

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

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

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

Choptank Bridge Company.

The Stockholders in the Choptank Bridge Company are desired to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said company, will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on *Sunday* the twelfth of next month, from the hour of nine until twelve o'clock.

By order, **WM. W. MOORE,**
3d mo. xxv Treasurer.

The Medical and Chirurgical

Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will meet at Easton, on the *Second Wednesday* in April (9th) for the purpose of granting Licenses to Candidates to practice medicine and surgery, agreeably to a law enacted for that purpose.

March 25. 3

A Farm For Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold, at Public Vendue, at Mr. Flint's Tavern, in Cambridge, on *Monday*, the 7th day of April next,

A SMALL FARM,

In Dorchester county, adjoining the Poor-House lands, and Hickeyborough, about eight miles from Cambridge, and four from New-Market; (the soil is good, and the neighborhood pleasant) the property of *Moses Delahay*, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers, of the whole, or any part thereof, shall give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest, within twelve months from the day of sale.

The creditors of *Moses Delahay*, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon, in the Chancery office, within three months from the aforesaid day of sale.

ARTHUR RICH, Trustee.

March 11. 4

LAND.

THE Land that has been advertised for some time past in the American, adjoining the town of Denton, Eastern-Shore, Md. to be sold on the 1st of April, is postponed, and will positively be sold on *TUESDAY*, 8th of April, at Denton, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

By power of attorney given
HOSEA JOHNS,
by **JOSHUA DIMMETT.**
Baltimore, march 21. (18) 4

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered at public vendue, on *Thursday*, the 10th of April, on the premises, all the LANDS, in Caroline county, late the property of *Mitchell Russell*, deceased—called *Barnstable*, *Peter's Lot*, *Henry's Right*, and Addition to *Henry's Right*; containing 700 Acres, more or less.

This Land is situated near the main road, leading from Hunting Creek Mills, to the North West Fork Bridge, and near to a place in said county, called the *Walnut Trees*.

This land is now divided into two farms; and will be sold as it now stands, or altogether, so as to suit purchasers.

This land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, &c. and is heavily timbered. It is needless to give a further description of said land, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view the same.

The terms of sale will be, the purchaser to give bond with approved securities, bearing interest from the date, payable in three annual instalments—A bond of conveyance to be executed to the purchaser, and a sufficient deed given at the payment of the last instalment. A plot of the land may be seen on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by

SVENHAM T. RUSSUM,
GEORGE D. ATKINSON,
JOSEPH NICOLS.

Feb. 25 6

Valuable Lands for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the County Court of Dorchester County,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *THURSDAY* the first day of May next, the real estate of *Levin Breewood*, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on Transquakin river, in the county aforesaid, containing about 2264 acres.

Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money in the following instalments, to wit: three hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three instalments, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, by

JNO. CROPPER, Trustee.

Cambridge, Jan. 21 13

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland,

THE subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale on the premises (herein designated as No. 1.) on *Thursday* the 10th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following LANDS, lying in Kent county, being part of the Real Estate of *Daniel Perkins*, deceased, viz:

No. 1.—A FARM in Quaker Neck, about 7 miles from Chestertown, supposed to contain 200 acres, situated on Chester River, and being part of a tract of land called *"Stratford's Manor."* The whole will be sold together or divided into lots to suit purchasers.

The premises I am informed are well wooded and watered—parts of the land very good, and other parts thereof poor.

The market price in Chestertown for several months past for oak wood has been \$6 per cord, and \$3 50 for pine; it is presumed the over proportion of wood on the premises might be sold for one-half of the purchase money, and all expenses of taking said wood to market, &c.

It is quite unnecessary for me to give a very particular or further description of this farm, as no doubt should any person unacquainted with the property be disposed to purchase, they will first view the premises.

No. 2.—A WOOD LOT, containing 21½ acres of land, situated also in Quaker Neck, being part of a tract of land called *"Tilghman's Farm,"* adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Baker and Samuel Merritt.

No. 3.—Part of a Tract of LAND, called *"Widfield,"* supposed to contain between sixty and seventy acres, adjoining the lands of Miss Ann Scott and Capt. Samuel Griffith. Mrs. Perkins, the widow of the late Daniel Perkins, will relinquish all her right or dower in the above property, and immediate possession given to the purchaser or purchasers.

The Terms of Sale are—

That the purchaser or purchasers give bond to the Trustee, with security to be by him approved, for the payment of the purchase money with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale.

On ratification of the sales by the 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 purchaser or purchasers 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 Daniel Perkins died seized in said Real Estate.

The creditors of the said *Daniel Perkins*, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereon, in the day of sale.

GEO. W. THOMAS, Trustee.

Chestertown, March 18 4

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Caroline, in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of *Levin Wright*, (of Levin) deceased, on *THURSDAY*, the 10th day of April next, on the premises. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.

The creditors of the said *Levin Wright*, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated, to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.

Denton, March 11. (18) 4

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Worcester in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of *John Duncan*, deceased, on the 19th day of April next, at Millers' Mill. This property will be sold entire, or in lots as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, the purchaser or purchasers, are to give bond with approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, on payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

The creditors of the said *Duncan*, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated before the next county court.

JOHN DASHIELL, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, March 18 3

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Worcester, in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of *Eljah Townsend*, deceased, on the 19th day of April next, on the premises. This property will be sold entire, or in lots as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months: on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.

The creditors of said *Townsend*, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated, before the next county court.

JAMES MELVIN, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, March 18 3

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO WOMAN, from 16 to 26 years of age, for which a liberal price in cash will be given. Apply at the Star-Office.

