fell in with an island of ice, 90 feet above the water, surrounded with breakers. The base of the island was about a mile in circumference. Several other large bodies of ice were in sight and he was under the necessity of shortening sail, until clear of the heavy fogs occasioned by them. Passengers, Col. de Mons Origny and daughter; Madame de Groisne, two Miss Anriols; Madame Mastaver and child, M. Lasat, Narcissa Choiseul, Paul Gassache and lady, P. S. F. Chacault and daughter, C. Biorret and lady, Messrs. Corval, Fontaine, Quesnelle, Flachet, Moyer, Sabla, Brujeoise Raymond, Regnaud, Sorle, Buchemin, &c.

Our translator has given a hasty glance over the Moniteur, from which he has extracted the following as the leading articles:

Translated for the Freeman's Journal.

"As late as the 14th the Emperor was yet in Paris, and although the greatest preparations were making by the contending parties, hostilities had not commenced; all the soldiers had been ordered to repair to their camps, but not one single step had been taken by the Belligerents; and from a despatch from the Prefects of the Department of the North to the minister of the general police, it appears from an article dated from Lille on the 10th May, in the evening, that by a proclamation from the Duke of Wellington, all his soldiers were prohibited entering the French territory under penalty of death."

The voluntary contributions had the greatest effect. One department raised the sum of 200,000 francs towards clothing its militia; every town had come forward with similar donations; and from every part of the country, addresses of respect, fidelity and submission were presented to the Emperor.

The communication with England was interrupted; the packets were regularly plying between the two countries; and on the 5th of May a number of passengers were landed at Calais, with the same security as before the reascension of the French Emperor. The fisheries are continued, and although the city of Calais had been declared in a state of siege, as a temporary precaution, the navigation is not molested; no British cruisers are to be seen, and vessels are cleared as usual. On the 5th May two ships sailed for Martinique. From Marseilles to Dieppe, the Havre, Nantz, and Bordeaux, the communication was free, and, as in the times of the greatest tranquillity, goods were daily unloading from vessels from Smyrna, Messina, and Cadiz.

The papers are silent as to the situation of Italy, and for the fate of that country, we refer our readers to the following paragraph:

"The news from Italy communicated by the papers from Vienna, do not deserve more credit than those printed in Brussels papers."

As to the result of the contest, the French government seems very easy. Bonaparte reviews his troops, the allies exercise theirs. Bonaparte is generally thought strong enough to receive his opposers, and although every month, every week, or every day is said to be fixed for the entry of the allied army upon the French territory, Bonaparte's departure from Paris was very uncertain.

By an order of the Emperor, all the expenses towards the defence of the country are to be discharged without delay.

Lucien Bonaparte having escaped from Rome, had made his entry into France, and had the King's palace (palais royal) allotted for his residence. On the 10th May, he was to receive the respects of the ministers and of the officers of Napoleon.

From a series of decrees by the Emperor, it appears that disturbances had taken place in many places; but at the latest date, all the troubles had ceased, and by a very severe decree dated 9th May, the greatest penalties were enacted against the rebels.

The frontiers were lined with French troops; and although all the militia had been called out en masse, there had been meetings in every department, and resolutions taken and forwarded to Bonaparte expressing their submission; and their willingness to turn out to a man at the first call of the country, and for that purpose every department is raising clothing and instructing the troops, so that the whole population will be ready to fly to the camp of honor; and for a number of days the newspapers were filled with the names of the towns which were ready to take the field.

By an article from Montpellier, dated 7th April it appears that after 3 meetings of the council of the nation, the King of Spain and his ministers have

proclaimed the kingdom of Spain neutral. Don Antonio was the only one who voted in favor of the war against France. The impossibility of the step was represented by general Castanos, as also the great danger arising from it to Spain.

In consequence of the above proclamation, the communication was almost free, and to complete it, nothing was wanting but the official knowledge of the fact by the officers of the remotest ports.

The Barriers of Ghent are no longer entrusted to the guard of the French emigrants, and two British regiments have taken their place. As to the real situation of Europe, we shall finish our outlines with the following observations from the Moniteur, extracted from foreign papers.

When are the hostilities to begin?—Alexander says not before all our forces are ready? Wellington thinks that not one day ought to be allowed, since Bonaparte's greatest interest is to gain time—and between the two, the French Emperor has had sufficient time to levy an army said to amount to between 3 and 400,000.

A material circumstance relating to the Dartmoor business ought to be mentioned, as invalidating the idea that the prisoners could have any design to make their escape from confinement at the time they were fired upon by the guard. A short time before the treaty of peace, three sailors, who had belonged to a privateer out of France which had made a number of captures, desirous of getting over to the continent to obtain their prize money, effected their passage out of prison, and were proceeding on their way to the coast. They were taken, however, by the British, who were very willing to forget they were Americans or prisoners, and impressed them into the naval service. From their new imprisonment they wrote to their old comrades in Dartmoor, informing them of their situation, and the probable fate of every man who should make his escape from the prison and fall into the hands of the English again. This produced a decisive effect on the minds of the prisoners; not one of whom would afterwards, on any account be found out of the prison walls, especially after their knowledge of the ratification of the treaty of peace, when they daily expected to depart once more for their long left homes, so preferable at any time to an unlimited confinement in a British man of war. This fact, we presume, would put the question of their alleged attempt to break out of prison, completely at rest.

On the 31st of August, 1813, the Vice Admiralty court of Jamaica condemned, as a lawful prize, five American slaves, captured by the British brig of war Rhodan, from on board the schr. Wilhelmina, of Norfolk. The decree entire is published in the National Intelligencer. Thus is at once established, by British authority, the truth of the American charge against the late enemy on this subject; and thus is the recently expressed federal joy at the denial by the Nassau attorney general of the charge, completely damped and destroyed. We are at a loss whether more to detest the profligate and habitual disregard of truth by the British officers, civil and military, or to despise the federal prints for the pleasure which they always manifest in implicitly believing and giving currency to their official falsehoods, when told against the American government or nation.

## NORFOLK STEAM-BOAT.

NORFOLK, JUNE 25.

We are extremely gratified, in being able to announce to the public, upon the best authority, that the benefits of the Steam-Boat navigation are to be speedily extended to the waters of Virginia. A Steam-Boat of the size, and constructed after the plan of "THE RICHMOND," which is now running between N. York and Albany is designed to run between Norfolk, Richmond & Petersburg, and will commence on this route early in the month of October next. The Engine is upon the newest and most approved plan, being constructed under the eye of Mr. FRANCIS B. OGDEN, the Patentee, who will himself put her in operation. This Boat is designed for the double purpose of carrying cargoes as well as passengers according to a new plan also designed by Mr. OGDEN. Her accommodations will be of the most complete kind, having a Round House, and combining every other improvement. The hull is already finished, and the machinery in considerable forwardness.

## NORFOLK, JUNE 26.

Capt. Kele, arrived this morning in 12 days from St. Barts, says, that the English had taken possession of the forts in Martinique and kept the Bourbon flag flying;—and that they had sent troops to Guadeloupe for the same purpose.

## BARDSTOWN, (Ky.) JUNE 15.

It is with pride, we insert in this day's paper the arrival of the Steam Boat Enterprise, at Louisville, in the short space of twenty five days, from New Orleans, a distance of fifteen hundred miles. The ease & celerity, with which this vessel stems the current of the waters of the Mississippi, and Ohio, must be truly interesting to the manufacturer, the merchant, and the farmer, of this western country. The Steam Boat certainly has a decided advantage over all other boats in navigating the western waters. It is calculated to leave Orleans and arrive at Pittsburgh in 36 days, a

distance of nearly twenty three hundred miles.

The price of freight from New Orleans to Louisville, it is said, will be reduced to \$3 50 cents per hundred. The price of freight is at this time from five to six dollars.

## FROM THE ERIE (PENN.) CENTINEL.

June 7, 1815.

A channel has been formed by the rise of the lake across the upper end of the Peninsula. There is little doubt but in a short time it will be of sufficient depth to admit of large vessels passing through.

There have been various causes assigned for the extraordinary rise of the Lake—none of them satisfactory. Without venturing to give an opinion, we will state a few facts that may be relied on, and may assist others in their researches. The Lake every year rises from about the middle of April until the middle of July, with some variation, and falls in autumn. From 1795 until 1801, it remained about *statu quo*, excepting the annual rise and fall just mentioned. From 1801 to 1811, it fell about a foot; it was then lower than it had ever been known, by the oldest settlers. Since then it has risen about four feet. There are no visible marks of its ever having been higher than at present.

## WORTH.

"Worth makes the man," Pope says; and every body acknowledges the truth of the sentiment; but then the question is, what makes worth? The moralist will tell you, "it is virtue;" but the man of the world says "it is money." And indeed, in this age of Reason, the latter definition seems almost universally to prevail. When it is asked how much a man is worth, the answer generally has an exclusive reference to his property. If he has wealth, the reply to the question says he is worth so many pounds, but if he be very poor, though he should possess the intelligence of a Newton, and the benevolence of a Howard, "He is not worth a great." Thus the worth of a man, like that of beef and butter, is reckoned by pounds, shillings and pence.

## REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1815.

Savannah, June 17.

The former British Col. Woodbine went thro' this city last night, in disguise, on his way to Washington. We understand he is the bearer of despatches from Col. Nicolls, now at Amelia Island, to government.

Head Quarters, 4th Military Department, Philadelphia, June 26th, 1815.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Brevet Col. MITCHELL, of the corps of artillery, is charged with the command of this department.

By order of Maj. Gen. Scott,  
CHS. J. NOURSE, Major,  
& Brig. Insp. U. S. Army.

## ELEGANT LAUNCH.

New York, June 23.

This afternoon the superb ship Gen. Brown, burthen about 1000 tons (the size of the late Essex) and pierced for 32 or 36 guns, was launched by Messrs. A. & N. Brown, from their ship house, in a most capital style, amidst the plaudits of a vast concourse of admiring spectators.

June 26.

The new and beautiful U. S. brig of war Saratoga, Capt. Horton, and Boxer, Capt. Elton, arrived at our Navy Yard yesterday from Chatham, Con. These vessels were built at Chatham by the Messrs. Churchills.

We understand the U. S. vessels of war in this port, now nearly ready for sea, have received orders to sail for the Mediterranean as soon as possible. It is said the squadron will consist of the Independence, Com. Bainbridge, ship Erie, brig Enterprise, and the schr. Lynx. It is expected they will sail on Tuesday or Wednesday next.

A new mint is preparing in England. The machinery has already cost 225,000 pounds, and houses for the officers 4000 pounds.

The Charleston Times says, that Gen. ANDREW JACKSON will establish his head quarters in that city.

## DARTMOOR MEMOIRS.

Among the Americans confined in that prison were several men of intelligence, genius and education, who employed themselves in writing such observations as occurred to them during their captivity—among which are a great variety of songs in celebration of the different naval victories and military affairs since the commencement of hostilities. One of the private manuscript journals, written by Mr. C. A., of Hudson, with a drawing of the prison, was sold in this city for \$900. Others are in town, and some will doubtless soon appear from the press.

The British officer, Col. Nicolls, we understand, left his station at Appalachicola shortly after the date of his letter to Col. Hawkins, but his subaltern officers and mostly troops remain there. He told the Indians at his departure that he should return and resume the command in the course of six months;—consequently they do not intend to evacuate Florida. By what authority do they build and garrison forts within the Spanish territory on the borders of the U. States.

Geo. Journal.

13th Mark, says the Richmond Enquirer, the Indian murders perpetrated at Dartmoor! Mark the refusal of the Indians of the Michigan and of the Mississippi territories, of the North and of the South, to complete their sessions and execute their treaties! Mark the inhumanity of the United States! Mark the gasconading impudence of Nicolls! Mark the commencement of a new era of improvement at Gibraltar! Mark the eleven hoofs of British influence, forever striking at our prosperity! And say, is this the time for us to "dream?" Is this the way in which Great Britain proposes to treat their "friend?"

John Schreyer, Esq. was on Monday last appointed clerk of Frederick county, Md. vice Gen. Roger Nelson, deceased. Fred. Examiner.

We understand the frigate Constitution is to be dismantled preparatory to her undergoing a thorough repair.

A STRIKING CONTRAST! Of about 6000 British prisoners in Massachusetts, only three had died when peace was concluded.

Of about 6000 American prisoners in England, upwards of three hundred had died!

The Treasury Department is about to pay the Banks in their own coin—that is, not to receive the notes of any Bank which refuses to receive Treasury Notes, or to redeem its own with specie.

Foreign merchandise continues to flow copiously into our country. The revenue from imports will be immense, and will enable the government speedily to dispense with the most vexatious and least productive of the internal taxes. We advise those, therefore, whose constant cry is "Tax, Tax, Tax," to "cry a-bud, and spare not," as they will not probably have this interesting theme of declamation much longer.

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

Branch Bank, Easton, 27th June, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on the First Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders thirteen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order—

Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

July 4

## NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 28d. 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days prior to the 1st day of January, 1816:

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 the interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. Dallas, sec'y of the Treasury

July 4

## FOR SALE.

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year. For terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

July 4

## TEAS & PEPPER.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,

No 14, BOWLY'S WHARF, Has received per the Schooner Harriot, from Easton, and FOR SALE,

Five chests Gunpowder Tea  
5 do Young Hyson  
130 bags heavy black pepper  
—IN STORE—

4 cases German Linens  
Russia and Ravens Duck  
Prime Green Coffee, in hdds. bbls. & bags  
Shelled Almonds, very fresh  
Bordeaux Oil of a superior quality  
Cogniac Brandy  
West India Rum  
Teneriffe and Claret Wines  
Cologne Water  
Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar paper  
White Lead, ground in oil  
Mould Candles  
Boston No. 1 Beef, &c. &c.  
Baltimore, July 4

## BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.

Brooke's Gazetteer,  
Walker's Dictionary,  
The Lord of the Isles—a Poem by Walter Scott,  
American Constitutions, &c. &c.

WITH AN ASSORTMENT of School Books, Writing Paper, &c.

July 4

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Dorchester county, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of Matthew Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 2d Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of June, 1815.

John Newton, & adm'rs  
Marcellus Keene, & adm'rs  
of Matthew Keene, dec'd.

July 4

## 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 eyes. His clothing was 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 gun with him. If probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars to any person who will give them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Vallant,  
Near Dover Bridge, Care of  
line county, Md. July 4

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.

July 1, 1815.

A.	Isaac Atkinson	Isaac Hall
B.	Rhoda or Hesty Adams	Stewart Hayne
C.	Col Isaac Atkinson	F. A. Kemp
D.	Elizabeth Atkinson	Nicholas Kellum
E.	Elizabeth Askins	Ceily Kennaman
F.	David Brooks	Nicholas Loveday
G.	James Boyle	Thomas Love
H.	Wm. Benny	Jacob Lockerman
I.	Richard Barrow	
J.	Wm. Berridge	Greebury Martin
K.	Henry Bullen	Richard Martindale
L.	James Burgess	Rachel Marshall
M.	Tristram Bowdell	Wm. P. Marshall
N.	Joshua R. Barwick	Daniel Martin 3
O.	Sam. Broyle	Ann Meredith 5
P.	James M. Brittingham	Mary Manning
Q.	Wm. Barnett	Wm. B. Martin
R.	Arabella Bayard, 2	Wm. Meloy
S.	Flora Bennett	Andrew Martin
T.	Thomas Cross, 3	N.
U.	Jabez Caldwell	David Nice
V.	Wm. Cooper	Lucetta Neighbour
W.	James Cain	Lloyd Nichols 2
X.	John Counts	Ol.
Y.	Elizabeth Catrup	Mary Orem (of Spedden)
Z.	Edward D. Convey, jr	Nicholas Owings
	Torbut Callahan	
	Nancy Chase	Thomas Pearson
	Elizabeth Colston	Sarah Price
	James Chamberlaine	Elizabeth N. Powell
	James Chambers	Samuel Pickering
	Sarah Corner	R.
	Ann E. Cox	David Richardson
	Sarah Cox 2	Isiah Rathell
	Ann Campher	John Ruth
	D.	S.
	Harrison Dickinson 2	Sam. Sewell
	Thomas Daffin	Elizabeth Skinner
	Joseph Demby	Thomas Stevens
	Sarah Dove	Andrew Skinner
	Myer Deckham	Mary Steel
	E.	John Sherwood
	Henry Edmondson	John Stevenson
	Richard T. Earle 2	Zebulon Skinner
	F.	Philemon or James
	Elizabeth Fountain	Sherwood
	John Fletcher	T.
	G.	John L. Tighman
	Henry W. Gibbs	Samuel Thomas
	John Goldsborough	V.
	James Goldsborough 2	Jere Valiant
	John Green	Nicholas Valiant
	Nicholas Gossage	W.
	Henry Goldsborough	Robert Walters
	James Gallahan	Elizabeth Work
	H.	Walter Woosted
	Ann Hudson	Rachel Wilson
	Amo. Hale	Philemon Willis
	Harriot Hardcastle	Susan Wilson
	Thomas L. Haddaway	George Warner
	Col. Wm. Hindman	Philip Walker.
	Alexander Hemsley	
	July 4	

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md.

July 1, 1815.

C.	Thomas Harmon
D.	Philemon Larey
E.	Sophia Larey
F.	Sally Larey, 2
G.	Charles Manhip
H.	James Richardson
I.	Thomas Richardson
J.	Isaac Smith
K.	Wm. Saulsbury
L.	Geo. A. Smith, P. M.
M.	
N.	
O.	
P.	
Q.	
R.	
S.	
T.	
U.	
V.	
W.	
X.	
Y.	
Z.	
	July 4

## NOTICE.

On application of ROBERT HUZZA, of Talbot county, in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition: And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid—and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Robert Huzza be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct, that the said Robert Huzza give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next. Given under my hand this 28th day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1c3w3m. J. 4, 25: 15: 5, 26: 4, 17

## NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the 2d judicial district of the state of Maryland, by the petition in writing of CATHERINE BROWN, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned: And the said Catherine Brown having satisfied me by competent testimony, that she hath resided for two years next immediately preceding the date of her application aforesaid, in the state of Maryland.—And having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements: I do therefore hereby order that the said Catherine Brown be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Easton Star, once in every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of November term next, to give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, upon the said first Saturday of November term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Catherine Brown should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements, as prayed: Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1c3w3m. J. 4, 16: 1, 15, 29: 12, 20: 10



## FOR SALE

A valuable tract of LAND in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from this town to Denton, about three miles from each of these places, containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Owsen, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

may 30 16

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax, within the second district of the State of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Queen Anne and Caroline counties; the same will be open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at the following times and places, to wit: At my office at Trappe, until the 23rd inst.—at the court house at Denton, the 26th and 27th inst.—at the court house at Centerville, the 28th and 29th inst.—at the court house at Easton, the 30th inst. and 1st July—and at my office until the 10th July, after which time the books will be closed. All appeals must be made in the manner prescribed by the act of congress of the 9th January, 1815, for the assessment and collection of a direct tax, viz: "All appeals to the principal assessor must be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall show over state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of." When all appeals so made relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be determined according to law and right, in the manner prescribed in the above recited act.

Wm. Dickinson, principal assessor of the second district of the state of Maryland.

June 20

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

## IN CHANCERY,

June 15th, 1815.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by John Scott, trustee in the case of Mary Scott, administratrix of James Scott, against George Briscoe and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 22d day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star three weeks before the 22d day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$786 68 cents.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

June 27 3

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As the blessings of peace have once more taken place in our beloved country, and business begins to assume its former aspect in our city—I come forward again, and offer my services to the public, and my Eastern Shore friends and acquaintances in particular, as their agent in the sale of produce and in purchasing any articles they may order. My long experience in selling country produce, and purchasing merchandise, &c. encourages me to hope for a share of my countrymen's favors in this line of business. I promise on my part, that my time and talents shall constantly be employed to promote the interest of my customers.

Marmaduke Tilden.

N. B. All letters and orders addressed to me, are to be left at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's, Chemsides.

Baltimore, June 13 9

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—the Lot abutting 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Gill Wares and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Wares, on any other articles of the above mentioned metals. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call with-out delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

may 9

June 27 4

## APPRENTICE WANTED

To the following business, if immediate application is made to the subscriber. One from 12 to 15 years of age will be preferred.

Jeremiah Garey.

June 20 3

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Three Journeymen Carpenters, who can be depended on for attention and workmanship, may find employment, and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at Choptank Bridge.

June 27 3q

William Turner.

## FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, cooking, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm. She will not be sold out of the State.—For particulars enquire of

George A. Smith.

June 20 10

## NEW STORE,

(AT THE OLD STAND.)

WILLIAM CLARK,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE,

a general assortment of

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Superfine and common calicoes, furniture do.

Cambric ginghams

Fine seersuckers

Plain cambric muslins, twill'd do.

Striped, spotted and veined do.

Cambric jaconet do.

Common jaconet do.

British mull mull do.

Plain, lace ground and figured leno do.

India and British book do.

India and British book handkerchiefs

Leno and Jaconet muslin shawls

Corded jaconet cravats

Fine India dimity

Cambric do.

Furniture do.

Common do.

Fine long cloth garras and bafas

Coloured cambrics

Cotton bimbazens

Chinese crapes

Fine steam from cotton shirtings

Undressed long cloth do.

Domestic shirtings

Irish linens, long lawns, linen cambrics

Estipoles, diapers, brown Holland

Russia sheetings

Ready made linen sheets

Bed ticking, linen checks, cotton do.

Country tow linens, bed sackings

Domestic plaid & stripes, British stripe cotton

White and coloured Marseilles vesting

Black silk flannel

Blue, black, olive, mixed and stripe cotton

casimores

Long and short nankens

India Bengals

Men's and women's cotton hose

Do. do. silk do.

Ladies' silk gloves

Ladies' kid do.

Men's beaver and buckskin do.

White, pink, blue and black Italian crapes

White silk Parisnet

Plain and spigged cyprus gauze

Plain cambray do.

Silk lace handkerchiefs

Gauze do.

Black, white and coloured satins

White Virginia do.

Levantine, mantuas and florence

Fine black bimbazens

Bombazets

Scarlet and yellow spotted rattines

Plain green and orange do.

Olive velvets

Superfine cloths and casimores

Second cloths

Pelisse do.

Bandanna handkerchiefs

Madras do.

Black Canton do.

Black love do.

Pocket do.

Morocco and wool hats, coach lace and fringe.

Ribbons, tapes, hobbins, pins, thread

Boat web, carpet, nashpards

Fans, white cotton fringe, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

China, Glass & Queen's Ware.

## TIN WARE

Loaf sugar,

White Havana do.

Brown do.

Green & white coffee

Molasses

Rice

Hixon Tea

Hixon skin do.

French Brandy

Peach do.

Apple do.

Jamaica spirit

Angioa do.

Old rye Whiskey

Common do.

Holland Gin

Country do.

Nudeira

Lisbon

Teneriffe

Malaga

Port &

Claret

Oranges

Lemons & Limes

Prunes

RAISINS

Almonds

Filberts

Salted Oil

Mustard

Peas

Pickles

Olives

Capers

Anchovies

Tamarinds

Janison's crackers

Alpice, pepper

Salt Petro

Mace

Cloves

Nutmegs

Indigo

Fig blue

Spanish segars

Starch

Mould & dip'd candles

Cotton, corks

Chewing tobacco

Cut nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

N. B. The subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him, either upon note or open account, to settle the same with as little delay as possible.

Wm. Clark.

Easton, June 20

## JAMES B. RINGGOLD

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, June 20

## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrich, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced

Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping from his own attention, and bar keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.

Easton, January 3, 1815

## EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named MEMO, she is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size.—Her clothing is not known.—It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.

Joseph Martin.

Talbot county, April 18

## ROBERT SPENCER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

## NEW SPRING GOODS:

Among which are

Calicoes

Ginghams

Cambric Muslins

Leno do.

Book do.

Cotton Casimores

Grandurells

Nankens

White Marseilles

Coloured do.

Royal Ribbs

White Jeans

Black do.

Shawls

Handkerchiefs

Blue, black and mixed

Cloths

Together with a few articles of

Crockery & Glass Ware, & Groceries.

All which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

Easton, June 20 3

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM OF

## GROOME & LAMBDIN,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a general assortment of

GOODS, suited to the season,

Amongst which are:

Broad cloths

Pelisse do. for men's

summer coats

Stockinets

Imperial cords

Casimores

Kerseymeres

Velvets

Flannels

Seersuckers

Long & short nankens

White Marseilles

Coloured do.

Black Florentines

White cambrics

Black do.

British shirtings

Do long cloths

Domestic shirtings

Jaconet muslins

Mull mull do.

India book do.

Corded cambrics

Seeded do.

Hair cord do.

Veined do.

Plain lenos

Figured do.

Twill cambrics

Embroidered do.

Plain and twilled ginghams





[Vol. 13.....16]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1815.

[No. 44.....817.]

## PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

THOMAS PERM 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.

At an annual meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Anne's county, at Centerville on Saturday the 10th inst.

The Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT was called to the chair, and THOMAS MURPHY appointed secretary.

The chairman, in a pertinent address, stated the object of the meeting, and the necessity of union and activity.

After which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the democratic republican citizens of the Upper Electoral District meet at Dixons Tavern on the 3d Saturday of July next, and that they select by ballot two persons from said district to be supported as candidates for the Legislature of this State; and that the democratic republican citizens of the Middle and Lower Districts meet at Centerville, on the said 3d Saturday of July, to select in the same manner two persons to be supported as candidates as aforesaid, at the general election in October next.

Resolved, That this meeting will support the four persons who shall be selected as aforesaid, and recommend them to the unanimous support of the democratic republican citizens of Queen Anne's county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary, and published every Tuesday in the Republican Star, prior to the said 3d Saturday of July next.

ROBERT WRIGHT, Chm.  
THOMAS MURPHY, Sec'y.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Will be sold by virtue of five several writs of vendition executio directed at the suit of Jane B. Ransom vs. Jacob Gibson, Peter Spencer, Lambert W. Spencer, and Robert D. Spencer vs. Barclay & McKean against Thomas Weyman.

On Tuesday, the 13th of July next, at the court house door in Easton, all and singular the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Weyman in and to a tract of Land called "Chance Resurveyed" being situated on one of the mounds of Broad Creek in Talbot county, and near an oak known by the name of the Royal Oak, containing 110 acres and 14 of an acre, more or less. The above Land will be sold to satisfy the debts, costs and charges due on the aforesaid writ of vendition executio, according to the seniority of the judgments, and subject however to a mortgage, and prior judgments which are not in my hand.

Tho Stevens, sh'ff.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber having been compelled to purchase, at Sheriff's sale, the dwelling plantation of Mr. John C. Mullikin, situated near the Tappan, in order to secure a considerable debt of his standing; and wishing to give Mr. Mullikin the benefit of the best price that can be obtained, offers the said plantation for sale on the following terms: one thousand dollars to be paid by the purchaser from the day of sale, and the residue of the purchase money by instalments of one and two years. Bonds with approved securities must be given for the several payments. For the price apply to the subscriber.

Should this land not be before sold he gives a sale, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Easton, on MONDAY the 24th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John L. Kerr.

Easton, June 20

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the justices of Talbot county court, on the equity side thereof—the dwelling farm of Stephen Darden, late of said county deceased, situate lying and being on Island Creek, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 1st day of August next, at the court house in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The farm contains about 250 acres of Land, of which a suitable proportion is woodland; the improvements are of repair—the situation healthy and agreeable. A plot of the Land will be prepared for the inspection of those who may desire to see it, and persons disposed to purchase will doubtless examine the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale are as follows:—the farm will be struck off to the highest bidder by the acre, on a credit of one, two, and three years; the purchaser is to give bond to the subscriber, with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money, in three annual instalments, with lawful interest on the whole principal sum, remaining due from the day of sale. Possession to be delivered when the bonds are executed, but the title will not be given until the whole purchase money shall be paid. Application to be made to

James Denny, trustee.

June 27

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county, situate immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

may 29

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, we shall, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Stendale, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tracts of Land called Kingston Kellum, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less. This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 1 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the Land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,  
William Slaughter,  
Charles Dudley,  
Commissioners.

June 27

## LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and a, ready to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland—Will be sold, by the subscriber, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY the twenty sixth day of July next, on the premises, A FARM, of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred acres of Land, (more or less) the property of a certain Ann Bolton, a minor.

This property is situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wilson, Plummer, Dices, and Webb, and was the residence of Mr. William Banning, of this county, deceased. The whole of it is cleared, and one half of it is in cultivation at this time. The soil is kind and productive, and brings a rent of \$400 per annum. The improvements are, a single story frame dwelling house, with a cellar under it, and two rooms on a floor; a good large log corn house; an apple orchard, and a well of good water—together with the fences in good repair and order.

This property ought to be very desirable to a gentleman holding property adjoining it, and who would have timber enough to support it; or to gentlemen at a distance, who would purchase the adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wilson, which is for sale. The two tracts thrown into one, would make two handsome and compact farms, and would so divide, as to give each (at a convenient distance) a plenty of timber.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond or bonds, with two good and sufficient securities to be approved of by the orphans' court—the whole amount of the sales to be divided into three equal annual instalments, and each instalment, with legal interest thereon upon the whole amount of the purchase money (remaining unpaid) to be annually paid, from the day of sale.

The land will be laid down by a surveyor, and a plot and certificate exhibited on the day of sale.

All persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will call on Philemon Plummer, Esq. who will show the premises.

A deed will be given to the purchaser of the property, when all the purchase money (and interest thereon) is paid, and not before.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by

Henry Driver, trustee.

Caroline county, June 15

## NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Lands in Caroline county. A purchaser, who will take the whole, may obtain them at a very moderate price, and on a long credit. If not sold by the 15th of July, the seven acre plantations will be rented for the ensuing year at a certain rent in produce.

An overseer of good character may procure an eligible situation by an early application to me.

C. Goldsborough.

Shoal Creek, June 27

## FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hinman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will not doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber

William Chambers,  
Agent for the heirs.

may 30

## 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 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

## FULL BLOODED MARE

## FOR SALE,

Young, sound and handsome, and well broke to the saddle and gear. Apply at the Star of

June 27

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber is authorized, as trustee, to sell at public sale, on the premises, the following very valuable Real Estate, lying in Cecil and Kent counties, late Richard S. Thomas's, now dec'd. viz:

No. 1.—The MILL in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, formerly Robert Milegan's, being near Cecil Roads, and adjoining the lands of John Mercer, Esq. and others. The stream, I am informed, is good—the dam is now broke, but the breach is not large, and could be repaired at a very small expense.

There is supposed to belong to this property about 40 acres of Land, on which is erected a large mill house, a dwelling house, &c. &c. A further description is thought unnecessary, as no doubt those wishing to purchase will view the premises prior to the day of sale, which will be on Monday the 31st day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

No. 2.—Part of a tract of Land in Quaker Neck, Kent county, about four miles from Chester (the county town) called "Kedgeton," or Thomas's Purchase, containing about 650 acres. This land is divided into two very compact farms, and three lots. One of the farms lies on Langford's Bay, and on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, and contains about 325 acres, 61 of which is well timbered, 4 in wood, 15 of meadow, and the residue arable or cleared land. The situation is high and airy, and one of the handsomest in the county. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house about 42 by 20 feet, a log kitchen, and a granary about 24 by 16 feet, a large and young thriving apple orchard of choice fruit, &c. &c. This farm very justly bears the character of being a good place for the raising of stock, and has, when properly managed, yielded the cultivator luxuriant crops of grain, &c. and therefore most assuredly will attract the attention of those who may be desirous of purchasing real property. It is presumed the aforesaid farm would command from a good tenant the annual rent of \$450.

The other farm lies opposite the aforesaid, and also on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, contains about 295 acres of land, 52 acres of which is well timbered, 18 of young thriving wood, 20 of meadow, and the residue arable. This farm is what is often called white oak bottomed land, very productive, and well worthy the attention even of the speculator.

The improvements on the premises are a tenant's house and other out houses, and it is also presumed that this farm, in its present unimproved state, would command from a good tenant the annual rent of \$300.

One of the lots contains about 4 1/2 acres of land, 1 1/2 an acre of which is in white oak timber. There is a house on this lot which rents for \$10 per annum. The other two lots are well timbered with white oak, and contain about say 13 acres each.

No. 3.—Part of a tract of land called "Chigwell," adjoining Thomas's Purchase, containing about 100 acres, nearly all of which is excellent white oak timber land. This land is divided into 7 lots containing from 12 to 19 acres each.

The land designated as Nos. 2 and 3, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday the 2d day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

No. 4.—That very valuable farm called "Hopewell," lying on Chester river, being about one mile and a half from Chester Town, containing 977 1/2 acres. This farm is so well known as being one of the most healthy and valuable estates in the county, that it is quite unnecessary to give a further description thereof. The whole 977 and a half acres will be sold together, or divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers. It could be very handsomely laid off into two farms, with a sufficient quantity of wood, timber, buildings and improvements to each.

Hopewell will be sold on the premises, on Friday, the fourth day of August next, at eleven o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the late Richard S. Thomas, will relinquish all her right of dower in the whole of the above property.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with security to be by him approved, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of twelve months; one third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of two years; and the remaining third, with interest, at the end of three years as aforesaid, from the day of sale. And on ratification of the sales by the Chancellor, and receipt of the purchase money, and in interest thereon, by the trustee, and not before, the trustee will make, execute and deliver to the said purchaser, a good and sufficient deed or deeds of bargain and sale, to be duly acknowledged and recorded, thereby conveying all right, title, interest, claim, and estate, in law and equity, of which the said Richard S. Thomas died, seized in said real estate.

The creditors of the said Richard S. Thomas, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

George W. Thomas, trustee  
Chester Town, June 13, 1815.

## NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale, in Chester Town, on Friday, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. part of a tract of land, lying in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Comegys, Philip and Thomas Brooks, and others, being part of a tract of land called Ward Oak Resurveyed, containing about 57 acres. It is divided into three lots, one of which is hand-somely timbered with red and white oak, &c. and contains about 25 acres; another contains about 30 acres, and is covered with wood, but thinly timbered; the other lot is cleared, and contains say two acres or more.

This property will be sold on the following terms, viz:—The purchaser or purchasers, as the case may be, to give bond with approved security, for the payment of one fifth of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of twelve months; one fifth at the end of two years, with interest thereon; one fifth at

the end of three years, with interest thereon; one fifth at the end of four years, with interest thereon; and the remainder, or one fifth, with interest thereon, at the end of five years from the day of sale.

Geo. W. Thomas.

Chester Town, June 13

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank, Easton, 27th June, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on the First Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders thirteen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order—

Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

July 4

## PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States' direct tax, within the second district of the State of Maryland, composed of Talbot, Queen Anne's and Caroline counties; the same will be open for inspection, and may be examined by all persons concerned, at the following times and places, to wit: At my office at Trappe, until the 25th inst.—at the court house at Denton, the 26th and 27th inst.—at the court house at Centreville, the 28th and 29th inst.—at the court house at Easton, the 30th inst. and 1st July—and at my office until the 15th July, after which time the books will be closed. All appeals must be made in the manner prescribed by the act of congress of the 9th January, 1815, viz: "All appeals to the principal assessor must be made in writing, and shall specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and shall state over state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of." When all appeals so made relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, will be determined according to law and right, in the manner prescribed in the above recited act.

Wm. Dickinson, principal assessor of the second district of the state of Maryland.

June 20

## FOR SALE,

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year—For terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

July 4

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

## FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard,) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffity, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md—the Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garey.

June 27

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Sills, Worms and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin ware may be had. Repairs done to Sills and Worms, or to any other articles of the above mentioned metal. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call without delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

may 9

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Three Journeymen Carpenters, who can be depended on for attention and workmanship, may find employment, and liberal wages will be given by the subscriber, at Choptank Bridge.

William Turner.

June 27

## NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

June 23d, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days prior to the 1st day of January, 1816:

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 the interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorised to publish the Laws of the U. States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. Dallas, sec'y of the Treasury.

July 4

## IN CHANCERY.

June 15th, 1815.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by John Scott, trustee in the case of Mary Scott, administratrix of James Scott, against George Briscoe and others, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 22d day of August next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three weeks before the 22d day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$786 68 cents.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 27

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As the blessings of peace have once more taken place in our beloved country, and business begins to assume its former aspect in our city—I come forward again, and offer my services to the public, and my Eastern Shore friends and acquaintances in particular, as their agent in the sale of produce and in purchasing any articles they may order. My long experience in selling country produce, and purchasing merchandise, &c. encourages me to hope for a share of my countrymen's favours in this line of business. I promise on my part, that my time and talents shall constantly be employed to promote the interest of my customers.

Marmaduke Tilden.

N. B. All letters and orders addressed to me, are to be left at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's, Chesapeake.

Baltimore, June 13

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WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT,  
To be erected in Baltimore.

Much interest having been excited in the public mind, relative to the Monument about to be erected in this city, to the memory of General George Washington—the design for which was furnished by Robert Mills, of S. Carolina, architect, (and to whom the premium offered by the board of managers for erecting the monument was awarded.)—The following description extracted from the catalogue of the 4th exhibitor of the "Columbian Society of Artists, and the Pennsylvania Academy," will give those at a distance as perfect an idea of this elegant specimen of American genius, as can possibly be communicated in this way.

The design presents the appearance of a Greek column, elevated upon a grand pedestal; the column assumes the Doric proportions, which, from its solidity and simplicity of character, harmonize with the spirit of our government, and is emblematic of the illustrious personage to whose memory it is dedicated.

The pedestal of this column is a square mass, occupying an extent, on the plan, of fifty feet square, and an elevation of twenty feet, broken on each front by projecting wings; the main fronts are supported by a screen of columns and pierced through by a grand archway. The number of vousoirs comprising this arch corresponds with the number of States in the Union, each State being designated by a star, encircled with a corona triumphalis. On the key vousoirs, the arms of the United States are represented in basso relievo.

The ornaments enriching these fronts, are constituted of the following:

1. Over the grand archway and on a broad frieze, the name of the illustrious Washington.

2. Surmounting the wing buildings, the trophies of victory.

3. Below these are sculptured the arms of Maryland and Virginia, encircled by wreaths, on each side an inverted torch and star, with other emblematic devices.

4. Under the insignia of Virginia, are inscribed these words:

Virginia gave the Hero birth,

Virginia saw the Hero die

and under the insignia of Maryland these words:

The Gratitude of Maryland.

The secondary front presents a grand flight of steps leading up to a colonnade, through which you pass into the monument, and by an inner flight of steps ascend to the great platform. Over the wing buildings, the trophies of victory are seen in profile. In the frieze of the colonnade, the name of Washington is again inscribed, and on the faces of the wings are sculptured the arms of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, &c. with some characteristic insignia.

Arrived on the platform, which crowns this grand pedestal, and which is enclosed by a balustrade, we see the commencement of a great column—the diameter of this is more than twenty feet, and its altitude above 120 feet, divided in its height by six iron-railed galleries, which encircle it like bands, presenting promenades, to accommodate the reading of those historical inscriptions recorded on the face of the column. The number of these compartments on the shaft, answer to the eventful years of the American revolution—the record beginning with the year 1776, and brought down to the period of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at York, 1781. The events preceding the first period, find a place at the top, and those subsequent to the last period, are inscribed upon the base of the column. This plan of record brings to memory circumstances the most interesting; for while it exhibits the glory of our national father, it develops the character of those great men who were his compatriots in arms, and thus hands down to posterity the actions of those men who were dear to the heart of the generous Washington.

On the lower compartment of the column (occupying half its circumference) is a representation of the "surrender of Lord Cornwallis in basso relievo. The reversed side of the column presents the memorable scene which took place at Annapolis—Washington resigning his sword and commission, as commander in chief of the armies of the U. States, to the president of congress.

The chapters of historical events inscribed upon the shafts of the column are separated by military emblems.

The years in which the event took place, stand at the head of the chapters, encircled by wreaths—the circular space which these occupy, form apertures which light the interior of the monument.

The enrichments of the echinus (or great mouldings of the capital) of the column, are composed of these words: George Washington, the Father of his Country. These are cast in brass and iron, as well as the whole capital, with its decorations.

This monument is surmounted by a quadriga, or chariot of victory, in which is represented the immortal Washington, in military costume, guided by victory.

The interior structure of the monument presents a double wall, between which ascend the steps that communicate with all the galleries and the top of the column; a circular space is left in the centre, which opens a view from the base to the apex of the column. This aperture descends and intersects the

vault of the archway, pierced through the front of the grand pedestal, by which you command an interior view from the pavement of the street to the zocle of the quadriga, a height of at least 140 feet.—The eye, in looking through this dim and elongated vault, is immediately arrested by a light that terminates its length—this effect is the result of opening the sides of the zocle at the top of the column.

The grand pedestal is of granite, the decoration of marble—the superstructure of marble—the statue of Washington and its accompaniments in bronze.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DIVISION OF  
THE SOUTH.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Nashville, Tenn.,  
June 12, 1815.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Major Gen'l. Andrew Jackson having been assigned to the southern division of the army of the U. States, assumes the command thereof; and for the information of the troops the following are the military departments comprised therein, viz.

No. 6.—Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

No. 7.—South Carolina and Georgia.

No. 8.—Louisiana and the Mississippi territory.

No. 9.—Tennessee and Kentucky, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

The Inspector General's Department within this Division, will, without delay, complete the organization of the different corps, and muster out of service the supernumerary officers now in command so soon as they shall be relieved; also the supernumerary non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, as provided for by the General Order for the Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, of the 17th ultimo. When the organization is completed, the commanding officers of regiments and corps are held responsible to carry into immediate effect the following distribution of their respective commands, and to assign the stations for the different field officers not herein provided for—

Norfolk harbor and its dependencies—

Of the corps of Artillery, three companies:

Fort Johnson and Hampton, J. C.—

Of the corps of Artillery, one company.

Charleston harbor & its dependencies—

Of the corps of Artillery, four companies:

Vicinity of Charleston—Of the 4th regiment of Infantry, six companies:

Savannah—Of the corps of Artillery, one company: Its vicinity—Of the 4th regiment of Infantry, four companies:

Fort Mifflin—Of the 7th regiment of Infantry, six companies:

Fort Jackson—Of the 7th regiment of Infantry, two companies:

Fort Montgomery—Of the 7th regt. of Infantry, two companies:

Mobile—Of the corps of Artillery, one company:

Fort Bowyer—Of the corps of Artillery, one company:

Plaquemine—Of the corps of Artillery, two companies:

N. Orleans & dependencies, including

Coguille—Of the corps of Artillery, three companies:

T. H. Functia, unless otherwise ordered.

Of the 1st regiment of Infantry, ten companies:

Natchitoches—Of the Rifle regiment, two companies:

St. Louis, (Bell Fontaine) and dependencies—Of the 8th regiment of Infantry, ten companies:

Prairie du Chien—Of the Rifle regt., eight companies:

Brevet Major General Gaines will assume the immediate command of military departments Nos. 6 and 7, and so much of No. 8, as lies south of the Creek nation and east of the Alabama, so low down as to include Fort Montgomery.

Brevet Major General Scott will assume the immediate command of the residue of military department No. 8, and No. 9.

The following points are selected for the stations of the Generals, and commanding officers of regiments and corps, until further orders:

Division Head Quarters—Nashville, Tenn.

Brevet Major Gen'l. Gaines—Augusta, Geo.

Brevet Major Gen'l. Scott—St. Louis, Missouri:

Brevet brig. gen. Bissell—Tchefunctia, unless otherwise ordered:

Col. King—Charleston, or vicinity:

M'Donald—Fort Hawkins:

Nicholas—Bell Fontaine:

Brevet brig. gen. Smith—Prairie du Chien.

The eldest Lieut. Col. of the corps of Artillery assigned to the division of the south—Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. col. M'Rea—Norfolk.

To facilitate the occupancy of the different stations, the commanding officers of regiments and corps will order the field and platoon officers to meet the organization of their respective commands; and the officers composing the 1st regiment U. S. Infantry will repair to New Orleans with all possible dispatch.

Brevet gen. Bissell & field officers of his regiment, will report their arrival, addressed to this office; and the platoon officers will report to the commanding officer at the place.

By order,

ROBERT BUTLER,

Adj. Gen. Division of the South,

## WASHINGTON'S MONUMENT.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Managers of the Monument met in Howard's Park at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1815, and, in the presence of from 25 to 30,000 of their fellow citizens, among whom were a number of the Reverend Clergy; the president and members of the Cincinnati of Maryland; his excellency the governor R. W. G. M. and members of the grand lodge of Maryland and the subordinate lodges of Baltimore; the mayor and city council of Baltimore; officers of the army and navy; maj. gen. R. G. Harper and aids; and the 3d brigade of Maryland militia, under the command of brig. gen. Sterett; they proceeded to perform the pleasing duty assigned them by the Legislature of Maryland, of laying the first corner stone of a Monument, to the memory of Gen. Washington, the Father of the Republic.

In an elevated situation near the spot prepared for laying the corner stone, was exhibited an excellent likeness of the deceased hero and sagacious statesman, painted by Mr. REMBRANDT PEALE; & immediately under the picture, correct and beautiful representation of the monument to be erected, as designed by Mr. MILLS, painted by Mr. HENRY WARREN. These were richly decorated by Mr. HENRY FINLEY, forming together an appropriate TROPHY for the occasion, and the following of the attending volunteers, who, dressed in their flags, on which were inscribed the ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES, stood at the trophy.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced by some remarks from a volunteer band of amateurs, Mr. Benye leader.

A salute of 39 guns, commemorative of the number of years which was on the day completed since the declaration of independence.

Washington's march, by the band.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, Esq. President of the Board of Managers, then addressed the audience as follows:

"The distinguished honor, my fellow citizens, of presiding on this interesting occasion, has devolved upon me, in consequence of the death of my predecessor, the founder and first President of the Board of Managers, JOHN C. MORGAN; to whom, more than to any member of the Board, more, indeed, than to all the other members of the Board, it is to be ascribed whatever there may be of merit in the procuring for our City, the glory of being the first to erect a monument of gratitude to the Father and Benefactor of our Country.

And, my fellow-citizens, it is not with peculiar propriety that this first expression of National Gratitude should be made in the City of Baltimore? At all times the first to evince its attachment to those Republican institutions, to secure which was the great object of WASHINGTON'S labors, Baltimore has at no time been backward in testifying her love and gratitude towards him.

When she saw him elevated to the highest honors of the empire, in the City of Baltimore was among the first to approach him with her homage. "The tokens of regard and affection," said he, "which I have often received from the citizens of this town were always acceptable, because I always believed them sincere."

When, descending from this exalted station, he relinquished his power, and sought for happiness in the bosom of retirement, the first to thank him for his services, and to regret his departure, was Baltimore. In reply to an address presented to him on that occasion, by the city, he observed, "I pray you to accept of my sincere thanks, for the evidence you have now given, of approbation of my past services; for those regrets which you have expressed, on the occasion of my retirement to private life; and for the affectionate attachment which you have declared for my person." If these be not sufficient to establish in Baltimore a priority of claim to the hallowed services of this day, recent interesting events, of which she was the theatre, can powerfully in support of them.—During the war in which we have been engaged, the City destined to bear the proud name of WASHINGTON to future ages, fell an easy conquest to the ruthless invader.—The shock produced by this stroke was felt from the one end of the U. States to the other. The minds of our countrymen appeared to be transfixed with horror and dismay: a night of awful darkness seemed to overshadow our land; the gloomiest apprehensions were entertained for the Republic; the timid and the desponding, not recollecting that freedom rises with an elasticity proportionate to the pressure made upon it, were approaching a state of political despair. At this most awful moment for our country, Baltimore the city of our affection, in which was contained, our altars, our families, our all; in came the next object of attack to a vindictive and, at that time, a vainglorious foe. The eyes of all America were fixed upon us. On the destiny of Baltimore seemed to be suspended the fate of the Republic! She breasted the storm, and, thanks to her gallant defenders, exists now, in prosperity and glory, to perform the most grateful of duties.

The desire, my fellow citizens, of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men, has prevailed in every age of the world. The ingenuity of man, has been exercised, as well in his rudest, as in his most polished condition, in devising methods by which, effectually, to gratify this desire. The song of the poet, the pen of the historian, the pencil of the painter,

the chisel of the sculptor, all have, in every age, been employed, to render their fame imperishable. It has, indeed, been sometimes said, that the only monument real excellence requires, is an existence in the recollection of those who have been blessed by its operation, and that, in the gratitude of posterity, it has its best reward. It would be superfluous, under present circumstances, to enquire into the correctness or incorrectness of this sentiment. We have taken the sense of mankind, as exhibited in immemorial usage for our guide; and, I therefore proceed to state, that we are assembled here, my fellow citizens, to lay the corner stone of a monument, intended to commemorate the virtues of our great Washington, of the hero and the sage "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

On an occasion so grand, so interesting, it might perhaps be expected, that some notice should be taken of "the services of the mighty dead;" but when we recollect, that the world is filled with his glory, and that its radiance shines with a lustre which requires no aid from eulogy, I feel relieved from a task, which it would have been the height of presumption for me to have undertaken.

With these few observations, my fellow-citizens; more than which I have not believed to be necessary, & less than, which, would not have satisfied my own impressions of duty; allow me to solicit your devout attention to the next feature of our arrangement, which is, to invoke the blessing of Almighty God, on the purpose for which we are assembled.

The following Prayer was then addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the Right Rev. Bishop KEMP.

O God! we thank we live and move and have our being. Every good thing that we enjoy here, we derive from thee, and every good thing that we hope for hereafter, then alone canst bestow.

We acknowledge, with deep humility, that we have followed, too much, the devices and desires of our own hearts; that we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and that we have left undone those things which we ought to have done; and that there is no spiritual health in us. Pardon, O merciful Father, our manifold transgressions—purify our hearts from every defilement, and grant us Grace, to enable us to devote our hearts and our lives more particularly to the service.