March 16. 3

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1815 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Stms due.	Persons Names.	Stms due.
Aquila A. Browne	80	John Neptune's heirs	2 33
Nichols Clobber	1 81	John Spencer	1 8
Henry Deit	153	Conrad Beall	32
George Dents	64	Joseph Beall of Thos. 883	62
George Fitzhugh	42	Jacob Witt	75
Philip Graybill	113	Jacob Blocher	75
John T. Goff	1 7	Robt. Britt's hirs.	1 24
Robert Hughes	6 20	Thos. Beatty's hrs.	6 93
Michael Howard	204	James Beatty	4 20
Sarah A. V. Jolley	6 20	Dr. Chas. Beatty	5 61
& Louisa C. Jolley	10 544	George Crow	48
Levi Knotts	7 37	Christian Keller	48
Anthony Kennedy	1 48	& Francis Foreman	42
Nicholas Leake	113	William Lee	1 45
Joseph McKelish	204	Francis Lampart	49
Henry McCleary	724	Lawrence O. Neale	67 33
Robert McClann	214	John Hunter	30
Thos. L. McKenney	113	James P. Heath	3 584
Warren L. Nichols	21	Sarah Louck and others	1 70
William Potts	6 334	John Porter	30
George Price	3 314	Michael C. Sprigg	80
Thos. Parkinson	113	& Lewis Dent	80
Richard Penile	42	William Proctor	99
Abner Ritchie	1 14	James Robardet	3 82
Abraham Ridgely	39	John Schroeder	40
George Riley	21	Conrad Young	3 29
Richard Ridgely	1 14	Charles Worthington	26
Nicholas Storm	104	Otho H. and Ely Williams	26
John Schley	113	Hugh Bickelstaff's heirs	604
Samuel Vincent	18 16	Leonard Bevin's heirs	4 873
William Woods	424	Samuel Coolidge, Margaret Coolidge & Richard Burgess	2 71
Richd. Weightman	113	Daniel Eckhart	6
Marcus L. Warring	113	Griffith Johnson	1 804
Isaac Beall	204	Daniel Johnson	37
Michael Bugh	133	James Johnson	2 173
Jacob Bugh, of Peter Williams Bugh	153	Gabriel Jacobs	1 35
William Bugh	153	Robert Jacobs	43
Bert C. Calhoun	1 2	Conrad Lodman	184
Archibald Chisholm's heirs	43	Geo. Mann's hrs.	4 80
James Clark	234	Donald M. Donald's heirs	1 31
Thomas Cook & heirs of James Cook	4 60	John W. Pratt's heirs	94
George Folk	1 1	Samuel Ridgely	5 18
Isaac Garretson	2 48	James R. Robinson	843
Levi Hughes	42	Christian Vansant	2 34
Henry Kuhn	42	Charles A. Warfield	1 12
Nicholas Leake	11	Nathan Whaley	55
Geo. Murdock's heirs	4 25	John Guyer	13 944
Richd. Potts' hrs.	1 82		
Abner Ritchie	42		
William Glasell	42		
Swan	42		
William Temple	2 14		
James Williams	20		
Charles Allen	1 30		
John Guyer	13 944		

(*) For an Acre (**) add one-third, and for an Obelisk (†) two-thirds of a cent.

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to HENRY PORTER, Esq., Collector of said county, or to JOHN LEVING, of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this Notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—

THO: POLLARD, Clk.

March 25 5

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

24th March, 1817.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 7th day of April next.

By order of the Board—

JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.

march xxv 3

Extract from the Rules of the

Chancery Court, established March 12, 1817.

THE stated Terms for the return of process and the hearing of causes shall be held on the *Second Tuesday* in July, the *Fourth Tuesday* in September, and the *First Tuesday* in December.

By order,

THOMAS H. BOWIE,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Summer Wheat.

Those Farmers who have engaged Summer Wheat Seed are now requested to send for it. The weather is improving, and the sooner it is sown the better; though the month of April will answer, if the spring be favourable. There are a few more bushels for sale.

N. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, march xxv 3

GERMAN LINENS,

Clover Seed, Rope, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c. &c.

The subscribers have just received a part of their

SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,

among which are the above articles.

ALSO,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

AND

GROCERIES.

All of which they offer on their usual terms.

THOMAS GROOME.

Easton, March 23 5

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1815 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Stms due.	Persons Names.	Stms due.
Nicholas Clobber	1 87	Edward Bond	1 94
George Fitzhugh	404	Isaac Beall	863
Philip Graybill	104	George Crow	451
John T. Goff	1 24	Christian Keller	48
Charles Glover	833	& Francis Foreman	27
James P. Heath	4 273	William Lee	1 424
Silas Kettle	193	Unknown owners	71
Nicholas Leake	204	Louis, Wm. and Thomas B. English	564
Robert McClann	204	Samuel Lowdermilk	1 711
Duncan M'Vicker	514	Benjamin Stodert's heirs	5 60
Warren L. Nichols	204	Samuel Coolidge, Margaret Coolidge & Richard Burgess	2 67
George Riley	193	Daniel Eckhart	34
Nicholas Storm	193	Thomas Haines	504
William Spencer	94	Griffith Johnson	1 894
John Schley	104	Daniel Johnson	25
William Temple	1 95	James Johnson	2 14
William Woods	40	Conrad Lodman	184
Richd. Weightman	10	James Martin	794
Marcus L. Warring	10	Charles A. Warfield	1 5
Arch'd. Chisholm	40		
Abraham Crist	884		
David M. Goffin	374		
Isaac Garretson	2 334		
Henry Gaurner	504		
Honore Martin	11 294		
John Orme	104		
Josiah Beall of Thos. 883	62		
George Sapp	153		

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By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—

THO: POLLARD, Clk.

March 25 5

Prospects and Sufferings of England and Ireland.

Register of November 16, being part of a letter addressed "to the people of the United States, on the state of things in England in October," &c. We may observe that a late letter from a gentleman in Ireland expresses strong hopes of a revolution in England; and the late meetings in both countries seem to portend either reformation or convulsion.

Columbian.

BOTLEY, 13th Nov. 1816.

"To inculcate sound principles upon matters of political economy is, perhaps to be numbered amongst the most useful labours of man. In this way I have long laboured with great assiduity; and now that experience has verified the soundness of the principles which I have endeavored to inculcate, it is right to shew this verification, in order that the principles may become firmly established. In 1814, I saw Mr. Bayard, one of your Ambassadors, or Envoys, in London,—I had known him many years before, and I called upon him while he was waiting the decision of our government as to the negotiation for peace. He observed, in course of our conversation, that our *Funding System* was a wonderful thing; & though I had written so ably (as he was pleased to say) upon the subject, the System had proved me to have been in error. I said no. That I never limited its duration to a year or two. What I had said was, that it could not last long; that it must go to pieces in one way or another; and I added that *peace* would hasten its destruction. Mr. Hughes was present during this conversation.

"When I have been asked, how long it would be before a Reform of Parliament would take place, I have always answered, *never until the interest of the Funded Debt can no longer be paid in full.*—Seeing, then, that all depends upon this system, no time ought to be thought long, which is spent in investigating its state and in settling the term of its probable duration.

"A great man struggling with the storms of fate, has been deemed a most interesting spectacle; what must then be the spectacle of a great nation struggling with the storms raised by a system, which having gradually undermined all the foundations of liberty and happiness, has by its very first open blow plunged every human being within its vortex into a state of doubt, fear, distraction, or misery? Still more interesting however, does this spectacle become when we consider what are the probable consequences of the storm.—Not to these Islands will they be confined. All Europe will feel them. The battlements of Continental despotism rock in sympathy with the Funding System; and Reformed Parliaments *tear them to the ground.*

"Endless are the schemes, the tricks and contrivances, now on foot for avoiding this great event. In my late numbers you have seen a detail of these; but it is now openly avowed, not only in conversation, but in newspapers, speeches and pamphlets, that the *interest of the debt must be reduced.* This is now deliberately proposed, not only at public meetings, and by writers of little note, but by men of great property & weight. Mr. Preston, member for Ashburton, who hinted at it last year, has now, in a pamphlet just published, proposed it in *distinct terms*; though eleven years ago, old time-serving Sheridan actually wanted to have me prosecuted by order of the House of Commons, for proposing the very same thing; or rather for saying that it must sooner or later come to pass. The thing will be done, and the only subject of uncertainty is, the *manner* of doing it. But to us, this is no matter. Be it by *reduction by name*; be it under the name of *tax*; be it by reduction of the *Sinking Fund*; its real amount is still the same. The moment it is done, the *sponge* begins, and never will it stop, while there is a single unit left upon the score.

"The distress that is sweeping over the country is beyond all description. It reaches and disturbs and pinches every man who does not live upon the taxes. The jails teem with Debtors and criminals. But I will attempt no general description. An instance or two will suffice. In one district, at least, in Ireland, where *still* *flax* were due and unpaid, the people rather than afford the tax officers the means of getting the flax by seizure, *would not gather it harvest!* They rather chose to let their corn and potatoes rot, than get them in to be seized on by the revenue! This is a fact too incredible to be believed without positive proof; but we have it under the hands of the taxing people themselves who have issued a notification, that they will not seize for the flax within a month, and that they will not seize upon the crops, and the reason, that they are suffering their crops to rot, rather than be exposed to seizure!

"But, far is this from being the only case where imperious circumstances have compelled a *dispensing with the law*, and it is easy to imagine the state of a country, where such dispensing takes place. In this neighbourhood we have lately been visited by distressed workmen from *Staffordshire*. The story they tell, is this: that *thirteen thousand* of them, for whom no work could be found, have divided themselves into equal bodies, and marched one body into each county; that a due proportion have come into Hampshire; and we see ten at Southampton. They are to reassemble, it seems, at stated times, and then agree upon new routes. Their business is to maintain themselves by *begging*; and they bring printed papers, signed by *Magistrates* certifying *who and what they are!* Thus has one county sent forth thirteen thousand able men to beg? This is in direct violation of the well known law of the land, which law expressly deems every one of these men to be *"a Rogue and Vagabond,"* & consigns him to *imprisonment and whipping.* So that here are thirteen thousand men sent forth out of one county, whom the constables are *commanded* under a penalty to take up, and whom the Justices are *commanded* to cause to be imprisoned and whipped! As to the *papers*, which these men bring, they are nothing in authorising men to beg. No magistrate is empowered to give any such paper, unless to discharge sailors and soldiers and soldiers' wives, on their rout home."

From the London Morning Chronicle.

The United States being the only republic in the world will lead them naturally to favour any nation fighting for the avowed purpose of independence, but especially one geographically connected with them. And the desire which the United States has to extend her territories to the Gulf of Mexico, render a war with Spain inevitable. The U. States have to complain of numerous insults and injuries committed by Spain upon her commerce and her people. At the time of the war between America and Algiers, the former sent into Carthage an Algerine frigate, which they had captured, when the commandant of the place ordered her off, stating that his Catholic majesty would not interfere between the Americans and Algiers!—The frigate was literally cut to pieces in her rigging and spars, and the American prize-officer stated his inability to put to sea. The consequence was, that she was permitted to remain till a courier could be sent to the "adorable" Ferdinand at Madrid, but before an answer was

Again—The securing the American vessels into the port of Santa Martha, & then seizing the same for an alleged breach of the blockade, forcing the crews to march 200 and 300 miles without rest, and scarcely any food, and then imprisoning them. It is true these men were afterwards given up, not from the justice, but the fears, of the royal Spaniards.

Again—The seizing the person and papers of Mr. Massey, the Commercial Agent at Cadiz, who is now in prison.

These are reasons, which the American government can urge for going to war, had she no more; but alas, poor Spain! the Firebrand will be thy ruin. A nation that has reared its head against Britain's ships and gallant seamen, will, it is thought, hardly permit you to commit outrages on her coast against her citizens.

FROM THE PLATTSBURGH REPUBLICAN.

"HARD DRINKING."

From the returns of the Marshals, who, in taking the Census in 1810, were directed to collect and return, to the Secretary's office, the amount of all domestic manufactures, it appears that no less than 25,499,382 gallons of ardent spirits were distilled in that year.

Imported	8,000,000
Of which were exported	135,853

Which leaves to be consumed 33,365,529 gallons in one year. Since the year 1810, there has been, in all probability, a very great increase of spirituous liquors by distilleries.

By the same Census, it appears, that the number of inhabitants in the United States was estimated to be 7,330,514

From these deduct the slaves then in the U. States	1,185,223
	6,045,291

And by a calculation that has been made, there may be deducted from the number of children 1,630,000

Which leaves to drink this immense flood of spirits 4,395,291 persons.

To state it in round numbers, say, 4,390,000 persons, to drink 33,365,000 gallons of ardent spirits, in one year— which is at the rate of 7 1/2 gallons to each person.—Facts and figures are not of spirits per day, but of spirits per year, more than eleven gallons. Many drink a pint, which amounts to forty-five gallons, and five pints per year! This is, indeed, a very heavy tax, yet many pay it, tho' it cost them their little all, and very often at the expense of their children's bread.

Now supposing the above liquors were never "reduced" by the many retailers, taverns and grog shops, and that their average price to the drinker was no more than one dollar per gallon;—and for the sake of simplicity of calculation, not to insist on a few hundred thousands of dollars; but state the sum of money to be 33 millions of dollars! What an immense sum of money which might be devoted to useful purposes! But is now annually spent for that which is as poison both to the man and his manners, his body and his mind; his character and his purse, and his usefulness to his country.

The odd thousand which is omitted in the calculation, with the increase of the quantity by "reducing" it by those who sell it at an advanced price; will leave a sufficient sum for the purchase of spirituous liquors for all medicinal purposes.