We magnify and adore thee, the Supreme Ruler of nations, for the many and distinguished blessings, which we enjoy as a people, for the liberty, prosperity, and happiness, which we have derived from that memorable Act, whose anniversary has again rolled round. On this day let every heart expand with gratitude and joy—let it be distinguished by our Citizens, as the commencement of a new era in the history of nations, when a great and extensive Empire rose into existence; when the Supreme Being opened a way for the rapid dissemination of Liberty, Learning and Religion, over an uncultivated wilderness; anchoring the condition of man and spreading light and salvation thro' a wide extended land. O God! for these blessings give us Grace to be duly thankful.

In particular, we come before thee, at this time, to implore a blessing on our present undertaking; and that in all our works, be continued & ended in thee we may glorify thy holy name; may persevere and extend those principles, upon which depend our happiness here and hereafter.

May this Monument, whose corner stone we are now about to deposit, stand as a memorial of the blessings and advantages that our country derived from the character and conduct of that personage, whose name it is to bear and whose virtues it is to perpetuate. May it excite in us those noble affections, that will entitle us to the continuance of his favor, who is the Author of every good and perfect gift; may we view it as a continued monitor to emulate the virtues and to follow the example of him, whose character implies every thing that is great.—O let our hearts and all that is within us praise the Lord for his goodness.

Let the soldier, when he views this Monument remember, that America requires he should form his character upon the model of Washington; that he should combine bravery with prudence; courage with humanity; the service of his God with the service of his country!

Let the statesman, here learn, the important lesson, that integrity is the rule, by which all his plans are to be measured; honesty the scale in which all his schemes are to be weighed; that religion is the only base on which the happiness of a nation can stand secure; and that true patriotism consists in that ardent love of our country, which excites to originate and promote measures to dispense the blessings of freedom, justice and plenty among all descriptions of citizens.

Let the private citizen, when he looks upon this Monument, remember, that it is erected in memory of a man, who was an ornament to private life, as well as public—who, to the bravery of a Soldier and the integrity of a Statesman, added the virtues of an affectionate husband—a kind neighbor, an useful citizen, and a pious christian.

O God! as it pleased thee to appoint the Rain Bow, as a token that the earth should not again be destroyed by a flood, so may this Monument remain as a token, that America must not be deluged by sin; that the land of Washington must not be torn by faction or ruined by vice—that no domineering Tyrant shall raise head on this soil, or the happiness of our

citizens be sacrificed at the shrine of ambition.

To this Monument let the father lead his son and tell him, that to be great he must possess the virtues and the principles of him, to whose memory it is dedicated.

On this Monument, O God, may we all look as a reproof of sin; and an encouragement to virtue—as the Ark of Independence—the model of patriotism—and the reward of greatness—and may it be happily instrumental in inspiring our hearts with noble sentiments in elevating our souls above mean pursuits, and in preparing us to share in the everlasting rewards of all those, who love God—who trust in a Redeemer & whose souls are adorned by the noble qualities of pure christians.

These our Prayers we offer unto thee in the name and thro' the merits of our blessed Redeemer; to whom, with thee and the Holy Spirit, be all honor & glory, world without end—Amen.

The President accompanied by the Board of Managers, then descended to the place where the corner stone was suspended; and by their Secretary invited his excellency Levin Winder, R. W. G. Master of Masons, Col. John E. Howard, President, and Gen. S. Smith, Vice President of the Cincinnati, and Edward Johnson, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, to witness the laying of the stone. To whom, when assembled, the President made the following address, "I have, gentlemen, been requested by the Board of Managers, to ask your participation with them on this interesting occasion; and, wretchedly sir, (addressed the R. W. G. Master) to present you with these implements, (holding the square, plumb, and level) used by your ancient Fraternity; with which you will be pleased to proceed and ascertain the fitness of this stone."

The R. W. G. Master, replied: "Honorable Sir, on behalf of the free and accepted Masons of this State, I accept with pleasure your invitation, and it will afford us peculiar satisfaction to render all the assistance within our power, so that the stone may be laid agreeably to the ancient usages of the order; especially, as the object of the building to be erected is, to hand down to the latest posterity, the virtues and patriotism of the greatest of men, who, during his valuable life, honored our order by becoming a zealous and faithful member of the Fraternity."

His excellency the R. W. G. Master then proceeded to try the fitness of the stone, and addressing the President, pronounced the same "true and trusty."

The architect, assisted by Messrs. Wm. Stewart and Thomas Towson, the operative masons, under the direction of the President, placed the stone in its proper position.

The Secretary then deposited in the stone a copper plate, on one side of which was engraved

"On the 4th of July, A. D. 1815, was laid this FOUNDATION STONE OF A MONUMENT TO BE ERRECTED TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE WASHINGTON."

On the reverse—

"MANAGERS:

John C. Morgan, Washington Hall

James A. Buchanan, Lemuel Taylor

Robert Gilmer, Jr., George Hoffman

Isaac McKim, Edward J. Coale

Wm. H. Winder, James Patridge

David Winchester, Nicholas G. Ridgely

Fielding Lucas, Jr., Robert Miller

James Calhoun, Jr., Nath. F. Williams

James Cooke, Levi Hollingsworth

John Fick, Wm. Gwynn

James Williams, Benj. H. Mullikin.

James Butler

Edw. Sharps, secretary.

Robert Mills, architect.

The site presented by JOHN EAGAR HOWARD, Esq., EDWARD JOHNSON, Mayor of the City."

and a sealed glass bottle, containing a likeness of Washington; his valiant address, and the several newspapers in this city, and the different coins of the United States. On the stone was engraved—

"WILLIAM STEUART

and

THOMAS TOWSON,

Stone Cutters;

SATER STEVENSON,

Stone Mason."

The president, accompanied by the R. W. G. Master, the president and vice president of the Cincinnati, and the mayor of the city, proceeded and settled the stone. The G. Master then pronounced, "May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation stone, which we have now laid, and by his providence enable us to finish this and every other work which may be undertaken for the benefit of the republic and the perpetuity of our free institutions."

The R. W. G. Master then received severally the vessels containing corn, wine and oil, and addressed the president—"Sir, as the scattering of corn, &c. the wine and oil, on such occasions, are a part of our ancient ceremonies, with you assent I will perform that duty."

The president signified his assent, when G. Master scattered the corn and poured out the wine & oil on the stone, saying "May the all-bountiful Author of nature bless this city with an abundance of corn, wine and oil, and with all the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life; and may the same Almighty Power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity."

The R. W. G. Master then addressing the Rev'd John Hargrove, G. Chaplain, said: "Have we here the first & greatest light of masonry?"

He replied "It is in my hands, R. W."

The R. W. G. Master again asked—"What instruction does it give on this occasion?"

He replied "It is in my hands, R. W."

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On this occasion and at this spot, may we be enabled to look with gratitude upon the past and forward upon the future with hope, confidence and courage. Those who did accomplish this unparalleled man with gifts for war and peace, that he might and out before this so great people will not forsake the country that gave him birth and where his ashes lie, by blessing we solemnly commend institutions and its interests. This

—  
A CARD.

The Board of Managers return their sincere thanks to Mr. Bunyic and his associates for their valuable acquisition to the solemnity of the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the monument—as also to Messrs Warren, Finley Peale, for the elegant decorations furnished on the occasion.

E. J. SIMKINS, Secy.

The following letter from Adm. T. C. Dickenson, found on board the *Penguin*, furnishes irrefutable proof of the superior courage of our gallant tars. By this letter, it appears, that the *Penguin* was expressly captured the *Wasp*, a vessel of one third the force than the *Hornet*, and the *Penguin* captured by the *Hornet*, after an action

greater  
was cap.  
of 22 mi.      ju'y 11      4      E. Richardson

BLANK BOOKS  
For sale at the Store

OKS  
ar-Office



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To vest more effectually in the State Courts and in the District Courts of the United States jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the respective state or county courts within or next adjoining a collection district established by an act of Congress now in being, or hereafter to be passed for the collection of any direct tax or internal duties of the United States, shall be and are hereby authorized to take cognizance of all complaints, suits and prosecutions for taxes, duties, fines, penalties and forfeitures arising and payable under any of the acts passed or to be passed as aforesaid, or where bonds are given under the said acts, and the district attorneys of the United States are hereby authorized and directed to appoint by warrant an attorney as their substitute or deputy in all cases where necessary to sue or prosecute for the United States, in any of the said state or county courts within the sphere of whose jurisdiction the said district attorneys do not themselves reside or practise; and the said substitute or deputy shall be sworn or affirmed to the faithful execution of his duty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the jurisdiction conferred by the foregoing section shall be considered as attaching in the cases therein specified without regard to the amount or sum in controversy; and that it shall be concurrent with the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States; but may nevertheless be exercised in cases where the fine, penalty, or forfeiture may have been incurred, or the cause of action or complaint have arisen, at a less as well as at a greater distance than fifty miles from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court of the United States. But in all suits or prosecutions instituted by or on behalf of the United States in any state or county court, the process, proceedings, judgment and execution therein shall not be delayed, suspended, or in any way barred or defeated by reason of any law of any state authorizing or directing a stay or suspension of process, proceedings, judgment or execution: *Provided*, That final decrees and judgments in civil actions, passed or rendered in any state court by virtue thereof may be re-examined in the circuit court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same limitations as are prescribed by the twenty second section of the act to establish the judicial courts of the United States, passed the twenty fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty nine.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the state or county courts aforesaid, and the principal or presiding judge of any such court, shall be, and are hereby authorized to exercise all and every power in cases cognizable before them by virtue of this act for the purpose of obtaining a mitigation, or remission of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, which may be exercised by the judges of the district courts of the United States in cases brought before them by virtue of the law of the United States, passed on the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, entitled an act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned; and in the exercise of the authority by this section given to the said state or county courts, or the principal or presiding judge as aforesaid they shall be governed in every respect by the provisions of the law last mentioned, with this difference only, that instead of notifying the district attorneys of the United States, the said courts, or the presiding judges aforesaid, shall, before exercising said authorities, cause reasonable notice to be given to the substitute or deputy, who may have been appointed to sue or prosecute for the United States as aforesaid, that he may have an opportunity of showing cause against the mitigation or remission of such fine, penalty or forfeiture.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the district court of the United States shall have cognizance concurrent with the courts and magistrates of the several states, and the circuit courts of the United States, of all suits at common law, where the United States, or any officer thereof, under the authority of any act of Congress, shall sue, although the debt, claim, or other matter in dispute, shall not amount to one hundred dollars.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.  
March 3, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Attaching to the Canton district, in the state of Ohio, the tract of land lying between the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and the Connecticut western reserve.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all that tract of land lying between the foot of the rapids of the river Miami of Lake Erie and the western line of the Connecticut Reserve, in the state of Ohio, which was ceded to the United States by certain tribes of Indians, as a treaty concluded at Brownstown, in the Michigan territory, on the twenty fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall be attached to,

and made a part of, the district of Canton. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in surveying and dividing the lands by this act attached to the district of Canton, the ordinary mode of surveying the public lands shall be so far deviated from that the boundary lines of the tracts to be laid off therein shall be run parallel to, and at right angles with, the road laid out in conformity with the said treaty, and in every other respect the surveys shall be made in the same manner, and for the same compensation allowed for the surveying the other public lands northwest of the river Ohio.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the lands by this act attached to the district of Canton, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office and the Receiver of Public monies of the said district, at such time and place as the President of the United States shall designate by proclamation for that purpose; and the sales shall remain open one week and no longer; and the said lands shall in every respect be sold on the same terms and conditions as have been provided for the sale of other lands of the United States. All the lands in the said tract remaining unsold at the close of the said sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the Register of the Land Office of the said district, on the same terms and conditions as are provided for the sale of other public lands in the same district; and patents shall be obtained in the same manner as in case of other lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid Register and Receiver of Public Monies shall each receive four dollars per day for each day's attendance on the public sales directed by this act.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.  
February 4, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Concerning Weston Jenkins, and others. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Judge of the District Court of the state of Massachusetts be, and he is hereby authorized and required to distribute among Weston Jenkins, his officers and crew, of the sloop Two Friends, which captured the British private armed schooner Retaliation, in the month of October last, the proceeds arising from the said capture, which are held to the United States as debts of Admiralty; and that the said distribution be made by the said Judge, agreeably to the laws of the United States relating to captures made by the armed ships of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.  
February 7, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced

*Tavern Keeping Business*; Hoping from his own attention, and bar keeper's to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.  
N. B. Five or six gentle Boarders will be taken by the year.  
Easton, January 3, 1815 R. B.

## QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

April Term, 1815.  
On application of JOHN ELLIOTT and DEBORAH COPPAGE, administrators of WILLIAM COPPAGE, 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 foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court for Queen Ann's county, I have hereto set my name, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 10th day of June, A. D. 1815.

Thomas C. Earle, Reg'r  
Wills for Queen Ann's county

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

That the subscribers, of Queen Ann's county, have obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of WILLIAM COPPAGE, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the tenth day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to make payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

John Elliott, &  
Deborah Coppage,  
adms'rs of W. Coppage, dec'd

June 27 39

## FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, scouring, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm. She will not be sold out of the State.—For particulars enquire of

George A. Smith,  
Denton, May 30

## TEAS & PEPPER.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,  
No 14, BOWLY'S WHARF,  
Has received per the Schooner *Harriet*, from Boston, and FOR SALE,  
Five chests Gunpowder Tea  
5 do Young Hyson  
130 bags heavy black pepper  
—IN STORE—

4 cases German Linens  
Russia and Ravens Duck  
Prime Green Coffee, in hdds, bbls. & bags  
Shelled Almonds, very fresh  
Bordeaux Oil of a superior quality  
Cognac Brandy  
West India Rum  
Teneriffe and Claret Wines  
Cognac Water  
Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar paper  
White Lead, ground in oil  
Mould Candles  
Boston No 1 Beef, &c. &c.  
Baltimore, July 4 6

## JAMES B. RINGGOLD

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**GOODS,**  
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,  
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
Easton, July 20

## NEW STORE,

(AT THE OLD STAND)  
**WILLIAM CLARK,**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE, A general assortment of  
**SEASONABLE GOODS,**

Amongst which are  
Superfine and common calicoes, furniture do.  
Cassimere ginghams  
Fine seersuckers  
Plain cambric muslins, twill do.  
Striped, spotted and veiled do.  
Cambric jaconet do.  
Common jaconet do.  
British multi-mull do.  
Plain, lace ground and figured leno do.  
India and British book do.  
India and British book handle cheifs  
Leno and Jaconet muslin shawls  
Corded jaconet cravats  
Fine India dimiti  
Cambric do  
Furniture do  
Common do  
Fine long cloth gurrans and balfas  
Coloured cambrics  
Cotton bombazeens  
Chinese crapes  
Fine steam loom cotton shirtings  
Undressed long cloth do  
Domestic shirtings  
Irish linens, long lawns, linen cambrics  
Estipiles, diapers, brown Holland  
Russia sheetings  
Ready made linen sheets  
Bed ticking, linen checks, cotton do.  
Country tow linens, bed sackings  
Domestic plaids & stripes, British stripe cotton  
White and coloured Marseilles vesting  
Black silk florientine do  
Blue, black, olive, mixed and stripe cotton cassimere  
Long and short nankens  
India Bengals  
Men's and women's cotton hose do.  
do. do. silk do  
Ladies' silk gloves do  
Ladies' kid do  
Men's beaver and buckskin do.  
White, pink, blue and black Italian crapes  
White silk Parasol  
Plain and sprigged cyprus gauze  
Plain chambray do  
Silk lace handkerchiefs  
Gauze do  
Black, white and coloured satins  
White Virginia do  
Levantine, mantua and Florence  
Fine black bombazeens  
Bumbazets  
Scarlet and yellow spotted rattinets  
Plain green and orange do  
Olive selvage  
Superfine cloths and cassimere  
Second cloths  
Peleisse do  
Bandanna handkerchiefs  
Madras do  
Black Canton do  
Black love do  
Pocket do  
Morocco and wool hats, coach lace and fringe.  
Ribbons, tapes, hobbins, pins, thread  
Boot web, catgut, pastboards  
Fans, white cotton fringe, &c. &c.

## China, Glass & Queen's Ware.

## TIN WARE

Leaf sugar,  
White Havana do  
Brown do  
Green & white coffee  
Molasses  
Rice  
Hyson Tea  
French brandy  
French skin do  
Fench do  
Apple do  
Jamaica spirit  
Antigua do  
Old rye Whiskey  
Common do  
Holland Gin  
Country do  
Madera do  
Lisbon do  
Teneriffe do  
Malaga do  
Port do  
Claret do  
Oranges  
Lemons & Limes  
Prunes  
Raisins  
Almonds  
Filberts  
Safford Oil  
Mustard  
Preserves  
Pickles  
Olives  
Capers  
Anchovies  
Tamarinds  
Jamaica's crackers  
Alspice, pepper  
Salt Petre  
Mace  
Cloves  
Nutmegs  
Indigo  
Fig blue  
Spanish segars  
Starch  
Mould & dip'd candles  
Cotton, coaks  
Chevning tobacco  
Cut nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash.

N. B. The subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him, either upon note or open account, to settle the same with as little delay as possible.

Easton, June 20 Wm. Clark.

## EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named *MEMOBY*. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size. Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.

Joseph Martin,  
Talbot county, April 18

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.  
July 1, 1815.

A.	Isaac Hall	Isaac Hall
Isaac Atkinson	Stewart Hayns	Stewart Hayns
Rhoda or Hesty Adams	F. A. Kemp	Nicholas Kellum
Col Isaac Atkinson	Nicholas Kellum	Celey Kennaman
Elizabeth Atkinson	Nicholas Loveday	Thomas Love
Elizabeth Askins	Jacob Loeckerman	Thomas Martin
David Brooks	Greebury Martin	Richard Martindale
James Boyle	Richard Martindale	Rachel Manship
Wm. Beny	Wm. P. Marshall	Daniel Martin
Richard Barrow	John Meredith	5
Wm. Beudige	Ann Miller	Mary Manning
Henry Bullen	Wm. R. Martin	Wm. Melny
James Burgess	Andrew Martin	N.
Tristram Bowdell	David Nice	Lucetta Neighbours
Joshua R. Barwick	Lloyd Nicols	2
Sam. Bryley	Nicholas Owings	P.
James M. Brittingham	Thomas Pearson	Sarah Price
Wm. Barnett	Elizabeth N. Powell	Samuel Pickering
Arabella Bayard, 2	David Richardson	John Rathell
Flora Bennett	John Ruth	S.
Thomas Cross, 3	Sam. Sewell	Elizabeth Skinner
Jabez Caldwell	Thomas Stevens	Andrew Skinner
Wm. Cooper	Mary Steel	John Sherwood
James Cain	John Stevenson	Zabulon Skinner
John Comins	Philemon or James	Sherwood
Elizabeth Catrup	John L. Tilghman	Samuel Thomas
Edward Dr. Coursey, Jr	Jere Valant	Nicholas Valant
Toubit Callahan	Robert Walters	Elizabeth Work
Nancy Chase	Walter Woosted	Rachel Wilson
Elizabeth Colston	Philemon Willis	Susan Wilson
James Chamberlaine	George Warner	Philip Wallis.
James Chambers	Philip Wallis.	
Sarah Corner		
Ann E. Cox		
Sarah Cox, 2		
Ann Corbett		
Harrison Dickinson 2		
Thomas Duffin		
Joseph Demby		
Strak Dove		
Myer D. Lham		
E.		
Henry Edmondson		
Richard T. Earle 2		
F.		
Elizabeth Fountain		
John Fletcher		
G.		
Henry W. Gibbs		
John Goldsborough		
James Goldsborough 2		
John Green		
Nicholas Gossage		
Henry Goldsborough		
James Gallahan		
H.		
Ann Hudson		
Amos Hale		
Harriet Hardesty		
Thomas L. Haddaway		
Cal Wm Hindman		
Alexander Hensley		
July 4 3		

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md.  
July 1, 1815.

C.	Thomas Harmon
Edward Clark	L.
John Clough	Philemon Larey
D.	Sophia Larey
Charles Dean	Bally Larey, 2
Warner Dawson	M.
Thomas Duhadway	Charles Manship
G.	N.
Thomas Gwity	James Richardson
Henry Gilder	Thomas Richardson
Shadrach Glanding	S.
H.	Isaac Smith
Joseph Harrison	Wm. Saulsbury
Samuel Harper	Geo. A. Smith, P. M.
July 4 3	

## MARYLAND.

Worcester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the records of Worcester county court, by JAMES HENDERSON and ANDREW GILCHRIST, of Worcester county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1809, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules on their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications—and having also given security for their personal appearance at November term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors, and Eli Campbell having been appointed trustee for the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday in November term next; and that they also cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, and at one of the taverns in New Town, give notice to their creditors to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on the said first Saturday of November term next, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist shall not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors as prayed, 9th June, 1815

William Whittington,  
Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

True copy. Test—  
John C. Handy, C.Pk  
June 27 4

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway 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 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, on the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Hugh Valiant,  
Near Dover Bridge, Caro-  
line county, Md. July 4

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called *GEORGE HOLLIDAY*, aged about 19 years, 5 feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and feet, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wen. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to waiting in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He took with him two suits of dark plaid domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medalion containing a gentleman's miniature, old-fashioned, different kinds of hair ever to go to sea, as he has an acquaintance a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid if taken in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the state.

Masters of vessels, and others, are forwarned harbouring or carrying off said Boy, at their peril.

John Thomas,  
21, Chatham st

may 21.  
N. B. The editors of the Federal Republican, Bell's Philadelphia Gazette, Eastern Star, and Lancaster Journal will please insert the foregoing twice a week for four weeks, and send their accounts to this office.  
June 6 8 J. T.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber on Monday 15th inst. a negro man named *NATHAN*, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 1-2 or 7 inches high, stout mode, round face, of a yellowish complexion, and down look, when spoken to—he took with him a variety of clothing, and it is probable he has changed his name and obtained a pass or certificate of freedom. He is a very artful fellow, and as usual to be very religious. I will pay 40 dollars if *Nathan* be taken in the city or county of Baltimore—if out of the county, 60 dollars—and if out of the state, 100 dollars, and all reasonable charges, if delivered to me in the city of Baltimore. *Nathan* formerly belonged to E. K. Wilson, Esq. Eastern Shore, and has relations in that neighborhood, and, very probably, may have gone to that part of the state.

may 19 (June 6) 6 Nelson Norris.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 15th ult. a negro man named *JACOB*, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very quick and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Loeckerman, who brought him from Caroline County, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton or so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

may 2 Clack Stone.

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Wythe Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Sunday night last, a very dark mulatto man called *HARRY*, (the property of *Mary Annals Sedg*, 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 of the ear 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 nankens jacket, which perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of Joseph H. Nelson, 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 fifty 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

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. 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 copers colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat, 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 laced 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 Tilghman.

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* 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 secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

may 30 Daniel Wilson.

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, a negro man who calls himself *CHARLES SMITH*, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high; he has a short broad nose, round head, short chin—his clothing a light colored round about jacket, striped waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, tow linen shirt, and a pair of shoes. Says he belongs to James Smith, near New Castle, in the State of Delaware.—His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sh'ff  
Harford county.  
may 23





[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1815.

[No. 45.....818.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas 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.

Will be sold by virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold, Jacob Gibson, Perry Spencer, Lamont W. Spencer, and Robert Dodson, use of Buckley &amp; McKean against Thomas Weyman.

On Tuesday, the 18th of July next, at the court house door in Easton—All and singular the right, title and interest of the said Thomas Weyman in and to a tract of Land called "Chance Recovered," beautifully situated on one of the prongs of Broad Creek in Talbot county, and near an oak known by the name of the Royal Oak, containing 140 acres and 4 of an acre, more or less. The above Lands will be sold to satisfy the debts, costs and charges due on the aforesaid writ of venditioni exponas, according to the seniority of the judgments; subject however to a mortgage and prior judgments which are not in my hands.

Thos. Stevens, sh'ff.

June 27 4

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber having been compelled to purchase, at Sheriff's sale, the dwelling plantation of Mr. John C. Mullikin, situate near the Trappe, in order to secure a considerable debt of long standing; and wishing to give Mr. Mullikin the benefit of the best price that can be obtained—offers the said plantation for sale on the following terms: one thousand dollars to be paid in three months from the day of sale, and the residue of the purchase money by instalments of one and two years. Bonds with approved security must be given for the several payments. For the price apply to the subscriber.

Should this land not be before sold by private sale, it will be offered to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in Easton, on MONDAY the 24th day of July next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John L. Kerr.

Easton, June 20 5

## A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Justices of Talbot county, in and to the estate of Stephen Darden, late of the said county deceased, situate lying and being on Island Creek, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 1st day of August next, at the court house in Easton, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The farm contains about 250 acres of Land, of which a suitable proportion is woodland; the improvements are out of repair—the situation healthy and agreeable. A plot of the Land will be prepared for the inspection of those who may desire to see it; and persons disposed to purchase will doubtless examine the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale are as follows:—the farm will be struck off to the highest bidder by the acre, on a credit of one, two, and three years; the purchaser is to give bond to the subscriber, with good and sufficient security for the payment of the purchase money in three annual instalments, with lawful interest on the whole principal sum, remaining due from the day of sale. Possession to be delivered when the bonds are executed, but the title will not be given until the whole purchase money shall be paid. Application to be made to

James Denny, trustee.

June 27 4

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND in Caroline county, situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads. If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

May 30 14

## FOR SALE,

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenience to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,  
Agent for the heirs.

May 30

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

Samuel S. Dickinson.

May 29

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, we shall, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Arden, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tracts of Land called Kingston Kellum, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less. This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 1 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the Land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,  
William Slaughter,  
Charles Dudley,  
Commissioners.

June 27 5

## LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and agreeably to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland—Will be sold, by the subscriber, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty sixth day of July next, on the premises, A FARM, of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred acres of Land, (more or less) the property of a certain Ann Morton, a minor.

This property is situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wilson, Plummer, Dukes, and Webb, and was the residence of Mr. William Banning, of this county, deceased. The whole of it is cleared, and one half of it is in cultivation at this time. The soil is kind and productive, and brings a rent of £60 per annum. The improvements are, a single story frame dwelling house, with a cellar under it, and two rooms on a floor; a good large log corn house; an apple orchard, and a well of good water—altogether with the fences in good repair and order.

This property ought to be very desirable to any gentleman holding property adjoining it, and who would have timber enough to support it; or to gentlemen at a distance, who would purchase the adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wilson, which is for sale. The two tracts thrown into one, would make two handsome and compact farms, and would so divide, as to give each (at a convenient distance) a plenty of timber.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond or bonds, with two good and sufficient securities to be approved of by the orphans' court—the whole amount of the sales to be divided into three equal annual instalments, and each instalment, with legal interest thereon upon the whole amount of the purchase money (remaining unpaid) to be annually paid, from the day of sale.

The land will be laid down by a surveyor, and a plot and certificate exhibited on the day of sale.

All persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will call on the subscriber, Esq. who will show the premises.

A deed will be given to the purchaser of the property, when all the purchase money (and interest thereon) is paid, and not before.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by

Henry Driver, trustee.

Caroline county, June 13 7

## 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 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

## NOTICE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Lands in Caroline county. A purchaser, who will take the whole, may obtain them at a very moderate price, and on a long credit. If not sold by the 15th of July, the several plantations will be rented for the ensuing year at a certain rent in produce.

An overture of good character may procure an eligible situation by an early application to me.

C. Goldsborough.

Shoal Creek, June 27 4

## FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynadier,) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARROTT, Easton, or to the subscriber, at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

## FOR SALE,

A large and convenient two story brick house with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best standing in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year.

For terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

July 4

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank, Easton, 27th June, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on the First Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders thirteen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order—  
Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

July 4

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of  
WHITELEY & HOLMES,

Take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now offering for sale, on the most reasonable terms for cash, the following Goods, viz.

A general and well chosen assortment of  
HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY,  
with a complete assortment of  
CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.Also—CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE,  
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. &c.

All of which are of the latest importation, and of the best quality. Carpenters, and Mechanics generally, can be supplied with all kinds of tools which they may want.

Gentlemen who are (or may be) engaged in building, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, as they can be supplied with every article in our line which they may want, at the most reduced prices, by their  
Very humble servants,  
Whiteley & Holmes.

Easton, July 11 3

N. B. From 30 to 40 young hogs will be disposed of on moderate terms, if immediate application be made  
W. & H.

## MILES RIVER PACKET.

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer  
Lambert W. Spencer.

July 11

## AN OVERSEER

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

Edward Harris,  
now at the farm.

July 11 8

A house keeper of good character, and willing to superintend a dairy, &amp;c. may hear of a good situation, on application as above.

## VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—The Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 160 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garey.

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Worms and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candlesticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Worms, or to any other articles of the above mentioned mettle. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call without delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.

June 27 4

## NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
June 23d, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days prior to the 1st day of January, 1816:

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 the interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorised to publish the Laws of the U. States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. Dallas, sec'y  
of the Treasury.

July 4 4

## THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, letters of administration, will annexed, on the personal estate of Matthew Keene, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 2d Monday in January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 27th day of June, 1815.

John Newton, &c. adm'rs  
Marcellus Keene, }  
of Matthew Keene, dec'd.

July 4 5

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF  
MAY 13.TO THE EARL OF LIVERPOOL,  
ON THE PART WHICH  
AMERICA IS LIKELY TO TAKE IN A WAR  
BETWEEN  
FRANCE & ENGLAND.

My Lord,

From several parts of America I have received thanks for my letters to your Lordship on the subject of the American war. The people in America think, or, at least, many of them think, that those letters had great weight in producing the peace of Ghent, that which you and your colleagues never adopted any measure more wise nor in better time. Yet, you have never thanked me for my advice. You, to whom the Peace was much more necessary than to Mr. Madison, have never acknowledged your obligations to me—you have appeared to be sulky about all, though I taught you so exactly what to do, in order to avoid the great evils which were coming upon you from all quarters. The consequences of the American war were foretold by me nearly two years before the war began. I told you that you would have war if you persevered in seizing men on board of American ships on the high seas. You did persevere, and you had war. I told you that the Americans would beat you in fighting if you continued the war for two years. You continued the war, and they did beat you. I told you that you would never have peace if you demanded any concession from America. You insisted on great concessions on her part as a sine qua non of peace; and, after three months more, you made peace by giving up every thing, not excepting the sine qua non itself. In short, you expended fifty millions of money, and lost, I dare say, thirty thousand men, in accomplishing nothing, except creating a navy in America, causing her manufactures to flourish, and implanting in the hearts of Americans, for ages, a hatred of the English government.

I remind you of these things, in order to bespeak your attention on the present subject. I shall here deal in prophecies again; and shall not be at all afraid of proving, in the end, not to have been a false prophet. You appear to me now to be in a very fair way of adding another six hundred millions to our debt, and of bringing the guinea up to forty shillings, instead of twenty eight shillings, at which point it is now arrived. I wish to prevent this; and, if I do not succeed, I shall, at any rate, have these pages to refer to, when the mischief has taken place, and when few besides myself will be able to say that they did all in their power to prevent it.

I am of opinion, that France alone is now, as she was in 1793, more than a match for the coalition against her. But, I am further of opinion, that, before the war against her be six months old, you find America taking a part in it, unless you absolutely abstain from every thing that can be construed into a violation of neutral maritime rights.

War, or peace, with America, will depend upon the opinions of the people in that country. The people there are really &amp; truly represented in the Congress. There are no vile sham elections in the U. States. That which the people wills will be done. The Americans are a sensible people; they all read from a press which is really free; they discuss all political matters freely. They love peace; they would prefer peace, they would make some sacrifices to peace; but they will never hesitate a moment in preferring war to slavery or dependence.

Now, then, what is likely to be the view which the Americans will take of the present scene in Europe? And what are likely to be their feelings with regard to what is passing in this quarter of the world? It is very easy for our corrupt press to persuade the alarmed &amp; selfish part of England that it is necessary to plunge the country into war, in order to root out the present government of France. But it will not be so easy for any body to persuade the American people that such an undertaking is just. They will see the matter in its true light. They will see that Napoleon has been replaced at the head of the people of France; they will see that he has had the wisdom and virtue to abandon his ambitious projects, they will see that he has voluntarily confined himself within the ancient limits of France; they will see that he has tendered the olive branch to all surrounding nations; they will see that he has means to conduct solely for the independence of France; they will see that he has returned, as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the principles of 1789; the people see that he has provided for the people being really represented in the Legislature; they will see that there is to be no religious persecution, and no predominant church in France; they will see that the French people have derived great benefits from the Revolution, &amp; that now all these benefits are to be confirmed to them; in France they will see a free people, and

in Napoleon they will see the soldier of freedom.

On the other hand, they will ask what right England, or any other power, can have to interfere in the internal affairs of France; they will ask why England should not treat with him now as well as at Amiens; why not treat with him as well as with the Directory at Lille. They will ask why England should refuse to treat with him from whom she received the Islands of Ceylon &amp; Trinidad. They will ask what can be the real object, the ultimate object, of a coalition of those powers who were assembled at Vienna, and who were disposing of States at their pleasure.

The Americans have seen the Republic of Genoa given to the King of Sardinia; they have seen Poland parcelled out between Prussia, Russia, and Austria; they have seen the fleet of Denmark taken away; they have seen the people of the Republic of Holland sunk into the subjects of a King; they have seen the Republic of Venice transferred to the Emperor of Austria; they have seen the Pope replaced with the Jesuits at his heels; they have seen, that, in Spain, where a free constitution had been formed by men who had been fighting on our side, the King has been brought back; that he has destroyed this constitution; that he has treated the makers of it as traitors; that he has re-established the inquisition which Napoleon had abolished; that when two of the alleged traitors took shelter in Gibraltar, they were given up to their hunters, and that when complaint of this was made in our Parliament, the reply was, that "we had no right to interfere in the domestic affairs of Spain."—The Americans will ask, why this principle is not applied to the domestic affairs of France? They will ask, not for vile, foul-mouthed abuse of Napoleon and the French people; but for some proof of our right to interfere against him.

Having seen all these things; having seen what we and our allies have been at in every part of Europe; having seen, that the people of France is the only people in Europe living under a government approaching towards a resemblance to their own, they will want very little to assist them in forming a correct opinion as to the real object of the war against France, if such war should now, without provocation on the part of France, be resolved on.

It appears to me, therefore, that the American people will, at least, feel great interest in this war—much greater than they felt in the last war; &amp; that as they have just laid down their arms, after a contest in defence of their maritime rights they will the moment they hear of this war, prepare again for that defence. America, in all likelihood, will again be the only neutral nation. There will be no Milan and Berlin Decrees to give a pretence for Orders in Council. So that, if we trench upon her rights, her ground of war will be cleared of all confusion. She will stand upon her indisputable rights; and, if she be left in the full and free enjoyment of her advantages as a neutral power, she will carry on three-fourths of the commerce of the world. Our cruisers may keep at sea, but it will be only to witness the increase of her mercantile marine, and all the proofs of her wonderful prosperity. France will receive all that she wants from foreign countries by American ships. America will supply her with colonial produce, &amp; with certain articles of manufacture. The latter will, thro' the same channel, find an outlet for much of her abundant produce. These two countries will become much more closely connected than ever, &amp; we should come out of the war short of our means, while the means of all sorts of America would be found to be prodigiously increased.

But, my Lord, is it quite certain, that the people of America would not feel strongly disposed to take a part in this war against us? They see that France is the only country left with a government resembling their own. Great as is their distance from Europe, they have felt, that when left to be dealt with single-handed their very existence, as an independent nation, was put in jeopardy. There were many persons in America, who loudly blamed the President Washington, for not taking part with the French, even when America had not a single public ship of war. They reasoned thus:—that England was, from the nature of her force as well as the situation of her dominions, the only enemy that America had to fear; that she had never ceased to demonstrate a hostile mind towards America; that she saw in America not only a successful example of democratic revolution, but a dangerous rival in commerce and maritime power; that she only waited for a favorable moment to use all her force to crush this rising rival; and therefore, it was less dangerous to declare, at once, for the Republic of France, and make common cause with her, &amp; to wait the issue of the contest, in which, if France should fall, America could not long survive without, at least, another long and bloody war upon her soil.



This was the reasoning against neutrality in 1793.—How these reasons must have triumphed in 1814! When they saw all ground of dispute between England and America removed by the close of the war in Europe. When they saw, that, instead of this producing in England a disposition to make peace, it only produced redoubled activity in the war. When they read, in the very same English newspaper that told them of the abdication of Napoleon; that NOW, NOW, NOW! was the happy moment for crushing America; for putting an end to "the existence of the mischievous example of democratic rebellion" exhibited in the American Union.—When they heard their President and the majority of the Congress denominated in the same papers "rebels and traitors."—When they saw, in the report of a speech of a Lord of the Admiralty, that Mr. Madison was to be deposed, as Napoleon had been deposed. When they saw the breaking up of the American Union represented as absolutely necessary to the well-governing of other nations. When they saw the fleet called upon officially by the Lords of the Admiralty to finish the American war in such a way as would insure the LASTING TRANQUILITY OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.—When they heard the English prints call upon the people of New England to separate themselves from the Union.—When they heard it predicted, in these prints, that Mr. Madison would be put to death, and that the people would form a connexion with the Parent State. And, when, upon the heels of all these predictions and threats, they saw an army actually sent off from France to fight against America; when they saw that identical army, which had been engaged against Napoleon, sent to invade America by the way of Lake Champlain; when they saw the war of fire & plunder carried on upon their sea-coast. When those who were for war on the side of the French Republic, in 1793, saw all things in 1814, how they must have triumphed!

America must feel great confidence in herself from her past achievements.—The skill and bravery of her seamen and land troops must give her great confidence. But there is no man who reflects (and the Americans are a reflecting people) who will not perceive, that with all her valour and all her virtue, America has had a very narrow escape; and, that, if all had been quite settled in Europe, she would have to carry on a much longer and more bloody contest. It cannot but be evident to the American statesman, that if France were to be completely subdued; if she were reduced to that state to be obliged to receive a ruler dictated by us and our allies; if her hands and feet were thus tied; and if the situation of all Europe were such as to leave the whole undivided power of England to be employed against America, the situation of the latter would be at least, very unpleasant, not to say precarious.—And, if such a person considers what were the real objects of England in 1814, the manner in which the war terminated, and what an excellent memory she has, he must be a bold man indeed if he feels no apprehensions at the total subjugation of France.

It has not been forgotten, in America, that directly after the abdication of Napoleon, there appeared an article in our newspapers stating, that there was a SECRET ARTICLE in the TREATY OF PARIS, stipulating, that none of the parties, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and France, should interfere in our war against America. This news was given as copied from the Vienna Gazette.—The Vienna Gazette is under the immediate control of the government there.—The Americans paid great and deserved attention to this; and must they not have lamented to see France reduced to such a state? They afterwards saw that there was no safety for their ships of war or their prizes in the ports of France.—They saw, in short, that the Bourbons, holding their power almost at the mercy of England, afforded not the smallest hope of any support against so formidable a power as England. Then it was that many Americans blamed Mr. Madison, not for resisting the exercise of our alleged right of impressment—but on the contrary, for not having sooner made war against us in alliance with France.—They told him that he was, at last, in a state to be able to appreciate the wisdom of keeping aloof from France, on account of the title of her ruler. They laughed at him for his scruples to make common cause with an Emperor, when he saw England having allies in the Turk, the Pope, the Algerines, & the Indians; and they laughed at him the more, when they recollected that America had won her independence while in an alliance, offensive and defensive, with a Bourbon King of France.

However, many of the causes which kept America aloof from France are now removed. The principles of 1793 are again adopted in France; the system of reforming, by means of conquest, is abandoned; Napoleon will have learnt how to respect the rights and to value the character of America. Experience has taught the Americans what they have to expect under certain circumstances. The latter are in no danger from France; they never can be in danger from France; & Frenchtown and Alexandria will remind them what danger they are in from England.

It is said, by some persons in America, that though it might have been wise to seek permanent security in 1793 by entering into the war on the side of the Republic of France, it would not be wise

much more able to defend herself than she was in 1793, a proof of which she has in her recent war against the undivided force of England. On the other hand it is contended, that though America be so much more powerful than she was in 1793, England, loaded as she is with debts and taxes, is more formidable than she would have been in 1793, even if she had then subdued France; for though the people of England suffer, the government has more force at its command; and, what is more for its advantage, the country is brought into that sort of state which makes war almost necessary. If her paupers have increased three-fold her armed men and her means of destruction have increased five fold. She is become a nation of fighters. She possesses all the means of destroying.—And, say these reasoners, it is not only subjugation against which America ought to guard: it is her duty to guard herself also against devastation and plunder. Besides, say they, England has now less powerful motives to the exercise of forbearance towards America. While the latter was without manufactures; while England had almost a monopoly in the supplying of America; the former saw in the prosperity of the latter the means of augmenting her own riches & power. But now the case is different; England sees in America even a manufacturing rival; and, what is still more provoking, she sees in America a rival in naval power and renown. Therefore, say they, she must and she will desire our destruction; whether she will attempt it again will depend upon her and our means of attack and resistance.

It must be confessed that our infamous newspapers have given but too much reason to the Americans upon this head. For they have published lists of the American navy, and accounts of the American shipping and manufactures; and, having dwelt upon their magnitude and on their rapid increase, they have called upon your Lordship and your colleagues to prosecute the war for the purpose of destroying these evidences of rising power and wealth.—They have contended that it was just to carry on war against America to destroy her navy; to destroy her shipping and manufactures, and to obtain, at least, a stipulation from her not to build ships of war beyond a certain number and a certain size.—They have contended that such a war could be just; that we should have a right to impose such conditions; and that our safety demanded that we should.

If I am told, that these are the sayings of a set of foolish writers in newspapers, my answer is, that I have seldom seen any of these people promulgate any political opinion without its being, in the sequel, very clear to me, that it was not in their own foolish heads that the sentiment had been hatched.—These men are, in fact, nothing of themselves; they have no principles, no opinions; they care nothing about the matter.—They are the mere tools of those who speak through them, whom they not frequently despise, but from whom, and through the means of whom, they live comfortably and sometimes get rich.

Upon the whole, therefore, my Lord it is not to be apprehended, that if we make war upon France for the avowed purpose of deposing Napoleon, the people of America will feel a strong disposition to take part with France in that! And if they were so to do, have we not great cause to fear that the war would be extremely injurious to us by sea as well as by land? The American privateers, though without a port to take shelter in on this side of the Atlantic, did great mischief to our commerce even in the channel. What, then, would they do if all the ports of France were open to them and shut against us? If in short America were in alliance with France, what English ship unarmed could hope to escape capture? And it is to be hoped that in such a case, the skill, the discipline and undaunted bravery of the American navy would not be communicated to that of France? Emulation might do a great deal towards sending forth fleets able, in a short time, to cope with those of England. Really, if we wish to keep these two nations asunder; it appears to me that we have no way of accomplishing the wish but that of keeping at peace.

If America were to join France in the war, we should, doubtless, tell her, that she was acting a very base part; that she had received from us no provocation; that we had not meddled with her; that we had expressed our anxious desire to live at peace with her. But, my Lord, might she not answer?—very true; and you have received no provocation from France, France has not meddled with you, France has expressed her anxious desire to live at peace with you, after you have gone to war against France:—if, therefore, it be base on my part to make war upon you, after you have begun war upon France, where is your justification for having begun that war? Besides, have you no ally?—You boast of having all Europe on your side. And shall France have no ally? Shall you have twenty allies against the old ally of America; and shall it be deemed base in America to become the only ally of France? You say that yours is a war of precaution; so is mine. You fear that Napoleon may, one day or other, get to London; and you have been at Washington, at Frenchtown, and at Alexandria.

It is a favorite saying, or it used to be, in America, that it was her true policy to keep aloof from European politics and wars. Gen. Washington several times expressed this sentiment. But can she do it? If General Washington had seen

the Congress in session, the other day, and had seen our people so busy in packing up goods at Alexandria, he would, I imagine, have begun to think, that it was not so easy a matter to keep aloof from European wars; and, if he had lived to be made acquainted with the famous Captain HENRY's exploits, I think he would have had his doubts as to the possibility of keeping aloof from European politics. Even we, in England, say that America shall keep at peace, though we ourselves are always at war in some part or other of the world; tho' there is no war, in which we have not a hand.—The truth is, that America must take a part in the wars and politics of Europe. Here are powers in Europe who can reach her, who have colonies in her neighborhood, who have an interest, or think they have an interest, in injuring her. They combine and co-operate with one another; and she must form alliances too; or she cannot be many years an independent nation.

It was impudently asserted, not long ago, that America had acted a *faul* part towards us in the war; and she was called an assassin, who had attacked us in the dark. I was pleased to hear, from such a quarter, a sentiment of abhorrence against assassins; but, I was displeased to hear such an act attributed to America; because no charge was ever more false. It is notorious, that America used every effort, and made every sacrifice short of a surrender of her independence, to maintain peace with England; and, that, so far from attacking us in the dark, she gave us notice, for years beforehand, that she would repel by force our seizure of her seamen, unless we ceased that practice.—What, then, could be meant by this charge of assassin-like conduct? Really, we seem to have taken into our heads, like the cock on the dunghill, that all the world was made for us; that no nation is to form an alliance, nor even to think of defending itself by its own arms, if we disapprove of it. When our interest, real or imaginary, is in question, the interest of no other nation is to be thought of.—The question with America, according to this presumptuous whimsy, was to be, not whether she suffered injury; but merely whether it was conducive to our interest to impress her sailors.—If it was useful to us to do this, she was to deserve annihilation if she did not quietly submit to it, and to all its cruel and degrading consequences.

We proceed upon the same notion with regard to alliances amongst foreign powers. What! America make alliances with any power but us! Dreadful presumption! Presumption which merits all the weight of our vengeance! What! America seek safety, when we think it best to keep her in continual danger!—America make an alliance for the purpose of defending herself against us, whose public writers, at least, devoted her Chief Magistrate to the gibbet, and herself to a return under the mild protection of "the Parent State."—Nor are these wanting writers in America to hold the same language; but they are met by men, who are able to contend against them.—There the press is free, really free; and there truth will prevail.

A good specimen of this insolent way of talking was given by Sir John Cox Hippesley, who, at a late country meeting in Somersetshire said, that the Americans, or at least, their President and the majority of the Congress, were the slaves of the late tyrant of France, a proof of which they had given in their late war against us. So, because America, in defence of herself, went to war with us, while we were at war against Napoleon, she was to be deemed the slave of Napoleon, who had no power to hurt her, and who had never called on her to go to war in his behalf. She was to stop till our war with him was at an end, before she sought to defend herself.—It was baseless in her to assert her own rights, at the end of many years of complaints, because we were at war with Napoleon.

This insolent language, my Lord, is little calculated to heal the wounds of America. She will, in spite of all we can say, reflect on her past danger, and she must have lost her usual wisdom in profiting from experience, if she does not now seek the means of security by treaties. That with all her natural reluctance to war, she will be disposed to do this I am certain; and, it will, I imagine, require but a slight provocation to induce her to act upon that disposition. It has been announced to us, that Switzerland has been informed, that there are to be no neutrals in this war against Napoleon. Hamburg, Tuscany, Genoa, and several other states felt the effects of such a principle during the first war against Republican France. Denmark felt those effects during the last war. America will consider of, and judge from the past; and, your Lordship may be assured; that she will not want the means of doing what her permanent safety shall manifestly demand.

I have thus, my Lord, stated to you what I think will be the view that the people of America will take of the present scene; what I think will be their feeling; and I have pointed out the consequences, which I apprehend from those feelings, if we enter upon the war against France on the ground which is at present set forth. The Americans, I repeat, are prone to peace, as every uncorrupted nation is; but as it was said, the other evening, that it was better to go to war now with a strong alliance on our side, than be compelled to go to war at the end of an exhausting armed peace without allies; as this was deemed triumphant rea-

soning in England, in behalf of offensive war, you must not be surprised if it be imitated, in America, in behalf of a war of defence.

I am, &c. &c.

WM. COBBETT.

Batley, May 6, 1815.

NEW YORK, June 9.  
VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing sloop, *Spartan*, Davis, in 35 days from Bordeaux, from whence she sailed on the 4th of June.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that hostilities had not commenced between France and the Allied Powers, but were daily expected; that the Emperor Napoleon remained in Paris, and the Empress Maria Louisa at Vienna; that the French army on the frontiers was said to amount to 500,000 men; and that the latter end of May, all the Spanish and Portuguese property in France was sequestered by order of the French government.

Capt. Davis has favored the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with Paris papers of the 26th of May and Bordeaux to the 31st, containing London dates of the 25th, from which we have made the following summary translations. These papers contain London news to the 23d of May, at which time all the transports in England were fitting out to carry troops.

The army of Lord Wellington, in Belgium, was 80,000 strong, composed of British, Hanoverians, Belgians, Dutch and Prussians.

Some disturbances had broken out at Châtillon, and Gen. Travot, after having put the insurgents to flight, took 10,000 stand of arms of English manufacture.—One of the insurgent chiefs, Ferrand, it is said, was wounded.

An Austrian Courier arrived at Paris on the night of the 25th, which produced an assemblage of ministers, at which the Emperor presided.

The *Journal de Lille*, of the 23d May, persists in saying, the Count de Lille, (Louis XVIII.) has abdicated; that the Count d'Artois will succeed him under the name of Charles the Tenth; and that the first act of the new King has been to name M. de Chateaubriand, Minister of the Interior.

Stocks in France on the 31st May, 56 to 57; at London on the 23d, Consols were 58 3-8ths; reduced 57 5-8.

Bonaparte remained at Paris and the assemblage of the Champ de Mai was postponed to the 5th of June.

The French papers report that Murat had defeated the Austrians on the 2d and 3d May, & that he had ordered a column to attack the rear of Gen. Nugent.

A letter from Basle, in Switzerland, of the 18th of May, announces the passage thro' that City of a Russian Colonel on his route to Paris.

A Brussels paper of the 19th of May states, that the revolt of the Saxons at Liege had produced great anxiety there, from an apprehension that the Dutch soldiers would be obliged to fight, they being averse to war.