Thus we see that 33 millions of dollars might be annually devoted to good and honorable purposes.—A few will be stated—

110 public seminaries, each with a fund of \$500,000 equals	\$55,000,000
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It will maintain three schools for every 1000 inhabitants, which will make 21,690 schools—teachers' salaries each \$500 per annum	\$10,845,000
---	--------------

Supposing a like sum to be laid out annually in medals, rewards, &c. for the children	\$10,845,000
---	--------------

The remainder to be devoted to works of charity, establishing libraries, clothing the poor, &c.	\$11,310,000
---	--------------

How much goodness might be done with	\$33,000,000
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Or it may be thus stated—100,000 poor children might be fed, clothed, and educated at the rate of \$100 each per annum—	\$10,000,000
---	--------------

20,000 industrious young men, of good character, though poor, might, on their being of age, receive each a capital to begin the world with, of \$500	\$10,000,000
--	--------------

1000 meeting houses might be built, each to cost when completed \$10,000	\$10,000,000
--	--------------

1000 ministers, with salaries of \$1000	\$1,000,000
1000 charitable or orphan societies, in addition to those now in existence in the United States, fund to each \$1000	\$1,000,000
1000 circulating libraries, each to have \$1000 per annum	\$1,000,000
	\$33,000,000

How few poor people there would be, if they would thus devote their money, and still be more healthy, strong, and more happy.

Suppose a town containing 2000 inhabitants; and that they drink their share of spirits, which is drunk in the United States, it amounts to no less than 15,000 dollars.—Now this sum would support 3 ministers with a salary of \$1000 each, say,

10 schools, teachers' salary each \$500	\$5,000
1 Academy, with a salary of \$1,000	\$1,000
Support of widows, orphans, & the poor	\$3,000
County and town taxes	\$3,000

How happy the towns would be if all were sober.

But many are called "sober," who yet spend much of their living in this worse than useless article of strong drink. Supposing a "sober family" only spend 20 cents a day for ardent spirits and many spend much more, and pass for "sober," "decent persons," 20 cents per day amounts to SEVENTY-THREE DOLLARS in one year, and in ten years to seven hundred and thirty dollars! Enough to build a comfortable house.—These "sober people" ought to make better use of their "wits" and arithmetic.

The late Dr. Rush of Pennsylvania, enumerates twelve different diseases, which the use of spirituous liquors has a tendency to produce.—And Dr. Waters asserted that one-third of the patients in the Pennsylvania Hospital, were brought to the state of madness by the use of spirituous liquors.

Spirits do not defend the body against cold, as some erroneously assert.—It is a fact, that a man will freeze sooner by drinking spirits of any kind. A good meal of victuals, with warm coffee, or cider, will give more strength & warmth too, than drinking of spirits.

The Russians, when they travel in the cold, "put their brandy in their boots," not into their stomachs! An instance occurred of an English traveller, who laughed heartily at the practice; and he warned him of his danger if he drank his brandy, but he persisted, and after he had gone about 20 miles he became ill, and he was restored.

Milton describes the invention of gunpowder to his most satanic majesty the Devil; he ought to have been honored, also, with the invention of distilling spirituous liquors.

NEIGHBOUR SOBER-SIDES.

March 11.

From the Petersburg Republican.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The electioneering campaign for members to the fifteenth congress, has commenced throughout this state, and the contest will be decided in the ensuing month. Many changes are expected—and some we hope for the better.

In this district, there will be no opposition to col. Goodwyn.

In the district of Mecklenburg, &c. we understand Major Nelson will meet with no opposition.

We have not heard positively from the district of Southampton, &c. but we imagine Mr. Johnson will not be opposed.

In the district of Henrico, &c. Messrs. Taylor and Stevenson are the rival candidates.

Mr. Pleasants, who has so ably represented the district of Goochland, &c. we understand, has declined a re-election. It is stated, that Major Robertson of Amelia, has been brought forward to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Randolph, it is believed, has also declined a re-election, and Arch'd Austin, Esq. is announced as a candidate to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Sheffey has also declined—and thus the Virginia delegation will be disencumbered of two men—possessed unequivocally of great talents—but of most eccentric notions, strong prejudices and violent antipathies.

In the district of Spotsylvania, &c. Mr. Barbour has no opposition.

In the district of Caroline, &c. Mr. Roane, the representative, is opposed by Messrs. R. S. Garnett and T. C. Hoopes.

In Culpepper district, Dr. Hawes, having declined a re-election, J. Shackford, Esq. and Dr. Wharton have been put in nomination.

Mr. Lewis in the Loudon district, also retires, and Messrs. C. F. Mercer and A. T. Mason are the opposing candidates.

Gen. Hungerford is opposed in the district of Northumberland, by Messrs. H. Lee and William Lee Ball.

Mr. Burwell is again a candidate for the district he lately represented. We do not learn that he has any opponent. Our information from the other districts is not sufficiently accurate to be relied upon.

Upon the whole, we anticipate a considerable accession of republican strength in the next congress.

In the districts lately represented by Messrs. Sheffey and Randolph, we feel confident republicans will be elected—and unless either maj. Lee or gen. Hungerford declines, the probability is very strong, that that district will also be decidedly republican; we say decidedly, because gen. Hungerford, who has heretofore represented the district of Northumberland, has been at least suspected of a wavering disposition.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

By an arrival from Margareta, which port was left on the 19th of Feb. last, we are politely furnished with the following very important intelligence:

On the 10th of Feb. last, General Bolivar, with less than 1000 men, defeated the army of the Royalists consisting of 3000, leaving in the field of battle 1000 men, who were killed, wounded or taken prisoners, and one general officer slain. The particulars of this action are as follows:

General Bolivar made an attack on some of the out posts in the vicinity of Cumana on the 4th of Feb. and was defeated—he retreated towards Barcelona, with a force amounting to 1900 men—the remainder were with Gen. Arismendi, 1 or 200 miles in the interior, incapable of forming a junction at Cumana—General Bolivar dispatched an express to Arismendi, with directions to join him at Barcelona, where he intended to risk an action with the royalists. In the meantime, the fleet commanded by admiral Brian, lay off the mouth of the harbour, ready for the reception of general Bolivar and his army, if the result of the anticipated action should prove unfavorable. On the 10th, general Bolivar gained the convent about two miles from Barcelona, where he lay concealed with his forces. About three o'clock, the royalists entered Barcelona, and began a dreadful massacre, supposing that general Bolivar had made good his retreat to the mouth of the river. At 10 o'clock P. M. general Bolivar entered the city about 1000 strong, secured the gates & came upon the royal party at an unexpected moment. They were then committing the most shocking barbarities; the young and old men and children, and even women in a state of pregnancy, were put indiscriminately to the sword. The royalists were at last compelled to force the gates of the city, and make their escape, leaving 1000 men and officers killed, wounded and taken prisoners. Bolivar lost in this engagement 3 colonels, 7 captains, and about 400 non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed and wounded.

Gen. Bolivar with his remaining forces followed the flying enemy. At 6 o'clock royal army was again attacked by gen. Arismendi, at the head of 1800 men, 800 of whom were cavalry, by whom the royalists were literally cut to pieces.

They fled towards Cumana, with the whole patriotic force in full pursuit, and it is supposed that very few will reach that city in safety.—On the 12th, gen. Bolivar, by an express, ordered admiral Brian to be in readiness with the second division of his fleet, to intercept any of his enemies if they should attempt an escape by water, and to stop all supplies from that quarter, while he himself in the rear deprives them of all supplies from the country. The royalists have at Cumana, 1 sloop of war, 2 gun brigs and 1 schooner not half manned.—The second division of the patriotic navy, consists of the Indian Lebre, of 14 12-pound carronades, and 1 long 12-pound travelling gun; the Decatur, mounting two long 18-pounders and four 12-pounders, carronades; the Diana, mounting five 9-pounders, long guns; a prize brig called the Republic, carrying 12 carronades of 12 pounds; the schooner Mary Ann, of 4 guns, with all the privateers under the flag of Venezuela, all well manned, and principally by Americans and French.—The commanders were all Americans & Frenchmen.

A rumor was in circulation at St. Thomas, that the fleet had raised from Lagaira, to the relief of Cumana, or to blockade the port of Margareta. This is presumed will avail nothing as it is confidently expected that before the Spanish fleet could work up to Cumana, it would be in possession of the patriots. By a blockade of Margareta, the Spanish fleet will be compelled to divide their force into 2 squadrons, which would put the safety of the whole fleet in jeopardy. Gen. Bolivar in a letter to Admiral Brian, dated the 13th, assures him that he shall by the 20th be in possession of Cumana. He may then without difficulty march to Lagaira, which not being in a defensible state, it is thought will fall an easy prey, and thus the independence of Carracas be secured. We are further informed that on the 13th of Feb. Peter who commanded a privateer out of the port Margareta, was shot and beheaded for piracy.

Admiral Brian is using every possible exertion to detect and to bring to condign punishment, the pirates who have committed so many depredations in the West Indies; he has now three in close confinement, awaiting their trial; one named Joseph, a black man by the name of Peter, and John Pancell, formerly the commander of the Decatur. Admiral Brian has taken all the privateers into requisition, and will now grant no commissions.—We are further informed, that on the 9th of Feb. the Decatur fell in with three Spanish brigs of

war and fought them upwards of one hour, before she could effect her escape—it is thought that if there had been but two vessels, she would have brought them into Margareta. The Decatur did not receive much damage—some men were wounded. The Spanish vessels were much cut to pieces, and one actually ceased firing, and hauled off.

Telegraph.

The Russian ambassador at Paris is said to have presented a note to the French government on the subject of the treatment of Bernadotte by the latter.—The note dwells upon the services rendered by him to the allied powers, and to Louis, mentions his instrumental part in deciding the battle of Leipzig; and says, "as all the monarchs view him as the heir to the throne of Sweden, the Emperor of Russia requests that the French government will treat the Crown Prince conformably to his dignity, and to send an ambassador to Stockholm."

Our readers have seen, by extracts from English papers, and verbal advices from Europe, that the difference between the United States and the Russian government is said to have been satisfactorily adjusted. It has given us pleasure to learn, that this report is not without foundation, and that information has been received by government, indirectly from Mr. Haass, our Charge d'Affaires in Russia, that immediately on being made acquainted with the true state of the cause, by means of the despatches of which Mr. Cozz was the bearer, the Emperor expressed his conviction that not the government of the United States, but the Russian officers in this country, had been to blame in this transaction, which had been incorrectly represented to him.

The conduct of the Emperor, in yielding his first impressions at once to just explanations from our government, is an evidence of the continuance of the disposition, which that Sovereign has always shewn to maintain amicable relations with the United States. The frankness and promptitude of the Executive in making these explanations directly to the government of Russia, has secured the honorable termination of a controversy, which however absurd in its origin, might, by the intrigues of those disposed to foment it, have become important in its consequence.

It is stated in the New York papers that the Russian Minister has been recalled by the Emperor, with marks of his displeasure. We do not believe that any information to that effect has been received in this country from any official source.

Nat. Intel.

CHARLESTON, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Havana, dated 14th inst. to a gentleman in this city.

"We have no news here only that the King of Spain has ceded Bucon Ayres to the Portuguese; and the report is, that the Colony has delivered itself up quietly to the troops of that nation. Troops have arrived here from Spain for Mexico and in a few days we expect reinforcements for this place."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

Returns of votes from 103 towns, have been received. It is a subject of joyous gratulation to our republican friends that notwithstanding the persevering efforts of faction, Gov. PLUMER will be re-elected by a very large and increased majority; and it may safely be asserted that every branch of our state government for the ensuing year will be decidedly republican. The votes for Dr. Bartlett will not probably exceed 300 throughout the state and of this number about one half are supposed to be thrown by federalists. Should the remaining towns come in as favorably as those already received, Gov. Plumer's majority will not fall much short of four thousand votes.

We have contrasted with last Spring election; and have placed against Gov. Plumer's votes, all those given in for Messrs. Sheafe, Meason, Bartlett, and the scattering, added together. Allowing all these votes to belong to Mr. Sheafe there appears to be a net republican gain of five hundred and fifty four, since the last election.

We have heard of several changes, of representatives, a majority of which are in favor of the Republicans. The majority in the house & senate, will undoubtedly be increased.

N. H. Gaz.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

For ordnance, ammunition & military stores, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the purchase of salt petre and sulphur, twenty thousand dollars.

For navy yards, docks and wharves, one hundred thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses, including freight, transportation, and recruiting expenses, three hundred thousand dollars.

For expenses in procuring gold and silver medals and swords, in conformity with sundry resolutions of Congress, fifteen thousand dollars.

For pay and subsistence of the marine corps, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and eight dollars.

For cloth &c. for the same, thirty thousand one hundred and sixty six dollars.

For military stores for the same, one thousand one hundred and eighty eight dollars.