A Hamburg paper of the 26th of April asserts, that the king of Denmark will not put his troops in motion until he shall have received compensation for Norway. The same article adds, that it appears now very difficult to satisfy him because the Emperor of Russia has declared positively that he would do no act which might displease Sweden, wishing to unite all his forces against Napoleon.

#### OUR MANUFACTURES.

The Editor of the *Weekly Register*, has furnished us with some interesting speculations on the extent and national importance of our woollen and cotton factories. Mr. Niles estimates the number of spindles in operation at 500,000; that there are required to tend these, of all ages and sexes, 20,000 persons, which is at the rate of 40 persons for every thousand spindles; that these spindles will spin (at half a pound per day each) ten millions pounds of cotton in 40 weeks; and that it requires 10,000 weavers to convert the yarn into cloth. He computes the cost of spindles and machinery at \$12,000,000; the mills at one million of dollars; the buildings for workmen, for making machinery, cards, &c. at 10 or 12,000,000; employed in sales and purchases at \$7,000,000, the annual wages of those who attend the spindles at \$1,050,000 per annum, and the labor of weavers, fullers, dyers, machine makers and other workmen, at about \$2,000,000. Independent of these facts, a great saving is afforded in family manufactures, and their quantity greatly extended, by means of the aid of machinery in carding and twisting twist for family use.

Such is the wonderful extent to which our manufactures have advanced. The importance of protecting this vast amount of active capital, which employs so large a portion of our population, from the dangerous competition of foreign fabrics, must be apparent to every citizen who will give the subject a moment's reflection. Our manufactures are now not only sources of individual industry and profit, but contribute largely to the stock of national wealth, and constitute one of the most essential props of our independence.

Dem. Press.

#### BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THE STAR OFFICE.  
Brooke's Gazetteer—Walker's Dictionary—The Lord of the Isles, a Poem by Walter Scott—American Constitutions—Blank books, bound and half bound—Slates assorted, and Pencils—Wafers—Wafer Boxes, &c. &c.  
WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF School Books, Writing Paper, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept 14.

#### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PENGUIN.

Copy of a letter from Captain Biddle to Com. Decatur, dated

U. S. Sloop HORNET,  
Off *Tristian d'A Cunha*,  
March 23, 1815.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 23d inst. at half past ten, when about to anchor, off the north end of the Island of *Tristian d'A Cunha*, a sail was seen to the southward and eastward, steering to the westward, the wind fresh from the S. S. W. In a few minutes she had passed on to the westward so that we could not see her for the land. I immediately made sail to the westward, and shortly after getting sight of her again, perceived her to bear up before the wind. I have too for him to come down to us.—When she had approached near, I filled the maintopsail and continued to yaw the ship, while she continued to come down; wearing occasionally to prevent her passing under our stern. At 140 P. M. being nearly within musket shot distance, she hauled her wind on the starboard tack, hoisted English colors and fired a gun. We immediately luffed too, hoisted our ensign, & gave the enemy a broadside. The action being thus commenced, a quick and well directed fire was kept up from this ship, the enemy gradually drifting nearer to us, when at 155 he bore up, apparently to run us on board. As soon as I perceived he would certainly fall on board, I called the boarders so as to be ready to repel any attempt to board us. At the instant every officer and man repaired to the quarter deck, where the two vessels were coming in contact, and eagerly pressed me to permit them to board the enemy; but this I would not permit, as it was evident from the commencement of the action that our fire was greatly superior both in quickness and in effect. The enemy's bowsprit came in between our main and mizen rigging, on our starboard side, affording him an opportunity to board us, if such was his design, but no attempt was made. There was a considerable swell on, and as the sea lifted us ahead, the enemy's bowsprit carried away our mizen shrouds, stern davids, and sparker boom, and he hung upon our larboard quarter. At this moment an officer, who was afterwards recognized to be Mr. McDonald, the first lieutenant, and the then commanding officer, called out that they had surrendered. I directed the marines and musketry men to cease firing, and, while on the tailrail asking if they had surrendered, I received a wound in the neck. The enemy just then got clear of us, his foremast and bowsprit being gone, and perceiving us wearing to give him a fresh broadside, he again called out that he had surrendered. It was with difficulty I could restrain my crew from firing into him again, as he had just surrendered. From the firing of the first gun, to the last time the enemy cried out he had surrendered, was exactly 25 minutes by the watch.—She proved to be his B. M. brig *Penguin*, mounting sixteen 32lb. carronades, two long 12's, a twelve lb. carronade on the topgallant forecastle, with swivels on the capstern and in the tops. She had a spare port forward, so as to fight both her long guns of a side. She sailed from England in September last. She was shorter upon deck than this ship by two feet, but she had a greater length of keel, greater breadth of beam, thicker sides, and higher bulwarks, than this ship, and was, in all respects, a remarkably fine vessel of her class. The enemy acknowledged a compliment of 132; 12 of them supernumerary marines from the *Medway*, 74, received on board in consequence of their being ordered to cruise for the American privateer *Young Vasp*. They acknowledge, also, a loss of 14 killed and 28 wounded, but Mr. Mayo, who was in charge of the prize, assures me that the number of killed was certainly greater. Among the killed is Captain Dickinson, who fell at the close of the action, and the boatswain; among the wounded, is the 2d lieutenant, purser, & two midshipmen. Each of the midshipmen lost a leg. We received on board, in all 118 prisoners, four of whom have since died of their wounds. Having removed the prisoners, and taken on board such provisions and stores as would be useful to us, I scuttled the *Penguin*, this morning, before day-light, and she went down.—As she was completely riddled by our shot, her foremast and bowsprit both gone, and her mainmast so crippled as to be incapable of being secured, it seemed inadvisable, at this distance from home to attempt sending her to the U. States.

This ship did not receive a single round shot in her hull, nor any material wound on her spars; the rigging & sails were very much cut; but having bent a new suit of sails and knotted and secured our rigging, we are now completely ready, in all respects, for any service. We were 8 men short of complement, and had nine upon the sick list the morning of the action.

Enclosed is a list of killed & wounded. I lament to state that Lieut. Conner is wounded dangerously. I feel great solicitude on his account, as he is an officer of much promise, and his loss would be a serious loss to the service.

It is a most pleasing part of my duty to acquaint you, that the conduct of Lieut. Conner and Newton, Mr. Mayo, acting Lieutenant Brownlow, of the Marines, Sailing-Master Romney, and the other officers, seamen and marines I have the



Honor to command, was in the highest degree creditable to them, and calls for my warmest recommendation.—I cannot, indeed, do justice to their merits.—The satisfaction which was diffused throughout the ship when it was ascertained that the stranger was an enemy's sloop of war, and the alacrity with which every one repaired to quarters, fully assured me that their conduct in action would be marked with coolness and intrepidity.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. BIDDLE.

#### FOR THE STAR.

In casting my eyes over the "Federal Republican" of the 30th of June, I find the editor of that paper inculcates the old federal doctrine, that the poor and illiterate part of mankind should be deprived of the right of suffrage. He observes in one place, that "the assinine part of our population unfortunately have as effective votes as the best of us." What class of citizens does he call "assinine"? The answer is obvious, the poor man who has not been blessed with a liberal education, and who cannot converse learnedly upon the cause and effect of every national scheme. Who, I would enquire, does he mean by "the best of us"? Why surely the rich, the noble, and learned.—Such, then, only should vote? And the poor and illiterate men, who have boldly stepped forth in vindication of their rights, and who have so largely contributed to establish the glory of the American character, are to be disfranchised? If we compare the sentiments of this editor (who, I am told, is an Englishman) with the sentiments of the federalists in '99, 1800, and 1801, we shall find them exactly to correspond. In these years, and during the whole time of their predominance, they vehemently opposed every attempt made by the democrats for the passage of the universal suffrage bill. This bill was negatived by a federal Senate, even after it had passed a democratic House of Delegates. The first year that democracy triumphed in both branches of the Legislature the bill passed, and the poor man was put upon that footing where he should ever be in a Republic. Shall we be told that this subject is hackneyed and worn out? I contend it should never wear out, while we see the very same principles, cherished by the very same men. Can any man doubt that this is the opinion of the leaders of the federal party, when they consider their last effort, while in power, was to prevent the poor man from voting; and that even now, while flushed with a partial success, supporting and upholding an unprincipled editor, who openly avows it to be a misfortune for the illiterate to have as "effective votes" as the learned men. These "best of men" tell us we have gained nothing by the war. Are they so lost to every principle of patriotism, as to esteem the glory which we have so richly reaped upon the ocean, the lake, and the land, nothing? Is the reputation of our unfortunate seamen, who have been impressed, nothing to these men? Or would they deprive them of liberty, as well as of suffrage, because they are poor? They have acknowledged the causes of the war to be just, and have repeatedly said the peace to be honorable. Then we have gained an honorable peace by the war, which is all we could have wished.—Without the war, we should have been considered pusillanimous, and our rights would have become "the sport of ambition, and the victim of aggression," to other nations; but by the war, our national character has been established, and "foreign nations will to much dread our prowess, to disturb our peace." The federalists are now vainly endeavoring to cast censure on the administration, for not conceding to have inserted in the treaty made at Ghent, the relinquishment of a right which G. Britain never set up. She never claimed the right to impress our men, and as soon as she ceased to do it, that cause of complaint was removed. By the pacification in Europe, England was freed from the want of so many men as she needed prior to that event. We are informed she delivered up all the impressed Americans, as prisoners of war, who acknowledged themselves to be Americans, and even disbanded some of her own men.—By an article in the treaty, all prisoners of war, on both sides, were given up; and I believe they have been set at liberty, with the exception of the unhappy number who were ignominiously butchered in the Dartmoor prison. We have gained, therefore, every thing which we went to war for—maugre the wishes and exertions of Anglo-federalists and traitors. Why would the federalists vote for a war against Algiers, who had only impressed a few of our men, and oppose a war with England, who had been impressing our men for more than twenty years? Strange partiality! Who will the poor man vote for at the ensuing election? The men who have toiled hard to make them their equal in suffrage? or the men who have incessantly laboured to support a property-qualification, and who think themselves better, because they are richer? Let the poor man reflect well, before he countenances the men who wish to keep up distinctions. Who can the poor hope for from such men? nothing but infamy and disgrace.

A Citizen of Q. A. County.

We learn from a federal source at Baltimore, that the U. States' stock of 1814 is at par, 100 dollars in money for 100 in stock, dividend off: Treasury Notes are above par. It is delightful to see how transitory were the causes by which the recent depreciation of the

public credit was occasioned. The government stock as well as the paper of every Bank south of Boston, yet remain below par in that city, to the great prejudice of its commercial prosperity. The money-brokers and specie merchants of Boston have punished themselves as severely as their bitterest enemies could wish. The noble city of Baltimore, exemplary in almost every thing, is rapidly progressing in wealth and useful population, by the exercise of a wise liberality in her pecuniary transactions, placing all good bank paper on an equality; which, whilst it does them high honor, affords an instructive lesson to those whose selfish and contracted policy has travelled in a different line. In Baltimore, government stock is at par; in Boston it is from 12 to 15 per cent. below par; Baltimore cannot desire more prosperous days; Boston is worse than stationary. Ought not this striking contrast to evince to other cities besides Boston, how little is lost, how much gained, by a liberal and generous policy in commercial transactions? Nat. Intel.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,  
July 8, 1815.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

It is deemed inexpedient and impracticable to continue the proceedings, and to enforce the sentences of courts martial in the cases of officers, who were under arrest on the 15th June last, and who are not retained on the Military Peace Establishment. All such officers are therefore released, and discharged from further duty; and all courts martial and courts of inquiry, instituted in such cases, are dissolved.

It is also deemed inexpedient, and has become in a great measure impracticable, in consequence of the dispersion of the late army, to prosecute charges exhibited and undecided, on the said 15th June, in the cases of officers who have been retained on the Military Peace Establishment; all such last mentioned officers are, therefore, released from arrest, and will return to their duty; except in cases where sentence of a court martial has at any time been pronounced; which sentence will be duly carried into effect by the proper commanding officer.

The President of the U. States has directed it to be announced, that all deserters from the army of the United States, during the late war, may peaceably and safely return to their homes, without being subject to punishment or trial on account of such desertion. And also, that all soldiers, who are at this time under sentences of courts martial, condemning them to suffer capital punishment, shall be released from their imprisonment, and be dismissed from the army with disgrace.

By order of the Secretary of War,  
D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

#### REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1815.

The Democratic Citizens of Talbot county are invited to meet in the several election districts on SATURDAY NEXT, to select three persons to attend in Eastern, on TUESDAY, the 25th inst. in general committee to recommend four suitable persons as candidates for the next General Assembly.

#### MANY VOTERS.

July 18.  
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,  
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.  
CAVERT COUNTY.  
RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT,  
B. H. MACKALL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

"Have you paid any taxes?" said a republican to a federalist, who was complaining about "burthensome taxes." "No I have not," was the reply. "Your terror, then," rejoined the republican, "reminds me of a foolish fellow, who, in a battle, repeatedly exclaimed, 'I'm killed! I'm killed!'—on examination was found, he had only been panic struck by the whizzing of the balls." Phil. Freeman.

Deposited this 11th, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. Mr. JOHN M'CALLUM. To describe the sufferings of this amiable young man (which were almost from his infancy) would far exceed the powers of the most ready writer—an attempt to display the patience and resignation which he generally exercised, would be in vain: Suffice it to say, that the day of his affliction is past—his emaciated body (once the seat of excruciating pain) now rests in the silent tomb; and his happy spirit has winged its way to that joyful clime, where sorrow and disease never dare approach. He longed to be dismissed from the cumbersome clay, and kindled into rapture at the prospect of dissolution.

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Levy Court having put into my hands a List of the Levy, for this county, I beg leave to inform the Public, that I shall commence the collection on the 1st August.—I shall attend at Eastern, at the store of Messrs. Thomas and Groome every Tuesday, where gentlemen will be kind enough to call and settle their respective dues.

Talbot county, July 18 3

#### PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber having been recently appointed Militia Accountant for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, gives this public notice to all persons concerned, that he will attend at his house in Eastern, Talbot county, every day in the week (Sunday's excepted) for the transaction of the business of said office.

Richard Harwood,  
Militia Account. East. Shore, Md.  
Eastern, July 18. 3

#### BLACKSMITH WANTED.

A good Smith that can be well recommended, is wanted for the next year. A white man would be given an interest in the shop—or liberal hire will be given a coloured man, who understands his business. Apply to the subscriber, living in New Market, Dorchester county.

Henry Collo.  
July 18. 3

#### NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery,

TO ELIZABETH ALLEN DIRECTED,  
Will be sold public sale, at 11 William Flinn's tavern, in the town of Cambridge, in Dorchester county,  
On the 7th day of August next,  
if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A valuable tract or parcel of Land, containing four hundred and five acres, clear of the water, situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and is commonly known by the name of Hill's Point. The Land is fertile, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation use, is conveniently situated for fishing, fowling and oysters in their seasons, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared Land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. It will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, in such instalments as will be made known on the day of sale; and immediate possession given, on the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

This Land was advertised for sale about twelve months ago, but on account of its exposed situation during the war, it was thought best to prolong the sale; but positively will be sold now.—It is thought needless to say any thing more about the said Land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same.—A good title will be given to the purchaser.—Attendance will be given at the place and day of sale, by

Thomas Barnett,  
Attorney in fact for trustee.

July 18 3

Princess-Anne, 4th July, 1815.

#### Public notice is hereby given,

That on TUESDAY the 25th day of this present month of July, at the Court House of Somerset county, books of subscription will be opened for the capital stock of the STEAM COMPANY OF PRINCESS ANNE, under the direction of John Stewart, Gideon Pearce, Levin Winder, John H. Anderson, John Done, James Murray, Thomas Bayley, John C. Wilson, jr. Geo. W. Jackson, Arnold E. Jones, Henry K. Long, L. D. Teackle,  
July 18 2q

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Amongst which are  
Superfine Cloths Superfine and common  
Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints  
mix'd of Pelase & com- Black Bombazetts  
mon do. Bandann handkerchiefs  
Cassimere, Kerseymeres Madras do  
Long & short Nankens Pocket do  
Merinoes Vellings Chambray, blue and  
White Cambrics brown  
Black & brown do. Plaids  
British Shirts do. Stripes  
Domestic do. Cotton Downass  
Superfine Long cloths Tartan Shawls  
Cambric, Jaconett Turkey Stuffs  
India Book Muslin Jeans, Tow Linen  
Handkerchiefs Stocking Yarn  
Book do. Cotton twist, No. 3 to 26  
Lapet Shawls Kid Gloves long & short  
Leno, plain & seeded Men's Beaver do  
Dimities Wool Hats  
Cotton Hosiery, white Tartoise & other Combs  
and coloured Net Suspenders  
Russia Sheetting Pins, Knives  
Cotton do. Buttons, &c. &c.  
5 & 6 1/2 Checks  
All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Wool.

James Thomas.

Eastern, July 18

#### NEW GOODS.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jnr. & ISAAC AT- KINSON,  
Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Quenware, China, Glass, and Groceries,  
AND A FEW LOOKING GLASSES.  
All of which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Hopkins & Atkinson.

Eastern, July 18

#### NOTICE.

On application of Oliver Kirby, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Eastern, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

True copy—

July 18 3m John Brown, clk.

#### RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, a small light colored negro man, who calls himself GEORGE TURNER, and says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Daine, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a slight scar over his right eye, occasioned, he says, by the fall off a horse. Had with him one blue striped nankeen coat, one full lined linsley roundabout, and two pair of pantaloons, one striped roundabout and pantaloons, one pair of nankeen pantaloons, a tow shirt, a pair of old shoes and an old hat. The owner is requested to release him, or otherwise he will be sold for his fees, &c. according to law.

Henry Casson, adm'r  
of Edw. Price, sec'd.  
July 18 4

#### A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d August next, and continue till the morning of TUESDAY the 8th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Ann's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their tents. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have heretofore been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

July 18 3

#### VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,

ON A CREDIT OF

ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.

The subscriber offers the Farm for sale where on Nathan Jones now lives, situated on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. This Land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

The buildings are, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, barn, corn house, store house, and granary; with but little expense all can be put in good repair.

ALSO—A small Farm, containing about fifty one acres, part of which is well timbered, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and about one mile from the above Land, which would afford sufficient timber for the above farm.

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, or exchanged for Bank Stock. Upon the payment of the money, a deed will be given. Apply to

James G. Seth.

Hillborough, July 18

#### DOMESTIC ROVING & SPINNING MACHINE.

One of those very important and useful Machines is now in Eastern, Talbot county, Md. at Mr. Richard Barrow's Fountain Inn tavern; the friends of domestic manufactures are invited to call and examine for themselves, the machine only needs to be seen and understood to be approved.—The report of the Kentucky Legislature gives a plain and true description of the said machine. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will please to call so soon as may be convenient as the undersigned will not remain in Eastern but a few days.

Stephen Andrus.

Eastern, July 18, 1815

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

January 31, 1815.

The joint committee appointed to examine Mr. Stephen Andrus' Spinning Machine, in conformity to his memorial, proceeded to examine the same, and find it constructed for spinning wool and cotton, and more simplified than any machine heretofore offered for public use; possessing the advantage of the spinning Billy and Jenny now in use—it may be used as a Billy for roving and spinning, warp or filling or as a Jenny for spinning warp, from wool or cotton, which change can be made in a few minutes; the machine contains twelve spindles, and may be worked as a Billy by a common spinner with the aid of a boy or girl from 8 to 10 years old, and as a Jenny without any aid whatever. It possesses such advantages for saving labor and expediting the manufacture of domestic goods, that your committee recommend the same to the patronage of the good citizens of this commonwealth.

#### TO THE

VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY,  
Fellow Citizens,

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

James Clayland.

July 18

#### QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; 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 William Chambers having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors; and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Eastern, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

True copy—

July 18 3m John Brown, clk.

#### RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, a small light colored negro man, who calls himself GEORGE TURNER, and says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Daine, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a slight scar over his right eye, occasioned, he says, by the fall off a horse. Had with him one blue striped nankeen coat, one full lined linsley roundabout, and two pair of pantaloons, one striped roundabout and pantaloons, one pair of nankeen pantaloons, a tow shirt, a pair of old shoes and an old hat. The owner is requested to release him, or otherwise he will be sold for his fees, &c. according to law.

Henry Casson, adm'r  
of Edw. Price, sec'd.  
July 18 4

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

July 6th, 1815.

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations (that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, within the states, territories and districts following, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.

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

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

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

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

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

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

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

A. J. Dallas,  
Acting Secretary of War.

#### IN CHANCERY.

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by John Coffman, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Cannon, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next; provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star before the 20th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1501 44.

True copy. Test,

James P. Heath,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

July 18 3

#### CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1815.

On application of JACOB CHARLES, administrator of Thomas Boyce, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Eastern.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1815.

Test—  
John Young, Reg.  
Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

#### NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next: they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1815.

Jacob Charles.  
July 18 5



# LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

## AN ACT

To alter and amend the several acts for establishing a Navy Department, by adding thereto a Board of Commissioners.

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, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three officers of the navy, whose rank shall not be below a post captain, who shall constitute a board of commissioners for the navy of the United States; and shall have power to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of their meetings as they may judge expedient; and the board so constituted, shall be attached to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, and under his superintendence shall discharge all the ministerial duties of said office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament, equipment and employment, of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. And the said board shall appoint their own secretary, who shall receive a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum, who shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, subject at all times to the inspection of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said board of commissioners, by and with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, be and are hereby authorized to prepare such rules and regulations, as shall be necessary for procuring a uniformity in the several classes of vessels and their equipments, and for repairing and refitting them; and for securing responsibility in the subordinate officers & agents: which regulations, when approved by the President of the United States, shall be respected and obeyed, until altered and revoked by the same authority, and the said rules and regulations thus prepared and approved, shall be laid before Congress at their next session. It shall also be the duty of the said board, upon the requisition of the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish all the estimates of expenditure, which the several branches of the service may require, and such other information and statements as he may deem necessary.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the officer of the said board holding the oldest commission shall preside, and each commissioner shall be entitled to receive, in compensation for his services, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum in lieu of wages, rations, and other emoluments, as naval officers, &c. and all letters and packets to and from the said commissioners, which relate to their official duties, shall be free from postage.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be construed to take from the Secretary of the Navy his control and direction of the naval forces of the United States, as now by law possessed.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives  
JOHN GALLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 7, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

For the relief of James Brahaney.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That James Brahaney of the city of Baltimore, now and for a long time past, confined in jail, at the suit of the United States, for the penalty incurred for selling spirituous liquor without license, which he is wholly unable to pay, be henceforth discharged, and remain free from imprisonment and arrest, for and on account of the said penalty, and the judgment, suit, costs and charges touching the same: Provided always, That all property which the said James Brahaney may now have or hereafter may have or acquire, shall be and remain liable for the payment of the said penalty, the judgment, charges, and costs of suit thereon, in the same manner as if this act had never been passed.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.  
February 4, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

## AN ACT

Making appropriation for repairing or rebuilding the Public Buildings within the city of Washington.

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 cause to be repaired or rebuilt forthwith the President's House, Capitol, and Public Offices, on their present sites in the city of Washington, and that he be authorized to borrow, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, from any bank or banks within the district of Columbia, or from any individual or individuals, a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied exclusively to that object.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALLARD, President pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 13, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

# TEAS & PEPPER.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,

No 14, BOWLY'S WHARF,  
Has received per the Schooner Harriet, from Boston, and FOR SALE,  
Five chests Gunpowder Tea  
5 do Young Hyson  
130 bags heavy black pepper

—IN STORE—

4 cases German Linens  
Russia and Ravens Duck  
Prime Green Coffee, in hdds, bbls & bags  
Shelled Almonds, very fresh  
Bordeaux Oil of a superior quality  
Cogniac Brandy  
West India Rum  
Teneriffe and Claret Wines  
Cologne Water  
Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar paper  
White Lead, ground in oil  
Mould Candles  
Boston No 1 Beef, &c &c.  
Baltimore, July 4 6

JAMES B. RINGGOLD

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,  
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

## GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,  
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.  
Easton, June 20

## TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

## FOR SALE,

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, scouring, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm. She will not be sold out of the State. For particulars enquire of

George A. Smith.

Denton, May 30

## FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tavern Keeping Business;

Hoping from his own attention, and bar keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.  
N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.  
Easton, January 3, 1815

## ADVERTISEMENT.

As the blessings of peace have once more taken place in our beloved country, and business begins to assume its former aspect in our city—I come forward again, and offer my services to the public, and my Eastern Shore friends and acquaintances in particular, as their agent in the sale of produce and in purchasing any articles they may order. My long experience in selling country produce, and purchasing merchandise, &c encourages me to hope for a share of my countrymen's favours in this line of business. I promise on my part, that my time and talents shall constantly be employed to promote the interest of my customers.

Marmaduke Tilden.  
N. B. All letters and orders addressed to me, are to be left at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's, Chesapeake.  
Baltimore, June 13 9

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chestertown, Md.  
July 1, 1815.

A. Thomas Anderson	M. Rebecca Mullin
Leahy Aspley	James Milton
John Ashley	Wm Meeks
B. Amos Belden	St. Leger Meeks
Hannah Burniston	N. Thomas Nicholson
C. John B. Campbell	P. James Parker
Jane Corse	Catharine Pierce
Joshua C. Cowgill	R. Rebecca Ringgold
Edward D. Coursey	Capt. Sam. Rasin
Mr. Carney	Charlotte Ringgold
Maj. Thomas Carvill	Fanny Ringgold
Joseph Coleman	Jane Reed
Sammel M. Cloak	S. Richard Skaggs
Thomas Corse	Rev. Thomas Smith
E. Anna M. H. Eades	David Sweeney
Charles Eary	Ann M. Shield
John Edwards	Ann Sparks
Daniel Ellis	Lydla Stradley
F. Michael Foreman	John Stevenson
G. Edward Foreman	Wm. Spencer
Isaac Foreman	Henry H. Stewart
H. Robert S. Gamble	Marmaduke Tilden
Thomas Granger	Henry Taylor
I. Patrick Herrin	Susan Tilden
John Howard	George Tiller
Benjamin Howard	Sarah M. Turner
Zeb. Hollingsworth	Mr. Tostick
Thomas Hatcheson	Wm. Trew
Fanny Hathaway	V. Elizabeth Vickers
Zachariah Harbo	W. Mary Wickes
Mary Hague	Simon Wickes, jun.
J. Wm. Jenkins	Philemon Ward
K. Mary Kendal	Elizabeth Woodland
L. Samuel Kirkman	Dr. Pere Wroth
M. Gen. James Lloyd	Robert Ward
James Lambert	Edward Wright, Q. A.
Ann Lowman	Daniel H. Wiggins
Wm. C. Lassell	Lemuel Wilmer
July 11 6	Y. Donaldson Yates

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md.

July 1, 1815.

A. Thomas Ashcome	Philip Johns 4
B. Mary Blake	P. Jones
H. M. Blake 2	K. Thomas Kent 2
John Beard 2	Ann J. Kentard
John Brown	L. Levy Lee
Spaulding Baston	M. Ann Moffett
C. Elizabeth Caridine	Richard Moffett
Hester Clark	John M. Feely 2
Ceans Cain	N. Charlotte Nicholson
Richard Chambers	P. Rebecca Pane
D. James Dawson	John Perckham
Wm. Dowry	Wm. Primrose
John Duhamel	Ann Maria Pearce
Mary Downes	R. Edward J. Reed
E. Richard T. Earle 2	Edward Ringgold
Wm N. Earle	Henrietta Ross
Lieut John Elbert	Selesia Ringgold
F. Mary Fealty	Elizabeth Richmond
G. Samuel G. Griffin	S. Mary Stenson
John Golden	James Starr
H. Jonathan Harrison	Elizabeth Sinnett
John Hackett	T. Robert Tuitt
Robert Harrison	Eleanor Tighman
A. B. Harrison	William Tate
Abraham Harris	W. James B. Williams 2
Thomas Herley	J. H. Walters
Sarah Hall	Pete Wilmer
Margaret Hackett	Thomas Winchester
Cesar Hawkins	Solomon Wright
J. Wm Jones	Pete Wilson.
July 11 3	W. G. Elbert, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, Md.

July 1, 1815.

A. Isaac Hall	K. F. A. Kemp
Isaac Hall	Nicholas Kellom
Seward Hayna	Cecy Kennaman
B. David Brooks	L. Nicholas Loveday
James Boye	Thomas Love
Wm Benny	Jacob Loochman
Richard Barrow	M. Greebert Martin
Wm Brudge	Richard Martindale
Henry B. Ben	Rachel Marship
James Burgess	Wm P. Marshall
Triatum Bowile	Daniel Martin 3
Joshua R. Barwick	John Meredith 5
Sam. Byles	Ann Miller
James M. Brittingham	Mary Manning
Wm Barnett	Wm B. Martin
Floraba Bayard, 2	Wm Moley
Arilla Bennett	Andrew Martin
C. Thomas Cross, 3	N. David Nice
Jabez Caldwell	Lucetta Neighbours
Wm Cooper	Lloyd Nicols 2
James Cain	O. Mary Orem of Spelden
John Counts	Nicholas Owings
Elizabeth Catrup	P. Thomas Pearson
Edward De Coursey, jr	Sarah Price
Torbert Callahan	Elizabeth N. Powel
Nancy Chase	Samuel Pickering
Elizabeth Colston	R. David Richardson
James Chamberlaine	Isiah Rathell
James Chambers	John Ruth
Sarah Colper	S. Sam. Sewell
Ann E. Cox	Elizabeth Skinner
Isiah Cox 2	Thomas Stevens
Ann Campher	Andrew Skinner
D. Harrison Dickinson 2	Mary Steel
Thomas Duffin	John Sherwood
Joseph Demby	John Stevenson
Sarah Dine	Z. John Skinner
Myer Derkham	Philemon or James
E. Henry Edmondson	Sherwood
Richard T. Earle 2	T. John L. Tighman
F. Elizabeth Fountain	Samuel Thomas
John Fletcher	V. Jerre Valiant
G. Henry W. G. bbs	Nicholas Valiant
John Goldsborough	W. Robert Walters
James Goldsborough 2	Elizabeth Woorke
John Green	Walter Wooted
Nicholas Gossage	Rachel Wilson
Henry Goldsborough	Philemon Willis
James Galloway	Susan Wilson
H. Ann Hudson	George Warner
Amos Hale	Philip Wallis.
Harriet Hardestie	
Thomas L. Haddaway	
Cal Wm Hindman	
Alexander Hensley	
July 4 3	

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Denton, Md.

July 1, 1815

C. Edward Clark	Thomas Harmon
John Clough	L. Philemon Larey
D. Charles Dean	Sophia Larey
Warner Dawson	Sally Larey, 2
Thomas Duhadaway	M. Charles Manship
G. Thomas Gowty	R. James Richardson
Henry Gilder	Thomas Richardson
Shadrach Glanding	S. Isaac Smith
H. Joseph Harrison	Wm. Saulsbury
Samuel Harper	Geo. A. Smith, P. M.
July 4 3	

## MARCH TERM, 1815.

The creditors of JOSEPH ENNALLS, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the application of the said Joseph Ennalls to the judges of Dorchester county court for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at Cambridge, the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application.—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Ennalls should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. Richardson, clk.

July 11 6

## NOTICE.

On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the 2d judicial district of the state of Maryland, by the petition in writing of CALEB BROWN, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled 'an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors,' and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned: And the said Caleb Brown having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he hath resided for the two years next immediately preceding the time of his application aforesaid, in the state of Maryland.—And having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements: I do therefore hereby order that the said Caleb Brown be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once in every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of November term next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, upon the said first Saturday of November term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements as prayed. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1c2w3m. J. 4, 18: A. 1, 15: 29: s. 12: 26: o. 10

## NOTICE.

On application of JOHN DORRILL, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition:—And being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Dorrell has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body. I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said John Dorrell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct, that the said John Dorrell give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, once every three weeks, for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1815

Lemuel Purnell.

June 6 1c3w3m. J. 6, 27: J. 18: A. 8: 29: s. 19

## MARYLAND:

Worcester County, to wit:

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, by JAMES HENDERSON and ANDREW GILCHRIST, of Worcester county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions:—And being satisfied the court that they have resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications:—and having also given security for their personal appearance at November term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors, and Eli Campbell having been appointed trustee for the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist: It is therefore ordered and adjudged, that the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in Easton, four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday in November term next; and that they also cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, and at one of the taverns in New Town, give notice to their creditors to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, on the said first Saturday of November term next, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said James Henderson and Andrew Gilchrist shall not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors as prayed, 9th June, 1815

William Whittington,

Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

True copy. Test— John C. Handy, Clk

June 27 4

## THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Eloped from the subscriber, on Saturday last, a negro lad called JACOB, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a stout compact structure of body—one of his hands is disfigured in a remarkable manner, in consequence, I believe, of his being severely scalded in childhood; he has also a scar on the side of one of his feet.—When accosted he answers in a hesitating and rather stammering manner. He took with him a variety of clothing, which it is presumed he will exchange. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me, in Easton, or confine him so that I gain possession, shall receive a reward of \$30; besides reasonable charges paid.

Alex. C. Bullitt.

N. B. The above boy was purchased for a term of years out of the estate of Mrs. Gordon, late of this county, and is perhaps lurking about the neighbourhood of Miles River Neck.

July 11

## RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 22d ult as a runaway, a likely made negro man, who says he is free—he calls himself PETER, and says he came from Danville, Virginia. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his right ear, occasioned, he says, by a horse trampling on his head, and several scars on his left arm, which he says a white boy cut in a fight with him. He says most of his clothing were left in the wagon, where the constable found him when he took him up: has with him a light striped waist coat, one pair nankens and one pair low trousers, a tow shirt, old boots and wool hat. The owner, if any, is requested to relea him—if he is not relea he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Sweetzer, sh'ff

July 11 3

## BLANK BOOKS

For sale at the Star-Office

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway 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 Ennalls 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 nankens 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, Junr 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. I 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 Ennalls Seth, a minor.

June 13

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th ult. a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender build, very black and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear; and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Loochman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Clack Stone.

June 2

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called GEORGE HOLLIDAY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and teeth, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wart. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to waiting in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He is clothed with two suits of dark plaid domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medalion containing a gentleman's miniature, old-fashioned, different kinds of hair enclosed in the back. It is probable he will endeavor to go to sea, as he has an acquaintance a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid if taken in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the state.

Masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded harbouring or carrying off said Boy, as their peril.

John Thomas,

21, Chatham st.

May 24.

N. B. The editors of the Federal Republican, Rel's Philadelphia Gazette, Easton Star, and Lancaster Journal will please insert the foregoing twice a week for four weeks, and send the same to the subscriber.

June 6 8

## ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL,





[Vol. 13.....16.]

EASTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1815.

[No. 46.....819.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, BYThomas 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.

## LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and agreeably to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland. Will be sold, by the subscriber, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY the twenty sixth day of July next, on the premises, A FARM, of from one hundred and eighty to two hundred acres of Land, (more or less) the property of a certain Ann Morton, a minor.

This property is situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wilson, Plummer, and Webb, and was the residence of Mr. William Bannister, of this county, deceased. The whole of it is cleared, and is in good cultivation at this time. The soil is kind and productive, and brings a rent of \$60 per annum. The improvements are, a single story frame dwelling house, with a cellar under it, and two rooms on a floor; a good large log corn house; an apple orchard, and a well of good water; together with the fences in good repair and order.

This property ought to be very desirable to a gentleman holding property adjoining it, and who would have timber enough to support it; or to gentlemen at a distance, who would purchase the adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wilson, which is for sale. The two tracts thrown into one, would make two handsome and compact farms, and would so divide, as to give each (at a convenient distance) a plenty of timber.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond or bonds, with two good and sufficient securities to be approved of by the orphans' court—the whole amount of the sales to be divided into three equal annual instalments, and each instalment, with legal interest thereon upon the whole amount of the purchase money, (remaining unpaid) to be annually paid, from the day of sale.

The land will be laid down by a surveyor, and a plat and certificate exhibited on the day of sale.

All persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will call on Philemon Plummer, Esq. who will show the premises.

A deed will be given to the purchaser of the property, when all the purchase money (and interest thereon) is paid, and not before.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by.

Henry Driver, trustee.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of a Decree from the High Court of Chancery.

TO ELIZABETH ALLEN DIRECTED,  
Will be sold public sale, at William Plummer's tavern, in the town of Cambridge in Dorchester county.

On the 7th day of August next,

if fair, if not, the next fair day.

A valuable tract or parcel of Land, containing four hundred and five acres, clear of the water, situated on the mouth of Great Choptank and Little Choptank rivers has a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake Bay, and is commonly known by the name of Hill's Point. The Land is fertile, well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, has a sufficiency of timber for the plantation use, is conveniently situated for fishing, bowling and oysters in their season, and has excellent drinking water. About one half of the cleared Land is a high and light soil, the other half rather stiff and low. It will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit. A credit of one, two and three years will be given, in such instalments as will be made known on the day of sale, and immediate possession given, on the purchaser giving bonds with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

This Land was advertised for sale about twelve months ago, but on account of its exposed situation during the war, it was thought best to prolong the sale; but positively will be sold now. It is thought needless to say any thing more about the said Land, as it is presumed that any person wishing to purchase will view the same.

A good title will be given to the purchaser, and attendance will be given on the place and day of sale.

Thomas Barnett,

Attorney in fact for trustee.

July 18 3

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Talbot county court, we shall, on WEDNESDAY the 9th of August next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the real estate of William Arnold, late of Talbot county, deceased, being part of the tracts of Land called Kingston Kellum, and Young Oakin, containing 82 acres, more or less.

This property lies about nine miles from Easton, and 1 1/2 from Kingston. The improvements are in good repair, the Land well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and clover. The purchaser must give bond with approved security, with interest from the day of sale.

Attendance will be given on the premises, on the day of sale, by

Peter Harris,

William Slaughter,

Charles Dudley,

Commissioners.

June 27 8

## FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the Plantation on which he resides, situated on Choptank river, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to

Samuel S. Dickinson.

July 29 9

## FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynadler,) about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of Land.

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved, viz:—a good dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, granary, carriage house, and stables, all in good repair.

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days. For terms of the above farm, apply to JAMES PARSONS, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

## 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 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; its situation 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,

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green, and has for many years back been occupied by Mr. Edward Turner.

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good Land, most of it in cultivation. There are on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, with some out buildings. The advantages to be derived from the situation are many—such as its convenient to mill and market, to places of public worship, and the benefits to be derived from the water.

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will not doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,

Agent for the heirs.

May 30

## FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county) containing about three miles from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of those places) containing about one hundred and seventy acres of good arable Land, which is well adapted to the growth of corn and wheat, and very productive of grass such as clover, timothy and herd.

Persons wishing to purchase will please to view the premises—and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, near Sudler's Cross Roads.

If the above tract of Land should not be disposed of at private sale, by the last day of August, it will then be offered at public sale, and sold to the highest bidder on a liberal credit.

James W. Price.

May 30 18

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE,  
ON A CREDIT OF  
ONE, TWO AND THREE YEARS.

The subscriber offers the Farm for sale where on Nathan Jones now lives, situated on Tuckahoe creek, in Talbot county. This Land is very fertile, and well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn.

The buildings are, a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, barn, corn house, store house, and granary; with but little expense all can be put in good repair.

ALSO—A small Farm, containing about fifty acres, part of which is well timbered, near the mouth of Tuckahoe creek, and about one mile from the above Land, which would afford sufficient timber for the above farm.

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, or exchanged for Bank Stock. Upon the payment of the money, a deed will be given.

James G. Seth.

Hillsborough, July 16

## FOR SALE,

A large and convenient two story brick house, with a store room in front, opposite the court house, in Easton, being among the best stands in the town. It is now occupied by Mr. James Thomas, to whom it is rented for the present year.—For terms apply to

Wm. Dickinson.

July 6

## MILES RIVER PACKET.

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.

Lambert W. Spencer.

July 11

## AN OVERSEER

Wanted to superintend a large farm, distant two miles from Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county. A salary of \$250 a year will be given, with some perquisites, to a man capable of managing with skill and success the establishment in all its branches. No person need apply, who has not been engaged on a scale of farming somewhat large, and who cannot bring testimonials of a good character, and of being a good farmer.

Edward Harris,

now at the farm.

July 11 8

A house keeper of good character, and willing to superintend a dairy, &c. may hear of a good situation, on application at above.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE  
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber is authorized, as trustee, to sell at public sale, on the premises, the following very valuable Real Estate, lying in Cecil and Kent counties, late Richard S. Thomas's, now dec'd. viz:

No. 1.—The MILL in Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, formerly Robert Millegan's, being near Cecil & Roads, and adjoining the lands of John Mercer, Esq. and others. The stream, I am informed, is good—the dam is now broke, but the breach is not large, and could be repaired at a very small expense.

There is supposed to belong to this property about 40 acres of Land, on which is erected a large mill house, a dwelling house, &c. &c. A further description is thought unnecessary, as no doubt those wishing to purchase will view the premises prior to the day of sale, which will be on Monday the 31st day of July next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

No. 2.—Part of a tract of Land in Quaker Neck, Kent county, about four miles from Chester (the county town) called "Kedgeton," or Thomas's Purchase, containing about 650 acres. This land is divided into two very compact farms, and three lots. One of the farms lies on Langford's Bay, and on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, and contains about 325 acres, 61 of which is well timbered, 4 in wood, 15 of meadow, and the residue arable or cleared land. The situation is high and dry, and one of the handsomest in the county. The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house about 22 by 20 feet, a log kitchen, and a granary about 24 by 16 feet, a large and young thriving apple orchard of choice fruit, &c. &c. This farm very justly bears the character of being a good place for the raising of stock, and has, when properly managed, yielded the cultivator luxuriant crops of grain, &c. and therefore most assuredly will attract the attention of those who may be desirous of purchasing real property. It is presumed the aforesaid farm would command from a good tenant the annual rent of \$450.

The other farm lies opposite the above, and also on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, contains about 295 acres of land, 52 acres of which is well timbered, 43 of young thriving wood, 20 of meadow, and the residue arable. This farm is well called white oak bottomed land, very productive, and well worthy the attention even of the speculator.

The improvements on the premises are a tenant's house and other out houses, and it is also presumed that this farm, in its present unimproved state, would command from a good tenant the annual rent of \$300.

One of the lots contains about 4 1-2 acres of land, 1 1/2 an acre of which is in white oak timber. There is a house on this lot which rents for \$10 per annum.—The other two lots are well timbered with white oak, and contain about say 13 acres each.

Part of a tract of land called "Chigwell," adjoining Thomas's Purchase, containing about 100 acres, nearly all of which is excellent white oak timber land. This land is divided into 7 lots containing from 12 to 19 acres each.

The land designated as Nos. 2 and 3, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday the 22d day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

No. 4.—That very valuable farm called "Hopewell," lying on Chester river, being about one mile and a half from Chester Town, containing 977 1-2 acres. This farm is so well known as being one of the most healthy and valuable estates in the county, that it is quite unnecessary to give a further description thereof.

The whole 977 and a half acres will be sold together, or divided into two or three farms, to suit purchasers.—It could be very handsomely laid off into two farms, with a sufficient quantity of wood, timber, buildings and improvements to each.

Hopewell will be sold on the premises, on Friday, the fourth day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

Mrs. Thomas, the widow of the late Richard S. Thomas, will relinquish all her right of dower in the whole of the above property.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser give bond to the trustee, with security to be by him approved, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of twelve months; one third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of two years; and the remaining third, with interest, at the end of three years as aforesaid, from the day of sale.—And on ratification of the sales by his Chancellor, and receipt of the purchase money, and interest thereon, by the trustee, and not before, the trustee will make, execute and deliver to the said purchaser, a good and sufficient deed, or deeds of bargain and sale, to be duly acknowledged and recorded, thereby conveying all right, title, interest, claim, and estate, in law and equity, of which the said Richard S. Thomas died, seized in said real estate.

The creditors of the said Richard S. Thomas, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.

George W. Thomas, trustee

Chester Town, June 13, 1815.

## NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale, in Chester Town, on Friday, the 4th day of August next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. part of a tract of land, lying in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Comegys, Philip and Thomas Brooks, and others, being part of a tract of land called Ward Oak Reserve, containing about 57 acres. It is divided into three lots, one of which is handsomely timbered with red and white oak, &c. and contains about 25 acres; another contains about 30 acres, and is covered with wood, but thinly timbered; the other lot is cleared, and contains say two acres or more.

This property will be sold on the following terms, viz:—The purchaser or purchasers, as the case may be, to give bond with approved security, for the payment of one fifth of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of twelve months; one fifth at the end of two years, with interest thereon; one fifth at the end of three years, with interest thereon; one fifth at the end of four years, with interest thereon; and the remainder, or one fifth, with interest thereon, at the end of five years from the day of sale.

Geo. W. Thomas.

Chester Town, June 13 1815

July 4 3

Princess-Anne, 4th July, 1815.

## Public notice is hereby given,

That on TUESDAY the 25th day of this present month of July, at the Court House of Somerset county, books of subscription with a copy of the capital stock of the STEAM COMPANY OF PRINCESS ANNE, under the direction of

John Stewart, Gideon Pearce,  
Levin Winder, John H. Anderson,  
John Done, James Murray,  
Thomas Bayley, John C. Wilson, jr.  
Geo. W. Jackson, Arnold E. Jones,  
Henry K. Long, L. D. Teackle.

July 18 2q

## A GENERAL CAMP MEETING

Will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2d August next, and continue till the morning of TUESDAY the 8th following, on the Wye Camp Ground, in Queen Anne's county. A baker will supply the meeting with bread, and a pound will be prepared for horses. The committee of arrangement determine themselves to observe, and hope and request that all who encamp on the ground will also, the utmost simplicity and plainness in their tents. On this same spot several General Camp Meetings have here before been held, with the most extraordinary displays of the power and grace of God. Its advantages are too well known to need recital. Ministers and people are invited from all parts, and the prayers of the faithful solicited for the success of the meeting.

July 18 3

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The subscriber having been recently appointed Militia Accountant for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, gives this public notice to all persons concerned, that he will attend at his house in Easton, Talbot county, every day in the week (Sunday's excepted) for the transaction of the business of said office.

Richard Harwood,

Militia Account. East. Shore, Md.

Easton, July 18 3

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Levy Court having put into my hands a List of the Levy, for this county, I beg leave to inform the Public, that I shall commence the collection on the 1st August—I shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Thomas and Groome every Tuesday, where gentlemen will be kind enough to call and settle their respective dues.

Robert Banning.

Talbot county, July 13 3

## FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,

Branch Bank, Easton, 27th June, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in this institution, that an election will be held at the court house in Easton, on the First Monday of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing from among the Stockholders thirteen Directors for this Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably to the charter.

By order—

Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

July 4 4

## NOTICE.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such TREASURY NOTES, and the interest thereon, as will become due at Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next, and on all subsequent days prior to the 1st day of January, 1816:

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 the interest on the said notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several states are requested to make this notice generally known by all the means in their power; and the printers authorised to publish the Laws of the U. States will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. Dallas, sec'y of the Treasury.

July 4 5

## IN CHANCERY,

Ordered, That the sale made and reported by John Coffman, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thomas Cannon, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star before the 20th day of August next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1501 44.

True copy, Test,

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 18 3

## NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, letters of administration on the estate of Edward Price, dec'd. All those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.—Those who neglect this notice are informed that their accounts will after the first day of October next, be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

Henry Casson, adm'r of Edw. Price, dec'd.

July 18 4

## BLANK BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

## THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Amongst which are

Superfine Cloths	Superfine and common
Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints	
Black Bombazets	
Black & short Nankens	Black Bombazets
Cassimets, Kerseymeres	Madras do
Long & short Nankens	Pocket do
Marseilles Vestings	Chambray, blue and
White Cambrics	do
Black & brown do.	Plaids
British Shirtings	Stripes
Domestic do	Cotton Dowlass
Superfine Long cloths	Tartan Shawls
Cambric, Jacobett	Turkey Stripe
India Book Muslin	Jeans, Tow Linen
Handkerchiefs	Stocking Yarn
Book do	Cotton twist, No. 3 to 20
Lapet Shawls	Blue do
Leno, plain & seeded	Kid Gloves long & short
Dimities	Men's Beaver do
Cotton Hosiery, white	Wool Hats
and coloured	Tartois & other Combs
Russia Sheetting	Nett Buspenders
Cotton do	Pins, Knives
5 4 & 6 4 Checks	Buttons, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Wool.

James Thomas.

Easton, July 18

## NEW GOODS.

The subscribers, having formed a copartnership under the firm of

WHITELEY &amp; HOLMES,

Take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have just received, and are now offering for sale, on the most reasonable terms for cash, the following Goods, viz.

A general and well chosen assortment of

HARDWARE AND IRONMONGERY,

with a complete assortment of

CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also—CHINA, GLASS &amp; QUEEN'S WARE,

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &amp;c. &amp;c.

All of which are of the latest importation, and of the best quality. Carpenters, and Mechanics generally, can be supplied with all kinds of tools which they may want.

Gentlemen who are (or may be) engaged in building, will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call, as they can be supplied with every article in our line which they may want, at the most reduced prices, by their

Very humble servants,

Whiteley &amp; Holmes.

Easton, July 11 3

N. B. From 30 to 40 young hogs will be disposed of on moderate terms, if immediate application be made

W &amp; H.

## NEW GOODS.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun. &amp; ISAAC ATKINSON.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public generally,

THAT THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM

Philadelphia &amp; Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE

Dry Goods, Queensware, China, Glass,

and Groceries,

AND A FEW LOOKING GLASSES.

All of which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

Hopkins &amp; Atkinson.

Easton, July 18

## TEAS &amp; PEPPER.

NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,

No 14, BOWLY'S WHARF,

Has just received per the Schooner Harriot, from Baltimore, and FOR SALE,

Five chests Gunpowder Tea

5 do Young Hyson

130 bags heavy black pepper

—IN STORE—

4 cases German Linens

Russia and Ravens Duck

Prime Green Coffee, in bbls. bbls. &amp; bags

Shelled Almonds, very



We have received several communications, recommending a partial or total abolition of the system of internal revenues recently adopted by Congress. The publications & proceedings in some sections of our country indicate the local prevalence of a like opinion.