For contingent expenses for the same, fourteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for the punishment of crimes and offences committed within the limits of the boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any Indian, or other person or persons, shall within the United States, and within any town, district or territory, belonging to any nation or nations, tribe or tribes of Indians, commit any crime, offence or misdemeanor, which, if committed in any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, would, by the laws of the United States, be punished with death, or any other punishment, every such offender, on being thereof convicted, shall suffer the like punishment as is provided by the laws of the United States for the like offences, if committed within any place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the superior courts in each of the territorial districts, and the circuit courts and other courts of the United States, of similar jurisdiction in criminal causes, in each district of the United States, in which any offender against this act shall be first apprehended or brought for trial, shall have, and are hereby invested with, full power and authority to hear, try and punish all crimes, offences and misdemeanors against this act; such as are proceeding therein in the same manner as if such crimes, offences and misdemeanors had been committed within the bounds of their respective districts: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to affect any treaty now in force between the U. States and any Indian nation, or to extend to any offence committed by one Indian against another, within any Indian boundary.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the President of the United States and the Governor of each of the territorial districts, where any offender against this act shall be apprehended or brought for trial, shall have and exercise the same powers for the punishment of offenders against this act, as they can severally have and exercise by virtue of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," passed the thirtieth March, one thousand eight hundred and two, for the punishment of offences therein done.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person imprisoned upon execution for a debt due to the United States, which he shall be unable to pay, if his case shall be such as does not authorize his discharge by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the powers given him by the act, entitled, "An act providing for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States," may make application to the President of the United States, and upon proof being made to his satisfaction that such debt is unable to pay the debt, and upon a compliance by the debtor with such terms and conditions as the President shall deem proper, he may order the discharge of such debtor from his imprisonment, and he shall be accordingly discharged, and shall not be liable to be imprisoned again for the same debt; but the judgment shall remain good and sufficient in law, and may be satisfied out of any estate which may then, or at any time afterwards, belong to the debtor.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To repeal the second section of an act, entitled, "An act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the second section of an act, entitled, "An act concerning the pay of the officers, seamen and marines in the Navy of the United States," passed the eighteenth of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

SAGACITY OF A DOG.

Yesterday, a small dog fell into the river at Coenties slip, and went down with the tide, yelling for assistance. A large water dog jumped into the river from a vessel, seized the one in distress by the ear, and brought him within the reach of several by-standers on the dock, who pulled him out of the water; and the other dog, refusing assistance, swam back to the vessel he had left.

A. F. C.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished republican in the country, to his friend in this city.

"Col. Monroe succeeds to the office of Chief Magistrate under very favorable auspices. With an unwavering equality since the election of Washington, he has been called, by the voice of a grateful country, to the most exalted and enviable station, the suffrages of a free people can bestow.

"In the full possession of all the active energies of mind, he has attained that period of life, when the judgment is ripened by age, and matured by experience. Having travelled the circle of office, he is conversant with the duties of the various posts he has filled with equal credit to himself and his country. The important situations he has occupied, on the theatre of Europe, have made him intimately acquainted with the policy of her cabinets and courts. With our foreign relations he must be perfectly familiar, and of our domestic concerns he possesses ample information.

"To an extensive knowledge of men and things, he adds the most unwearied diligence and attention to public duties. Such is his assiduity, and such is his system and regularity, that the smallest matters rarely elude his vigilance, and more important affairs never escape his attention.

"The great outlines of his character are correctly drawn, with the pencil of a master, by the author of the British Spy, who predicted his present elevation.

"He has studied history with an unremitting industry, but more especially that of his own country. Bred up in the school of the Revolution, his political principles have never been doubted or suspected. To a natural mildness of temper, and urbanity of manners, he unites a firmness of mind and of purpose, essentially requisite to the independent and upright discharge of the executive functions. He happily blends the suavity in modo with the fortiter in re.

"Possessing these advantages, he seems eminently qualified to discharge the high and responsible trusts confided to his hands.

"In the exposition he has frankly and freely made of the views and principles of his administration, there is much to applaud. I must confess myself truly gratified with the manly avowal of his sentiments; the soundness of his doctrines; and the simplicity of his style. The language seems to have flowed spontaneously from the heart. There is nothing studied or laboured in the composition. The subjects are presented in their natural order, in an easy, unaffected manner. He stands on the firm basis of the constitution, and rests on the broad ground of the nation. With the public good for his object, he depends upon an enlightened people for support.

"How enviable is our situation! After the termination of a war, in which our army and navy performed prodigies of valor, with our national character vindicated and respected abroad, we are at peace with the whole world! The prospect must be cheering to the Chief Magistrate. May he not say, with truth, and with exulting pride, on his entrance into office—*Jam fides est pax, et honor pudorque friscus, et neglecta redit virtus audet*?

"That his administration may be attended with complete success, and the happiest results, is my sincere and ardent wish; because I believe he will adhere, firmly and faithfully, to the principles which have exalted him in the eyes of his country. That he will have severe & arduous trials to sustain, is naturally to be expected, from the common course of human events. Our country is exposed to the vicissitudes and calamities of other nations, to a certain extent. But I indulge the pleasing anticipation that our political horizon will rarely be clouded."

The above extract, we are satisfied, embodies the general feeling of the country, in regard to him who now fills the Presidential office. The Latin quotation refers, no doubt, to the state of the times, and the felicitous prospects of our country, rather than to the late change of administration. We are confident that our excellent President would not accept, nor would his best friends offer him, a compliment at the expense of his illustrious predecessor, than whom no man can have a stronger title to the respect and affections of the nation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

FROM THE N. H. PATRIOT.

"Again has faction tried her utmost, and again is she defeated. The election of Tuesday last has terminated in the complete triumph of republican principles. A republican Governor, Council, Senate, and House of Representatives again control the destinies of our state. The statement of votes proves that our excellent chief magistrate will be re-elected by a great and increasing majority in spite of all the calumnies heaped upon him—and that his administration is approved by the people. It proves, that the great mass of the people cannot be driven about by every wind of doctrine; that the republican yeomanry of our state cannot be made to swerve in their attachment to republican means and measures, even though some who call themselves 'leaders' of the party, should join in league with our political enemies to destroy them. A republican

Governor, by at least three thousand majority; three if not four republicans of five Councilors; nine, if not ten or eleven republicans, of twelve Senators; and a majority of twenty-five or thirty-five republicans in the House of Representatives; such is the glorious result of the election just terminated. Federalism, ever fruitful in excuses for a defeat, will allege, that her votaries were inactive in this election:—in vain; for every machine was put in motion, every expedient resorted to, to defeat the election of the patriotic PLUMER: more than one candidate was nominated to prevent a choice, and every incentive held forth to induce the opponents of Plumer to turn out and give their votes. In the laudable work of deflation, federalism was aided by a newspaper, ostensibly republican, established for no other purpose than to build up federalism by creating a division among the republicans. Under all these disadvantages, under all this load of calumny, the republican candidate has succeeded by an increased, an unparalleled majority. The faction, which could not pray for the success of the American arms, which could not rejoice in our victories during the late war, has fallen, not soon to rise in New Hampshire.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