As this interesting subject will undoubtedly command the early attention of Congress at their ensuing session, it is very desirable that the representatives of the people may come on prepared to make a decision, which shall combine a becoming respect for the national feeling with the temporary and fundamental interests of the country.

We do not believe that there exists, on the part of the government, any prejudice on this head. We, therefore, do not anticipate any collision as likely to spring up between their views and the wishes and feelings of the people clearly expressed. Whatever, indeed, these wishes and feelings may be, such is the structure of our government that they must prevail.

Hence, all gloomy apprehensions, cherished by honest men, of the prejudicial effects of these taxes in alienating the affections of the people from those at present honored with them, are chimerical. It is universally realized that these taxes were imposed, to carry us with success and honor thro' an arduous struggle. It is equally well known to be a cardinal point of the ruling politics, to continue only such taxes as the public service requires. This struggle, therefore, having been closed with glory, and the public credit restored, the pecuniary demands of the government will be proportionally diminished, while the field of external revenue will be greatly enlarged.

Under these circumstances, no doubt is entertained of the alacrity of the Legislature to abolish, in part, at least, the internal revenues. This will be effected, either by reducing the quantum of tax on the respective objects, or, more probably, by a reduction in some cases, an entire abolition in others, and a modification of the residue.

In what degree this change will be accomplished, it is premature to anticipate. One thing is certain, that the effect of our illustrious struggle has been considerably to encumber our debt, and, together with the causes that produced it, which still exist in scarcely diminished force, to have impressed the universal conviction of the necessity of a navy and army, during a time of peace, much beyond what were maintained immediately previous to the war. The expenditures required for these objects, together with the ordinary expenses of the government, must be satisfied by the taxes annually raised. For no man will be so mad as to recommend an augmentation of our debt during a period of tranquility. On the contrary, it is believed, that, adhering to the true and established principles of our policy, there will be an undiminished suffrage, at least of the republican party, gradually to reduce the debt; thus, and thus only, enabling us, by the solidity and extent of our resources, to avert future wars, or, in case they befall us, to conduct them with vigor and glory.

Who, indeed, can review the scenes thro' which we have just passed, without deep regret at the temporary derangement of our finances, and, without, at the same time, acknowledging that this derangement flowed, not from the want of resources in the nation, but entirely from an omission on the part of the Legislature seasonably to adopt a system adequate to the claims of the impending crisis?

Now, one of the great benefits of war is the emphatic lessons it gives to nations of their duties. The enlightened philosopher and patriot may impute the soundest advice, which, altho' it be the embodied wisdom of ages, and the fruits, of course, of the wildest experience, will be to generally disregarded, if it interferes with the ease, or luxury, or preconceived prejudices of communities. There is an apathy in prosperity, an insensibility to danger, that rejects the conviction of a liability to the evils that have periodically befallen all nations, and refuses to make the exertions and sacrifices, which by being seasonably and habitually made, can alone enable them triumphantly to sustain them. It requires the shock of arms, the ravages of war, with its fruitless alarms, at once to rouse the mind, and to impress upon it, in indelible lines, the habitual duty of foresight and preparation.

How far the ordinary revenues; independent of those derived from internal resources, will be adequate to meet the just claims of the government, no one can at present decide. Commerce will unquestionably yield us an ample supply of foreign commodities, which, under the double duties, will yield a liberal tribute to the public treasury. Nothing, however, but experience, and that too of no very short period, can test the average annual revenue that will flow from this source. Whether, moreover, the double duties will be permanently continued, or in what degree they will be reduced, will depend upon the wisdom of Congress. On this head, it should be recollected, that unless continued by a special law, they will fall with the expiration of a year from the ratification of the treaty of peace.

This subject may be fairly illustrated by enquiring what the just claims of the government for revenue are?

The sacrifices, privations, and exertions of the recent contest, will all have been in vain, if they shall have failed in

inspiring the people of this country with a determination to maintain their neutral rights with firmness, and, consequently, whenever necessary, by force of arms. But that this lesson has been taught there is no doubt. If this then be the admitted sentiment of the nation, the government, as its organ, has a just claim to means, which will enable it promptly to repel aggression, let it come from what quarter it may. These consist in an efficient army, a bold and menacing navy, an abundance of arms and military munitions, strong fortifications, a moderate & decreasing national debt, and, above all, as a necessary consequence, a high and honorable public credit. These, & these only, can enable it to protect the nation, to maintain its rights, and, if necessary, avenge its wrongs. This is the imposing attitude, which must be reached and maintained, and more especially in times when the storms of war threaten with subversion the strongest and firmest structures.

The maintenance of such an attitude is not less connected with the glory of a nation, than with the truest and most rigid economy. For it is the great preservative of peace, while it is war alone that gives birth to the enormous expenses of governments.

Let, however, the state of our national affairs be what it may, in one point we may speak with absolute confidence. No duty, external or internal, which is oppressive in its operation, will be continued. Should it then be made to appear that any of the existing duties opposes those on whom they directly fall, or oppose the progressive improvement of the country, it will unquestionably be either entirely annulled, or be radically modified. A good system of finance should not, and we are bold to say, ours eventually, when improved by a moderate experience, will not arrest the natural and vigorous development of our resources.

Let, therefore, the enlightened manufacturers of spirits, of iron, of tobacco, or of any of the other present subjects of taxation, shew that they are oppressed, or that the public interests are injured by the existing duties, and they will be unhesitatingly removed. But let them, in their research into their true interests, recollect that the system of taxation, as it at present stands, is made up of duties on imported as well as of duties on home-made articles; that the double duties on imported goods will expire in the month of February next, if the duties on home-made goods be then established, together with the pledge, given in the act of Congress imposing them; and that, consequently, the manufacturers while they are relieved from any internal tax on their fabrics, may thenceforth cease to have the protection against the competition of foreign goods, that the existing high duties on their importation furnishes, which, on an average, are five times as great as those imposed on the domestic fabrics.

\* And be it further enacted, that so long as the duties hereby imposed on each of the foregoing descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandize, shall continue to be laid, the duties at present payable on the like description of goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the U. States, shall not be discontinued or diminished, and the faith of the U. States is hereby pledged for the continuance of the same until this act shall be repealed.—*Sec. 24 of act of January, 1815.*

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, MAY 13.

#### LITERARY FUND AND WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

I have observed, that, year after year, this institution becomes more like a common charity concern. A parcel of lords, and other men of *figure*, take the chair, and take the lead. This last meeting was, I see, presided over by the Duke of Kent, in the same way as the Lancaster school meetings, and other meetings for the assistance of the poor and miserable. The consequence of this must be, that the poor devil's politics will serve as the measure of the bounty he is to receive. The original design of this fund must be totally overlooked. The design, I believe, was to prevent authors from selling their pens; whereas, now, I should suppose, the principal design to be to purchase the pens of authors, or to keep alive poor slaves whose works are well meant towards their patrons, but destitute of the talent to make them sell. I observed, that the *"founder's"* health was drank, and that the *"founder,"* Mr. David Williams, was not named.

Mr. David Williams wrote some excellent political tracts in support of the principles of freedom; he also translated some of the works of Voltaire on the subject of religion; never did he expect that this institution would tumble into such hands as have now got hold of it. The truth is, that the scheme was a very good one. Its object and its tendency was to encourage literary merit, and to make authors honest and independent; but it has now manifestly been converted into a sort of *poor-devil's* for decayed literary hacks. They tell the world that they do not publish the names of the parties who receive charity. They are very wise in this, for the public would soon see what the real object of the fund was, if they could see the names of the persons.

\* He was the author of *Lessons to a young Prince*, which had been erroneously contributed to Edmund Burke.

very other "charity," as they are called, is neither more nor less than an adjunct of the government, or rather of the system. What Jacobin, or Jacobin's wife, (unless she first betrayed her husband) was ever relieved by any of these societies? They are kept up for the purpose of keeping the needy in good humor, or of rewarding faithful decayed slaves. Here the man who has paid a fortune in taxes, often comes, cap in hand, and receives back the means of getting a dinner.

It is curious to observe, that the aristocratic faction in America have resorted to a trick of this sort. They set up some few years ago, a society which they called the "Washington Benevolent Society," which, it appears, has branched out all over the country. The object of this trick was to collect little groups of the most needy and mean-spirited part of the people, and, by the means of donations in money, clothes, books, medical aid, to attach them to the aspiring rich, and thus to found a sort of AFFILIATION, against the republican government.

The name of Washington was taken for the purpose of deception, and as a party word, opposed to the name of Franklin, Jefferson, or Madison, who were thus to be held up as having deviated from the principles of the many to whom American gratitude has given what, perhaps, American wisdom & justice would have given largely, but certainly with a less prodigal hand.

Availing themselves of this amiable weakness, these crafty enemies of their country's freedom have been working up the people here and there, by the means of these societies, to an opposition to the government. They hold their stated meetings as our "charities" do. They make speeches, compliment one another, extol the virtues of Washington, who, tho' one of the first of patriots, never was fool enough to bestow his money in the making of paupers. Shut out of the legislative assemblies by the people's voice, they harangue at these meetings, and thus continue to keep themselves in wind. Still as the thing is, however, in itself, I would have the Americans be upon their guard against it. It is aspiring aristocracy in its most alluring guise; it is imposture of the most dangerous kind. It tends to the creating of pauperism; to the forming of a class in the community, who have no interest in supporting the rights and liberties of the nation, and who are to be bought and sold like cattle. These societies ought to be resolutely attacked and exposed. A little matter would break them up amongst a sensible people. I wish I could show the people of America the effects of pauperism in England; I wish I could make them see the degradation which it has bro't upon the land of their forefathers—there would need nothing more.

[Cobbett is very much deceived if he supposes that this society is either respected or respectable; if he had seen it march on the 4th inst. with all the advantages which a festive day would give it, when every hand was suspended from labor, and when those who abhorred independence and sickness at the celebration, were compelled by the force of public sentiment to appear pleased while their hearts grieved, had he seen the Peter Washingtons on that day, where every notorious Tory and the underlings of English agency look for the only solace they could find in the congenial feeling of hatred to free and equal government, in that wretched club—Cobbett would have seen many of his old abettors, a few of those who wrote for his *Porcupine*, some who during the war gave as public teas the "transformation of Madison to Elba," a number of poor boys in their Sunday coats; a few decent looking men, among whom the wreck of the world had made havoc, and whose poverty and not their will placed them there as the only mode by which certain kinds of business dependent on English agency can be obtained. The society is perfectly harmless in a social and political light; for very fortunately it is in hands which always have been distinguished more for blind zeal than judgment, and whose folly renders it odious even among the most respectable and sedate of the federalists, who are depressed by decorum from participating in a scheme which was set out upon a suggestion of the English minister Jackson, commenced at the same point as the Hartford convention, and had in view the same object; which in its bye-laws betrayed the cloven foot of England, by pursuing the same system as *Liston* procured to be set on foot in 1797—8, and which Cobbett himself encouraged—the determination not to employ in any business nor to deal in any transactions, nor to countenance in public or private any citizen, who did not recognize the Washington Benevolent Society.—The mode by which England has divided and distracted and ruined many nations.]

Edif. Aurora.

The following extract from a proclamation, of Alexander the Deliverer, published at St. Petersburg, on the 25th of April last, addressed to the French nation, taken from a London paper of the 22d of May.

"You entered my territories, unprovoked; with fire and sword, you plundered and destroyed wherever you came; you entered my capital, which you laid waste. I entered your territories, and took your capital, but destroyed nothing. Again, unprovoked, you raise the sword, and destroy the peace of nations. I will now enter your territories once more, to conquer peace; and, wherever I meet with resistance will utterly destroy you for your perfidies."

Here we have a striking and true portrait of the piety, magnanimity and pure religion, of "legitimate princes!" so much admired and eulogized by *Cossack priests, long agony orators* and *Peter Washington men* in this country. This out Herods Herod—From such religion good Lord deliver us! O my soul, come not thou into their secret, unto their assembly mine honor be not thou united!—For their anger is fierce and their wrath is cruel."

Tren. True American.

In their deep-rooted hostility to the republican party; in their eagerness to enrich themselves, and to aggrandize their factions and aspiring partisans, the Governor and Council of this State have violated the constitution, and trampled upon the most sacred principles of military usage.

They have taken money from the public treasury, to pay the Governor for military duties, which, if they had ever been performed, he was bound to discharge in the character and for the regular pay of Governor.

They created the Governor a Major-General, for the purpose of paying him, when neither constitution nor law recognized, in the remotest degree, such a procedure, with such views.

They took a man from private life, devoid of military experience and talents, a mere Cossack speech-maker, & raised him at once to the rank of major-general, over the head of the gallant brigadier STRATTON, a soldier of the revolution, an officer who had just again distinguished himself in the defence of Baltimore.

By the unwarrantable and violent act, they have disgusted the people of this place, and disorganized and deranged the fine body of volunteers and militia for which Baltimore has so long been celebrated.

When the citizens of Maryland reflect upon these things; when they remember the federal attempt to connect church and state; when they call to mind the opposition of that party to the equality of suffrage, and recently to the patriotic exertions of the country to protect its rights and independence against the assaults of a foreign enemy; they must perceive the wisdom of withdrawing their confidence from federalism, and reposing it in republicans who have always evinced an ardent in defending the rights and promoting the interests of the people.

Balt. Patriot.

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Balt. Patriot.

NEW COALITIONS.

Kings have so long scourged the world by their associations, that the people have begun to follow the example, by way of retaliation, we suppose. The French seem resolved to deliver France from the "deliverers of Europe;" and nothing but Russian bayonets prevent the Poles from a similar step. The congress of Vienna, though a convenient thing indeed, to have but four pillars in the European edifice, Russia, Prussia, Austria, and England; but the French insist that each country shall lean (as to internal matters) on its own Doric column. A little time will disclose which plan of architecture is to be adopted. United Frenchmen are likely to have better fortune than United Irishmen—the former having the vantage ground of possession, lacked by the latter.

A little more union and information among the people might relieve "paternal" monarchs every where from the trouble of adjusting their balance of power, in which kings preponderate against nations. If this temper become contagious, the Saxons may insist on being weighed over again, without becoming make-weights for Prussia; the Belgians may prefer other statics, and the Italians may kick against power rather than see Italy kick the beam. In short, the new coalitions may give kings as much concern as old ones gave the people.

[Columbian.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON, MAY 25.

House of Commons, May 24.

MAJOR GENERAL PACKENHAM.

Gen. Gascoigne enquired, whether it was the intention of government to propose the erection of a Monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Packenham?

Lord Castlereagh said, that however meritorious might be the character of that lamented Officer, or however distinguished his services, yet the particular occasion on which he lost his valuable life was not of that description which could justify his majesty's ministers in proposing to record it by a public monument.

Sir James Yeo has arrived in town, from his command on the Lakes in America, and had an interview with the Board of Admiralty on Sunday.

All the troops ships at Spithead are ordered to be fitted out at Portsmouth, with all possible dispatch, giving the preference to them over other ships.

Government have entered into a contract with the Birmingham manufacturers for all the arms they can manufacture, but the contract is to cease on a month's notice given for that purpose.

Mr. Canning, under a new diplomatic arrangement is, we understand, to remain some time longer at Lisbon.

PARIS, MAY 21.

The Duke d'Angoulême was permitted to take with him a sum of 800,000 francs in gold, and 1,200,000 francs in property; the Spaniards robbed him of the whole. He states in a letter to the

Count d'Artois, that his enemies the French treated him better than his friends the Spaniards.

BUFFALO, JULY 4.

On Tuesday last the Lady of the Lake arrived off Fort Niagara, from Sackett's Harbor. Major Brown, who came in her, brought orders to the commanding officer on this station, for the troops which had left, and which were preparing to leave this place, for different destinations, to return and continue here until further orders. In consequence of which the 10th and 12th Regts. which had embarked were landed. The 5th had proceeded too far to be countermanded. The 4th had sailed for Sackett's Harbor before the orders were received. The 16th has been ordered into Fort Niagara. The cause of this movement is not certainly known. It is, however, probably occasioned by the expectation of a war with the western Indians, who have lately manifested a disposition to renew hostilities. The British, we understand, delay surrendering Mackinaw; & the Indians are collecting a large force in that vicinity, and threaten to take possession of that post as soon as the British leave it.

The new 2d and 6th Regiments are expected here in a few days, from Sackett's Harbor. The destination of these troops has been altered in consequence of threatening appearances to the westward.

Major Gen. Brown, we understand, is expected here soon.

We understand that brevet rank in the line has been conferred by the President of the United States on the following officers, who were attached to Major General Jackson's division of the army, for distinguished services during the siege of New Orleans, and general good conduct in the said army:

Robt. Butler, bvt. Lt. Col. Adj. Gen.  
Alexander A. White, do.  
Henry D. Preere, do.  
William Pratt, do. Qr. M. Gen.  
Walter H. Overton, do.  
Arth. P. Hayne, bvt. Major Insp. Gen.  
Henry Chotard, do. A. Adj. Gen.  
John M. Davis, do. A. Insp. Gen.  
John Reid, do.  
William Q. Butler, do.  
Isaac L. Baker, do.  
William Lavall, do.  
Thomas L. Butler, do.  
Samuel Vail, do.  
George C. Allen, do.  
Elijah Montgomery, do.  
Enoch Humphreys, do.  
Samuel Spot, bvt. Captain  
William Gibbs, do.  
Joseph Leach, bvt. 2d Lieut.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.  
Nashville, July 3, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Major General having received by the last mail from the Adjutant and Inspector General, an abstract of the troops composing the Southern Division, setting forth their probable numbers, and the stations they at present occupy.

It is believed much benefit will result to the service in the speedy completion of the organization, in preventing long marches and removal of troops from a cold to a warm climate: to effect which, (under a discretionary power) the Major General orders the following arrangement to be carried into immediate effect:

The 1st Regt. U. S. Infantry, brevet Brig. Gen. Bissell, will be organized at Pass Christian, from the 2d, 3d, 7th, and 44th Regts. of Infantry—to which point, the Officers of that Regiment will repair.

The 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry, Colonel King, will be organized at Charleston, S. Carolina, from the 14th, 18th, now there, 20th, 36th, and 38th Regiments Infantry—to which point they will march, and the Officers of the 4th Infantry will repair.

The 7th Regt. Infantry will be organized at Fort Hawkins, from the 8th, now there, 24th and 39th Regts.—to which point the two latter Regts. will march, under the command of Maj. Francis W. Armstrong, & the Officers of the 7th will repair.

The 11th S. Infantry will be organized at Pittsburg, from the 1st, 2d, and 12th Regts. of Infantry, now ordered there by Major Genl. Brown—to which point the Officers of that Regiment will repair.

Lt. Col. W. Lindsey, senior officer of the corps of a battery assigned to this division, will repair to Charleston, and organize the artillery proper, and the forty third Infantry, and such dragoons as are in the State of Georgia, and contemplated for the corps of artillery—to which point they will march without delay.

Lieut. Col. M'Rea, of the corps of Artillery, will repair to Norfolk, and organize the artillery proper, and such other troops within the States of Virginia and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia, as are assigned for the artillery.

Maj. Walter H. Overton, of that corps, will organize the artillery proper, and such other troops as may be ordered there, at New Orleans, Mobile, and their dependencies; and will be (himself) stationary at N. Orleans. The Major will order a captain and two subalterns of the artillery, to Fort Clark, Missouri Territory, and relieve the officers of artillery who are not retained; and direct the Captain to muster such as are here of



## the artillery proper for the Peace Estab-

Lt. Col. W. S. Hamilton, of the Rifle Regiment, now at Carlisle, Penn., if not already ordered by Major Genl. Brown, will immediately that regiment as far as practicable, out of the different Regts. directed, and put the same in march for *Prairie du Chien*, by the way of Pittsburg, descending the Ohio and ascending the Mississippi; detachments of the rifle Regiments in the States of Georgia and Tennessee, will assemble at Smithland, mouth of Cumberland river; and those in the States of Kentucky and Ohio, at Newport, Ky. to meet the Regiment on its descent, and be organized.

Two companies of said Regiments, when organized, will be ordered by the Colonel or Commanding Officer, to take post at Natchitoches, with their complement of officers. All detachments of regiments herein directed to be organized, will take up their line of march for the points designated; and all officers retained for the military peace establishment of this division, will forthwith proceed to such points as are directed for the organization.

The stations pointed out for the generals and commanding officers of Regts. or corps, in the general order of 12th June last, will be regarded; and it is left discretionary with bvt. maj. gen. Gaines and Scott, to assign the field officers of regiments and corps to such departments within their command as they may think advisable.

The officers of the "Medical Department" assigned to this division, will report to Doctor David C. Kerr, hospital surgeon at New Orleans, who will assign them their stations.

The organizations completed in the distribution of the troops will be made under the general order of the 12th ult., and the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, &c. privates, so relieved, will be mustered and discharged as contemplated by the general order from the Department of War, of 17th May last.

The Quarter Master General's Departments within this division, are charged with furnishing the necessary transportation for the troops in the movements contemplated by this order; and are authorized to draw on the commanding general, for such sums as are absolutely (and exclusively) necessary for the completion of the organization.

All minors and apprentices who may have enlisted without the consent of their parents, or guardians, on application by the same, shall be discharged and not form part of the PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

By order,  
ROBERT BUTLER,  
A. G. D. S.

PETERSBURG, JULY 18.

## OVERWHELMING CALAMITY.

Our day of dreadful visitation has at length arrived—two thirds of the late flourishing town of Petersburg are in ruins. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, the appalling cry of fire sounded in our ears, and in an instant after the alarm bells confirmed the mournful truth.—The flames were seen to issue from a stable in the rear of the dwelling house occupied by Mr. John Walker, on Bollingbrook street, and in the midst of a cluster of old wooden buildings, whose combustible materials spread the destroying element with electric velocity. In a moment the flames spread far and wide, travelling in their course both sides of Bollingbrook and the north side of Back st., while the mark square, and all the adjacent buildings shared a similar fate.—It was hoped that the stillness of the night, and the width of Sycamore street would stay the progress of the fire in that direction. Vain hope. Notwithstanding a number of houses were blown up to arrest the progress the flames caught on the west side of Sycamore, and in a few hours prostrated every house, except two or three, as far as the little bridge. The fire was at length arrested at opposite points on Old street, having consumed the houses to the little bridge on both sides of the street, except the new and valuable building of Mr. John B. Read, sweeping with the bosom of destruction, almost every house to the water's edge. At day break yesterday morning, the fire began to subside, having raged with unparalleled fury 9 hours, and destroyed a mass of property which it is fearful to calculate. Persons who saw the fearful scene, form some idea of our dreadful situation, when we state, that not more than a dozen stores of any magnitude escaped destruction.

We regret to state, that several lives were lost by blowing up of houses—but we cannot obtain positive information as to the persons, except one, whose name is Samuel Myers, a native of Baltimore, and who was in the employ of Mr. Thomas Wallace.

Neither our time, nor our limited information, nor our exhausted spirits, will allow us to particularize. Suffice it to say it has indeed been a season of dreadful visitation to our town.

Before Friday, we shall endeavour to procure full information of this distressing subject.

Republican.

THE NORTH WESTERN INDIANS—Goaded by the British chieftains, Dickson, Norton and others, threaten to disturb our frontiers. They have not budged the hatchet, nor will they, until *Mt. Ararat* & *Brown* drive them into civility. From Ontario to Lake Superior the savages are hostile. Troops are moving towards the points threatened; and some choice officers are just ordered from Atlantic posts to the interior. We cannot but regret, under these circumstances, that

our rifle corps, so well adapted to warfare in the woods, should have been reduced to one regiment. Protection to the inhabitants is the first duty of a government; and certain we are, that the people had rather keep a whole army in pay than hear of one massacre. The chiefs above named are of Scottish birth, who unite to minds opened by education, a strange affinity for savage life and manners. Dickson lead the band who captured Michillimackinac before its commander was apprized of the war.—Norton is well known on the Niagara frontier, as a sort of missionary & murderer. He translated John's Gospel, we are told, into one of the Indian dialects, taking up the tomahawk on condition perhaps, that the Indians should turn Christians of his church. Motives of interest confirm these partisans in their enmity to the United States. And we cannot but hope that our government will prosecute the Indian war with a vigor, promptness, and perseverance, that shall make the savages beg for peace.—This moment is favorable to our views; England having so much business on hand in Europe, cannot do more than give orders to her "trustworthy and well-beloved" Northerners in America.

HALIFAX, JULY 5.

## NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

On Wednesday the 28th June, a Court Martial was held on board H. M. ship Akbar, for the trial of Captain the Hon. G. Douglas, the officers and crew of the *Levante*, and Capt. Gordon Falcon, the officers and crew of the *Cyane*; and to investigate the causes which led to the capture of those vessels in February last, by the American ship of war *Constitution*. The Court was composed of Capt. Charles Bullen, president; Capt. J. A. Crofton, R. C. Spencer, Hon. J. Francis Truscott, and Charles Martyn, Esq. Judge Advocate.

We understand that after a thorough investigation, the Court was fully of opinion, that their capture was to be attributed to the very superior force of the enemy's ship; and to her great superiority in sailing, which enabled her, throughout the action, to keep at such a distance, that their cannonades were of little effect, while she was constantly keeping up a steady fire from 17 long 24 pounders—and that the officers and men evinced the greatest skill and intrepidity, defending their ships in a manner highly honorable to them, while it could be done with the least prospect of success.—It is almost unnecessary to add, that the captains, officers and men of both ships, were fully and most honourably acquitted.

The Court passed a high encomium on the conduct of the ships' companies, expressive of the sense it entertained of their loyalty, in resisting the repeated offers made to them to enter the service of the enemy.—We are assured that the whole of the men were confined in the hold of the *Constitution*, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and hand cuffed for three weeks; during which time, repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the American ship to shake their attachment to their king and country, but without effect.

There is a perversion of truth, as well as magnanimity, in this account, disgraceful to the character of a British officer. We know it to be a fact, that the opposing ships were within musket shot of each other during the principal part, if not the whole of the action; so that the marines in the tops, and from the gang way, were constantly engaged, and several of them wounded by musket balls; that so far from any alibi being held out, to induce the enlistment of a single prisoner. Capt. Stuart uniformly resisted the solicitations of a great many of them, to enter the service of the U. States; and that with respect to their treatment while on board the *Constitution*, they were no further menaced than is usual on such occasions, or than was imperiously demanded, as a measure of safety; the prisoners on board actually outnumbering the crew of the *Constitution*. These remarks we make with confidence, having our information from an officer who was in the action.

Boston Gazette.

WILMINGTON, JULY 1.

On Saturday evening last, two men (one named *Wellma*, the other *Smith*) stopped at a tavern in this place to stay all night. Their conduct having excited some suspicion of their being counterfeiters, they were arrested and searched. Nearly a thousand dollars in spurious bank notes were found in the pad of one of their saddles, and double that sum about their persons. A correspondence was also taken from them, by which it appears they have numerous associates in different parts of the U. States. They were on Monday brought before an examining court, and remanded to jail for further trial. Bills of the following description were found in their possession.—\$50's and \$5's on the Bank of Pennsylvania, signed by Joseph Norris as president, and John Smith as cashier; \$20's on the Jersey Newark Bank, some signed by Wm. Harrison president and James Green cashier, others by Samuel Goodall president and J. Bruce cashier; \$20's on the Elkton Bank of Maryland, signed by James Sewall president, and William Baxter cashier; \$5's on the State Bank of South Carolina, signed by John C. Faber president, and John Dawson cashier. Except the president's signature, which is clumsily done, the last mentioned notes are tolerably well executed, being unacquainted with the

bills of the other banks, we cannot say what resemblance the forged notes bear to those that are genuine.

FROM THE ACADIAN RECORDER.

HALIFAX, JULY 8.

It was confidently asserted at Gibraltar, that the Turks are determined to assist the Algerines in the approaching contest with America; and that six sail of the line, and as many frigates, were ready for that purpose: a gentleman who has sailed with Turkish men of war (when combined with the British fleet in the Mediterranean) informs us, that they are all well appointed, & during the day well handled, but as their crews are chiefly composed of slaves who are confined at dark, they are under snail sail at night. The two decks have a port on each side, abreast the mainmast, for a large gun, or mortar, to throw granite balls, which weigh from 3 to 500 lbs. If Commodore Decatur means any thing beyond parade, he may meet a reception as unexpected as unpleasant; the Dutch may possibly join him, but their rate of sailing is against their giving him material assistance; and the Independence has her sides so thick and heavy, that her lower deck ports are hardly 2 feet & a half out of water; in consequence of which, it is deemed prudent to caulk them before she attempts to cross the Atlantic.

## GUADALOUPE BLOCKADED.

A letter from Guadeloupe to a gentleman in the city, states, that Admiral Durham, commanding the British forces on the West India station, has issued a proclamation declaring the Island of Guadeloupe in a state of rigorous blockade. We also learn, by the same letter, that a large expedition was preparing at Martinique to subdue and take possession of Guadeloupe.

N. York Ev. Post.

CHILLICOTHE, (OHIO) JULY 4.

We understand that an Indian treaty will shortly be holden with the North Western Indians, at Fort Wayne, under the direction of Gen. Harrison, Gen. M. Arthur, and John Graham, Esq. commissioners appointed for that purpose.

## HARTFORD CONVENTION ON THEIR BEAM ENDS.

Extract from the records of the New Hampshire Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.

The Committee appointed to take into consideration the papers transmitted to his Excellency the Governor, relative to the Hartford Convention, reported.—That it is unnecessary for this Legislature to take any order concerning them, which report was concurred in by the House and Senate, [both federal.]

One federal writer says, that the administration have adopted federal policy: whilst another will insist on it that they are ruining the country. If we admit the first to be correct, the second follows as a natural consequence.

Political Examiner.

Federalists made great calculations on succeeding at the next presidential election, had the war continued; they will now, however, to a certainty, come out at the little end of the horn.

## REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1815.

## DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Queen Ann's County.

SAMUEL BURGESS, J. W. E. McCONIK, ROBERT STEVENS, KENNEY HARRISON.

Baltimore, July 20.

## FROM MADEIRA.

Capt. Blackwell, of the brig *Savage*, arrived here yesterday, in 31 days from Madeira, informs, that Mr. Felling of Funchal received a letter from Mr. Rose of Lisbon, dated June 7, by which it appeared, that an Algerine frigate had been off the bar of Lisbon, and had captured four Americans, two Portuguese and two Dutch merchantmen. Three Algerine frigates were off Cape St. Vincent in the beginning of June. We hope Com. Decatur's squadron may have the good fortune to fall in with them, as he will pay them a tribute which is justly due from this country, and settle *kenally* all arrangements.

Mechanic's Gazette.

JAMES LEANDER CATHART, Esq. our consul at Madeira, and family, arrived here yesterday, in the brig *Savage* from Funchal.

## THE HORNET.

The capture of the British sloop of war *Penguin*, by the *Hornet*, will reflect the greatest lustre on the already exalted reputation of the American Navy. It appears by a document found on board the *Penguin*, that this vessel was especially equipped to pursue and engage the *Wasp*.—The document alluded to is a letter of instruction from Admiral Tyler, enjoining upon the commander of the *Penguin* the greatest care and caution in approaching the *Wasp*—and especially to avoid being boarded. She was furnished with an unusual crew in point of numbers, and had supernumerary marines, drilled especially to fight at the tops of their antagonist. What will John Bull think when he shall hear that the little *Hornet*, yet, the same little *Hornet*, captured the *Penguin* in 22 minutes, with the loss of only one man killed? Oh! it will be an unkind-ent to John. He will now say, "I thought I had made peace with those dreadful insects; but in spite of me, they sting me; oh! how they sting me! Here, good Mr. Croker, can't you send a razer after that dreadful *Hornet*? Have her taken, sir; send a squadron immediately in pursuit—do you hear, sir? You understand, sir; catch me that *Hornet*, or I shall be stung to death."

Phil. Com. Adv. (fed. paper.)

It is remarkable, that *Cobbett* has not written twenty lines on the defeat of the British army at New Orleans. In his Register of the 11th of March, he gives the first despatch of the English Gen. Lambert, dated 8th Jan. 1815, and the following preface:

"DUBUING THE YANKEES."

"Well, Johnny Bull, what do you think of matters now? Does the following bulletin show that you have been able, as the patriotic *alderman* (Curtis) said you would, to give the Yankees 'a confounded drubbing?' But I find I must postpone my remarks on this interesting subject. The landing of Napoleon in France will occupy public attention for some days at least. They appear already as mad about this event, as they were when they heard of his deposition—but although a great many are rejoicing at this occurrence, who formerly exulted in his downfall, such is the fickle disposition of honest John, that it will be some time, before his sentiments upon this subject, or his opinion as to the defeat of his American army, be properly ascertained."

We have several numbers subsequent, but although Gen. Jackson's despatches are published, there is not a word of comment. Lord Castlereagh has explained it in parliament, on the motion for erecting a monument—the *cut is too deep*, and the wound so *severe*, that even *Cobbett*, with the recollection of his thousand pounds and the foreign troops, is too much of a *John Bull*, not to feel it.

It was a fortunate circumstance that the Legation so soon discovered the eleven foot at their late Congress. If they had more cautiously proceeded in their plans and projects of subjugation, they might irrevocably have fixed the chains of despotism on the nations of Europe for ages to come. Providentially for the liberties of mankind, they immediately began a scramble for king doms and provinces, without a shadow of shame, or remorse, or conscience.

Already has the Prussian Monarch shaken his iron sceptre over the unfortunate Saxons. A part of the Saxon army having shown a reluctance to the Prussian yoke, they were disbanded, and a number of them, both men and officers, shot by the Prussian Gen. Blucher, &c. &c. This will make a fine episode for Gen. Morris, in his next oration on the tender mercies of law ful Princes to their lawful subjects!

Balt. Amer.

Is it not rather singular, that, with all their zeal to establish the legitimate kings, the illustrious allies at Vienna seem never to have once thought of poor old Charles the 4th, of Spain, whose throne was usurped by his son, the infamous Ferdinand the VII. about eight years ago? That unfortunate old man, so nearly allied to the Bourbons, both by consanguinity and weakness of intellect, has not received a cent towards his support, from his *piousness*, for the last two years. Such is the consistency of the avengers of insult and majesty, and the supporters of the "divine right of kings!" Upon what occasion has Governor Morris, or the Boston Cossacks, vowed any sympathy for the fate of Charles the IV. or expressed their indignation at the usurpation of his throne by his son?

Farmers' Register.

Charleston, N. Y. July 5.

Yesterday Major General Brown, reviewed the troops on grand parade at Sacket's Harbor, in presence of a vast concourse of spectators, among whom were a considerable number of British officers of distinction. A more splendid appearance of military discipline, good order, and neatness of dress, perhaps never was witnessed in the United States.

## THE FISHERIES.

It is probable that the right of the U. States to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland will soon be come a subject of discussion between our government and that of Great Britain.—We learn that some of our fishing vessels have been ordered off the banks by British government ships, that they have enforced their orders, and the vessels have returned to our ports.

Dem. Press.

## THE NAVY BOARD.

We have reason to believe that Capt. CHARLES STEWART is appointed by the President of the United States, one of the board of Navy Commissioners, in the room of Capt. Isaac Hull, who has resigned.

A Plymouth paper of the 14th of May, says:—"Arrived, the American ship *Neptune*, from Havre de Grace, having touched at this port to take on board Messrs. Callatin and Crawford, on their return to America.—The *Neptune* left Havre on Thursday evening, and brings an account that an express had arrived there from Paris on Thursday afternoon, with an account that the Emperor of Austria had made peace with Bonaparte."

Yesterday morning the wooden store house at the navy yard in Charlestown, took fire, and consumed a large quantity of military and naval stores, including rigging, gun carriages, shot, & a quantity of copper, &c. and in the cellar 800 bbls. of beef. The fire caught from the accidental combustion of some materials with which a man was preparing rockets for signals, by which he was considerably injured.

FROM THE ACADIAN RECORDER, (HALIFAX) OF JUNE 27.

It appears, that Sir George Prevost has not only been ordered home, to answer the charges brought against him for his military conduct;—but has also been finally dismissed from his government, and his commission formally revoked, with every clause, article, or thing, therein contained.

The officers of the *Penguin* stated, that a few days previous to their capture, they fell in with the private armed brig, *Macedonian*, and chased her two hours. The *Macedonian* fired her two stern chasers, which passed through the *Penguin's* courses—got clear in a fog.

Boston Centinel.

A letter from the venerable President Adams, to the Seventy Six Association of South Carolina, contains the following pointed expression of his sentiments on recent events: "I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the fidelity of our country, and the glory acquired by the Western, the Southern, and the Middle States, in the late war."

Nat. Intel.

MARRIED, in Caroline county, on the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ridgway, Capt. JAMES COLSTON, to Miss FRANCES HARDCASTLE, daughter of Thomas Hardcastle, Esq.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a f. fa. from Caroline county court issued, and to me directed—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, 16th day of August next, on the premises, near Hog Creek, part of an undivided tract of LAND, supposed to contain 25 a. cros, taken in execution as the property of *Wm. A. Ford*, to satisfy the claim of John Bradley & Co. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance by

James Keene, sh'ff.

July 25 3

## BANK OF CAROLINE.

July 15, 1815.

The President and Directors have declared a Dividend on the capital stock of this Institution, at the rate of seven per centum per annum, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first day of August next.

By order—

Tho. Culbreth, cash'r.

July 25 1

## IN CHANCERY.

July 14th, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale of the Real Estate of *Oliver Gault*, made and reported by Ezekiel F. Cusack, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of September next. Provided a copy of this order be published three weeks in the *Eastern Star*, before the 20th day of August next.

He report states the amount of sales to be \$1820.

James P. Heath,

Reg. Cur. Can.

July 25 3

## TEACHER WANTED.

The heads of families in the vicinity of Ruthsburg, Queen Ann's county, wish to employ a SCHOOL MASTER, qualified to teach Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. For a person of sobriety and attention, liberal encouragement will be given.

July 25 3

## AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber for the ensuing year.

John L. Bozman,

July 25 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 Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," 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 Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, 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 Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

John Browne, clk.

July 25 3m

## IN TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

MAY TERM, 1815.

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

Test—

July 25 4 J. Lockerman, clk.

## JOB TYPE.

The Editor of the Star has just received, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NEW TYPE, Which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of

## JOB PRINTING—viz:

Circular Letters, Blanks, Cards, Hand Bills, Pamphlets, Post Bills, &c. &c.

## WHO KEEPS FOR SALE.

Declarations, Supposed Bonds, Appeal Bonds, Warrants, Indentures, Rplevin do, Warrants, Causa, and Bills of Sale, Fifts, &c. &c. &c.

Bonds & Notes, July 25

## NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 24 July inst. a runaway negro man who calls himself CATO MINGO, supposed to be about 35 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. His clothing which he committed were a blue cloth round about with red edging, home made shabby pants, yellow striped jacket, and a coarse linen shirt. Has a scar on his right hand, large whiskers, and is tongue tied. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Ford, living at Hughes's furnace, Washington county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, agreeably to law.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.

Fred's county, Maryland,

July 18 (25) 6



**LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.**

(BY AUTHORITY.)

**AN ACT**

For giving further time to the purchasers of public lands to complete their payments.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every person who, after the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ten, and prior to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, had purchased any tract or tracts of land of the United States, not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, at any of the land offices of the United States, and whose lands have not already been actually sold or reverted to the United States for non-payment of part of the purchase money, shall be, and they hereby are allowed the further time of three years, from and after the expiration of the period already given by law for completing the payment of the purchase money aforesaid; which further time of three years shall be allowed only on the following conditions: first, all arrears of interest on the purchase money shall be paid on or before the expiration of the time for completing the payment of the purchase money according to former laws: Provided, That in all cases in which the time for completing the payment of the purchase money may have expired, or shall expire before the first day of June next, the interest may be paid on or before that day; second, the residue of the sum due on account of the principal of such purchase shall be paid, with interest thereon, in three equal annual payments, as follows, viz: one third of the said sum, with the interest due thereon, within one year; one third of the said sum, with the interest due thereon within two years, and the residue, with the interest due thereon, within three years after the expiration of the time for completing the payments on such purchases according to law. And in case of failure to pay the arrears of interest, or any of the three instalments of principal, with the accruing interest, at the time abovementioned, the tract of land shall be forthwith advertised and offered for sale in the manner and on the terms directed by law, in case of lands not paid within the time limited by law, and shall revert to the United States in like manner if the same is not sold at such sale.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 4, 1815.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**AN ACT**

Supplementary to the act entitled "an act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, 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 fourth section of the act, entitled "an act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, and for other purposes," shall be construed to extend to and include any still, boiler, or other vessel, used in distillation, burnt or otherwise destroyed, whether the burning or destruction shall have taken place before or since the passage of the above-mentioned act.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 4, 1815.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**AN ACT**

For the relief of Joseph Perkins.

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 navy department be, and they are hereby authorized to audit and settle the claim of Joseph Perkins, on account of the destruction of the ship Liverpool Trader, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, at the time of such destruction, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may embrace the merits of the claim.

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

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 17, 1815.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**AN ACT**

To amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the first section of the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, shall be construed to extend to vine dressers who sell at the place where the same is made, wine of their own growth, nor shall any vine dresser for vending solely at the place where the same is made, wine of his own

growth, be compelled to take out license as a retailer of wine.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate.  
February 8, 1815.  
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY,**

Encouraged by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next electoral period. Should I be fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust the good opinion of my friends will not be changed by the manner in which I shall fulfil the duties of the office.

James Clayland.  
July 18

**WAR DEPARTMENT,**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,  
That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary for the department of war, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June, 1817, within the states, territories and districts following, viz:

- 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
- 2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.
- 4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine and state of New Hampshire.
- 6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.
- 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.
- 8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York.
- 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, and including West Point.
- 11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New Jersey.
- 12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.
- 13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the district of Columbia.
- 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.
- 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.
- 16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.
- 17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

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

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

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

A. J. Dallas, Acting Secretary of War.

**BLACKSMITH WANTED.**

A good Smith that can be well recommended, is wanted for the next year. A white man would be given an interest in the shop—or liberal hire will be given a coloured man, who understands his business. Apply to the subscriber, living in New Market, Dorchester county.

Henry Nicolls.  
July 18

**EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD**

Ranaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named MEMORY. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size. Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county.

Joseph Martin, Talbot county, April 16

**CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.**

Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1815.  
On application of JACOB CHARLES, administrator of Thomas Boyce, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county.

**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 first day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of July, 1815.

Jacob Charles.

**LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md July 1, 1815.

- |                                    |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Thomas Ashcome                  | K. Philip Johns & P. Jones      |
| B. Mary Blake                      | L. Thomas Kent & Ann J. Kennard |
| C. H. M. Blake & John Beard        | M. Levy Lee                     |
| D. John Brown                      | N. Ann Moffett                  |
| E. Spaulding Baston                | O. Richard Moffett              |
| F. Elizabeth Cardine               | P. John M. Feely & John N.      |
| G. Hester Clark                    | Q. Charlotte Nicholson          |
| H. Leans Cain                      | R. Rebecca Pano                 |
| I. Richard Chambers                | S. John Peckham                 |
| J. James Dawson                    | T. Wm. Primrose                 |
| K. Wm. Dowry                       | U. Ann Maria Pearce             |
| L. John Duhamel                    | V. Edward J. Reed               |
| M. Mary Downes                     | W. Edward Ringgold              |
| N. Richard T. Earle & Wm. N. Earle | X. Henrietta Ross               |
| O. Linot John Elbert               | Y. Selena Ringgold              |
| P. Mary Fearty                     | Z. Elizabeth Richmond           |
| Q. Samuel G. Griffin               |                                 |
| R. John Godden                     |                                 |
| S. Jonathan Harrison               |                                 |
| T. John Hackett                    |                                 |
| U. Robert Harrison                 |                                 |
| V. A. B. Harrison                  |                                 |
| W. Abraham Harris                  |                                 |
| X. Thomas Henstey                  |                                 |
| Y. Sarah Hall                      |                                 |
| Z. Margaret Hackett                |                                 |
|                                    | Cesar Hawkins                   |
|                                    | J. Wm. Jones                    |

**LIST OF LETTERS**

Remaining in the Post Office at Anserstown, Md July 1, 1815.

- |                        |                                       |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Thomas Anderson     | M. Rebecca Mullia                     |
| B. Leancy Appleby      | N. James Munro                        |
| C. John Ashley         | O. Wm. Meesa                          |
| D. Amos Beilen         | P. St. Leget Meesa                    |
| E. Hannah Burniston    | Q. Thomas Nicholson                   |
| F. John B. Campbell    | R. James Parker                       |
| G. Jane Corse          | S. Catharine Pierce                   |
| H. Joshua C. Cowell    | T. Rebecca Kinggold                   |
| I. Edward De Coursey   | U. Capt. Sam. Ross                    |
| J. Maj. Thomas Carrill | V. Charlotte Ringgold                 |
| K. Joseph Coleman      | W. Fanny Ringgold                     |
| L. Samuel M. Cloak     | X. Jane Reed                          |
| M. Thomas Corse        | Y. Richard Skaggs                     |
| N. Anna M. H. Eades    | Z. Rev. Thomas Smith                  |
| O. Carlissa Eays       |                                       |
| P. John Edwards        | David Sweeney                         |
| Q. Daniel Ellis        | Ann M. Shield                         |
| R. Michael Foreman     | Ann Sparks                            |
| S. Edward Foreman      | Lydia Stradley                        |
| T. Isaac Foreman       | John Stevenson                        |
| U. Robert S. Gamble    | Wm. Spencer                           |
| V. Thomas Granger      | Henry H. Stewart                      |
| W. Patrick Herrin      |                                       |
| X. John Howard         | Marmaduke Tildon                      |
| Y. Benjamin Howard     | Henry Taylor                          |
| Z. Zeo. Hollingsworth  | Susan Tilden                          |
|                        | George Tiller                         |
|                        | Sarah M. Turner                       |
|                        | Mr. Tostick                           |
|                        | Wm. Tew                               |
|                        | V. Elizabeth Vickars                  |
|                        | W. Simon Wickes, jun.                 |
|                        | Philemon Ward                         |
|                        | Elizabeth Woodland                    |
|                        | Dr. Peter Worth                       |
|                        | Robert Ward                           |
|                        | Edward Wright, & A. Daniel H. Wiggins |
|                        | Leuel Wilmer                          |
|                        | Y. Donaldson Yates.                   |

**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 of Joseph H. N. Cholson, Junr 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

**FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWE D.**

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Henrix, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the

Tavern Keeping Business.

Hoping from his own attention, and bar keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.

He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.

Richard Barrow.  
N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.  
Easton, January 3, 1815

**QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.**

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the State of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; 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 William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of act and supplements thereto, as prayed.

Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy— John Browne, cl'k.

July 18 3m

**NOTICE.**

On application of ROBERT HERRA, of Talbot county, in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition: And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid, and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Robert HERRA be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct, that the said Robert HERRA give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Star at Easton, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next. Given under my hand this 25th day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

July 4. 1833m J. 4, 25th June 1815.

**RUNAWAY NEGRO.**

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, a small light colored negro man, who calls himself GEORGE TURNER, and says he belongs to Mrs. Sarah Lane, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has a slight scar over his right eye, occasioned, he says, by the fall of a horse. Had with him one blue striped nankeen coat, one full lined roundabout, and two pair of pantaloons, one striped roundabout and pantaloons, one pair of nankeen pantaloons, a tow shirt, a pair of old shoes and an old hat. The owner is requested to release him, or otherwise he will be held for his first day according to law.

Henry Sweetzer, Sh'ff.

may 16, (July 18) 3

**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 copers colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico 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 laced 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 Tilghman.

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 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 secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.

Daniel Wilson.

July 18

**TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.**

Gentlemen, Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

**MARCH TERM, 1815.**

The creditors of JOSEPH ENNALLS, of Dorchester county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the application of the said Joseph Ennalls to the judges of Dorchester county court for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto; he having complied with the directions of the said act, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Dorchester county court, at Cambridge, the Saturday next after the fourth Monday in October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application—The same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, or to show cause, if any they have, why the said Joseph Ennalls should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Signed by order—

E. Richardson, cl'k.

July 11 4

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

Eloped from the subscriber, on Saturday last, a negro lad called JACOB, about 14 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, of a stout compact structure. He has a scar on his forehead, in a remarkable manner, in consequence, I believe, of his being severely scalded in childhood. He has also a scar on the side of one of his feet—When accepted he answers in a hesitating and rather stammering manner. He took with him a variety of clothing, which it is presumed he will exchange. Whoever will deliver the said lad to me, in Easton, or confine him so that I gain possession, shall receive a reward of \$30, besides reasonable charges paid.

Alex. C. Bullitt.

N. B. The above boy was purchased for a term of years, out of the estate of Mrs. Gordon, late of this county, and is perhaps lurking about the neighbourhood of Mill River Neck.

A. C. B.

July 11

**RUNAWAY.**

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 22d ult. of a runaway, a likely made negro man, who says he is from a call him self PETER, and says he came from Danville, Virginia. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, has a scar above his right eye, occasioned, he says, by a horse trampling on his head, and several scars on his left arm, which he says a white boy cut in a fight with him. He says most of his clothing were left in the wagon, where the co-stable found him when he took him up; has with him a light striped waistcoat, one pair nankeen and one pair tow trousers, a tow shirt, old boots and wool hat. The owner, if any, is requested to release him, if he is not recovered he will be sold agreeably to law.

Henry Sweetzer, Sh'ff.

July 11 3

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th ult. a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Louxerman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton good, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

Clark Stone.

may 2

**ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called GEORGE HOLLIDAY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and feet, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wen. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to waiting in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He took with him two suits of dark plaid domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medal containing a gentleman's miniature, old fashioned, different kinds of endeavor to go to the back. It is probable he will be a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid for his recovery in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the state.

Masters of vessels, and others, are forwarded harbouring or carrying off said boy, at their peril.

John Thomas, 21, Chatham St.

June 6 6

**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 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 baggage 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 8