In looking over the columns of the Georgetown "Messenger," of the 17th inst. I observed a statement of an affair which took place at Messina, between some of the officers of our squadron and the master of an English merchant schooner, extracted from a Gibraltar paper, and evidently fabricated for the purpose of deceiving the public, & tarnishing the character of American naval officers. This statement issues from the "Chronicle," a paper notorious for its vile misrepresentations. If such barefaced falsehoods are suffered to pass uncontradicted, it will be a tacit acknowledgment of their truth, and affect materially our reputation. As a member of our navy, I feel deeply interested, and, as an eye-witness to many of the acts which occurred at Messina, I cannot avoid coming forth in behalf of my brother officers, and contradicting so much of the statement as I know to be false, & throwing such other light on the affair as has come within my knowledge.

Whilst our squadron was in the harbor of Messina, in the month of September last, a sailor belonging to the *Jaya*, went on board the English schooner *Ann*, captain Bell, for the purpose of seeing an acquaintance, from whom he received (as a present) a small piece of leather; he was searched, and charged with theft by the mate, who like other arrogant Englishmen, assumed the office of Judge and executioner. The American sailor notwithstanding his repeated protestation of innocence, and a corroboration by the man who gave him the leather, was seized and most inhumanly flogged; to which punishment captain Bell gave his avowed sanction. The American sailor did not knock the mate down (as stated in the Gibraltar paper) nor did he commit any act of violence whilst on board the schooner. At such daring and outrageous conduct, every officer of our squadron became highly and justly incensed, and panted for a suitable opportunity of wiping off so foul a stain upon our national character, and bringing to an account the man who was capable of so base an act. Whether the affair was mutually referred by the American and English consuls to the Sicilian government, I cannot positively say, but am of opinion it was. This reference did not however, prevent captain Bell from boasting in the hotels and streets of Messina, of his *valorous* mate's conduct; he with half a dozen of his swaggering companions, assembled every evening at a hotel, to which our officers were in the habit of resorting, where he publicly reviled our government, and gave the most insulting answers to the queries of our officers. Whilst in one of his vaporing moods, surrounded by his friends, three midshipmen belonging to the *Washington* appeared in the room in which they were, and individually (not collectively recollect) demanded satisfaction for his conduct, which he declined giving in an honorable way, alleging that he had a family; which by the bye, I have since been informed, was only a cloak for his cowardice. However, after a great deal of coaxing, he retired with one of the officers to a "spacious room," into which none were admitted but the "combatants," and although captain Bell was of "Bristol mettle" and had obtained "a degree of A. M. in the Pearce and Belcher school," he soon found it necessary to knock under to Yankee prowess, & belched forth enough—most pitiously. There was not a single blow struck by any other officer, or did he engage the same evening with any of them, after he had been so fairly flogged.

In the interview which afterwards took place between Capt. Bell and two of our officers on board the schooner, a "loaded pistol" was not "snapped" at Capt. Bell; on the contrary, (although his conduct deserved immediate chastisement) the gentleman who waited on him displayed an uncommon degree of forbearance; a forbearance scarcely warrantable. The "partial disturbances" which took place on the 19th and 20th, are to be attributed entirely to the imprudent and aggravating deportment of the English Captains, who went armed themselves, and stimulated their crews to acts of violence. Indeed, it was not prudent for an American officer to appear on the wharves unarmed and alone.

Washington, March 25. It will be recollected, that it was stated some time ago by us, as a report, that the Senate had under discussion a Commercial Treaty, concluded with SWEDEN by our Minister, Mr. Russell. We find it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Treaty was rejected by the Senate. Not so, according to our information. The Treaty was ratified, with the exception of one or more articles, which it is presumed are to be the subject of future negotiation.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE. ADVERTISEMENTS. From a correct daily memorandum, it is ascertained that the *New-York Gazette* contained in the year 1816, 22,162 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, viz: in the month of

A Surgeon's Mate belonging to the *Jaya*, and in delicate health, whilst peacefully returning to his ship at night, was pursued by one of these riotous fellows, overhauled, and shamefully beaten. Yet, were we not acquainted with these circumstances, we might be disposed to place confidence in the varnished tale of "a gentleman from Messina." On the 20th September the Constellation, *Jaya* and *Erie* sailed for Tripoli, and not for the purpose of intercepting the *Ann*; nor were they ordered off "in consequence of an intimation from the Governor to the Commodore, that if order was not kept on board, the forts would be directed to fire on them;" but because their services were required elsewhere. The Gibraltar editor, in the plenitude of his moral and conscientious rectitude, forgot to state, that Captain Bell had secured on board his schooner an American seaman, a deserter from one of the vessels of our squadron; that he had been demanded by Commodore Chauncey, and after a refusal to give him up, taken by a boat from the *Washington* whilst the *Ann* endeavored to sneak out of the harbour. No, no; this would savour too much of truth; it must be dressed up in another garb, and called a "false pretence" of claim, and a "retaliation" for their "right of search."

THE INFLUENCE OF BRITISH AGENCY IN MANY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, HAS GIVEN BIRTH TO NUMEROUS REPORTS AND PUBLICATIONS RELATIVE TO OUR AFFAIRS IN THAT SEA, AND IT IS TO BE HOPED THAT LITTLE OR NO CONFIDENCE WILL BE PLACED IN THEM, BUT THAT THEY WILL BE TREATED AS THE OFFSPRING OF MISTIFIED PRIDE.

THOMAS CRABB, Lieut. U. S. Navy. Washington City, March 22, 1817.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish Patriot officer, dated Curacao, Feb. 17.

"General Artigas has brought the royalists to an action in the province of Cumana and totally routed them. Their loss is estimated at 2000 men. I am happy to inform you that there is an appearance of the greatest unanimity amongst our officers and men in arms. "If the present prospect holds good, we shall clear the five provinces of Venezuela of those miscreants in two months. Admiral Brian continues the blockade with the greatest vigor, he has a fine fleet of vessels."



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1817.

POSTSCRIPT. By yesterday's Baltimore Packet, the Editor was politely furnished by his obliging correspondent with the following highly important extract:

FROM THE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. New York, March 28.

Important—if true.

Capt Selby, who arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, in the very fast sailing schooner *Gazette*, in 12 days from St. Jago de Cuba, informs, that on the 16th inst. the day he sailed, he was boarded by the patriot brig of war "Fourth of July," Com. Taylor, who was blockading that port, and treated politely.

Com. Taylor informed Capt Selby that on the day previous he boarded a British packet, direct from England, the Captain of which informed him, that ALL THE SOUTH OF FRANCE HAD REVOLTED, AND THAT THE KING AND ROYAL FAMILY HAD QUIT THE KINGDOM FOR SAFETY.

In our preceding columns the reader is put in possession of late and important information from South-America. So decisive a victory as that stated to have been gained by the Patriots over superior numbers of the Royal army, will give that tone to the future movements of the former which can but insure the success of the just cause in which they are engaged.

WASHINGTON, March 25. It will be recollected, that it was stated some time ago by us, as a report, that the Senate had under discussion a Commercial Treaty, concluded with SWEDEN by our Minister, Mr. Russell. We find it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Treaty was rejected by the Senate. Not so, according to our information. The Treaty was ratified, with the exception of one or more articles, which it is presumed are to be the subject of future negotiation.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE. ADVERTISEMENTS.

From a correct daily memorandum, it is ascertained that the *New-York Gazette* contained in the year 1816, 22,162 NEW ADVERTISEMENTS, viz: in the month of

January, 1768 July, 1704 February, 1760 August, 1631 March, 1987 September, 1739 April, 2133 October, 2023 May, 2228 November, 1887 June, 1704 December, 1578

Making an average of 300 in each month, or 3337 in the whole year, more than is contained in any other paper in the world.

Auction advertisements not included.

NOTICE. The Rev'd. Mr. NIXON may be expected to preach at St. Michaels Church, on Easter Sunday next. DANIEL FIDDEMAN, R. S. M. P. april 1

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.

1 Prize	of	\$2000
2	1000	
3	500	
4	200	
5	100	
11	50	
43	20	
40	10	
300	6	
1190	5	
1610 Prizes.		
1350 Blanks.		
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.		

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100 on the 12th day's drawing, to 200 on the 13th to 500 on the 14th to 1000 on the 15th And the last drawn ticket on the 16th and last day's drawing.

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished—200 tickets per day. JAMES MILLECHOP, THOMAS FISHER, JOHN W. REDDEN, JAMES P. LOFLAND, Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to. april 1

ATTENTION.

The subscriber has again opened his house, as a *TRI-CAFÉ*, and flatters himself that the many conveniences and advantages it possesses, will induce travellers and others, who are called to *Chester-Town*, to partake of them. His stable is large and commodious, fitted with the best provender, and he has faithful orders to attend to it. His table will be supplied with Oysters, Fish, Fowl, Terrapins and Crabs, in their season; together with the best provisions the market will afford.

His Lodgings are the best that can be had from Baltimore; and he assures his friends and the public, that no assiduity, which himself or an attentive Bar-keeper can bestow, shall be spared, to render those, who may put up at his house, comfortable and agreeable.

He also expects in a short time to open an elegant BILLIARD TABLE. NATHANIEL HYNSON. Chester-Town, april 1

In Chancery, March 15, 1817.

The creditors of Henry H. Allen, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, before the 15th day of May next, in the Chancery Office. By order, THO. H. BOWIE, Register. april 1 2

Chester Fishery.

ADJACENT to Quimby's ferry, and nearly opposite to Chestertown, has been established by the subscriber upon such a scale as to warrant the belief that he will be able to supply the public with

SHAD AND HERRINGS in abundance. His arrangements will be such as will be calculated to accommodate the public, he proposes keeping a boat passing between the Fishery and Chestertown, to receive orders for Fish, which will be supplied without delay; subject only to the established custom of all Fisheries, "first come first served."

The situation of the Fishery is such as to afford the facility to a greater portion of the citizens of Queen Anne's and Kent to supply themselves with Fish, upon desirable terms. All kinds of Produce will be received in exchange, at a fair price; good count, dispatch, and a disposition to accommodate, the public may be assured of. THOMAS DODSON. Chester Fishery, Queen-Anne's } 3q march 22, (april 1)

Adj. & Insp. General's Office, 12th March, 1817.

NOTICE.

Those discharged soldiers who, at the close of the war, empowered Brigadier General JAMES MILLER to obtain for them their *Land Bounties*, and who have not given him their original discharges, will forward the same to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, at Washington, where the General has lodged all papers received by him, solely with a view to secure the rights of the gallant soldiers with whom he served. In every case where this additional document (the discharge) is forwarded, the Adjutant and Inspector General will adopt the further measures to accomplish the object originally confided to General Miller. april 1 3

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE

American Watchman.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Is offered for sale.—Every information will be given to enquiries by letters on the subject, addressed to the Editor of that paper, provided they are free of postage. april 1

The undersigned Commit-

tee appointed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, March 12, 1817, to superintend the publishing a correct life of the late Reverend Bishop ASBURY, think it proper to notify the public, that they are about appointing a suitable person to write the same with all convenient dispatch.

The printers who will be so accommodating to publish the above in their papers, will confer a favor on the Methodist Episcopal Church. NELSON REED, GEORGE ROSZEL, JOSHUA WELLS, Wm. WYLAND, M. WILKINS.

march 24, (ap. 1)

Caroline County Court, March Term, 1817.

The Bill in this case states, that *Est. BURR*, in his life time, was indebted to the complainant, in the sum of \$18 17 1/2—and that he died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of several parts or parcels of Land, lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law, who reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands, for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate.

It is thereupon, this fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the 30th day of May next, warning the absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test—JO: RICHARDSON, Ck. of Caroline County Court. april 1 3

Caroline County Court, March Term, 1817.

The Bill in this case states, that *HENRY WARD* devised to his son *Daniel Ward*, about three hundred and sixteen acres of Land in fee, upon condition and with a charge on the same to pay into the hands of certain trustees as much money as was sufficient to support and maintain his son *Henry Ward*, who is an idiot—that *Beth Godwin* is appointed trustee of the said Henry; that no part of the money directed by the said devise has been paid; and that the said lands, by devise and inheritance, have devolved on the said *Peter and Rachel Wright* and others—that the said *Peter and Rachel Wright* reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a decree of this court for a sale of the said lands, or some part thereof, (or otherwise to raise money sufficient) for the support and maintenance of the said *Henry Ward*, the idiot, according to the directions of the will of the said *Henry Ward*, the deviser: The bill also prays general relief.

It is thereupon, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the first day of June next, warning the said absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test—JO: RICHARDSON, Ck. Caroline County Court. april 1 3

List of Letters, Remaining in the Post-Office, Easton, Maryland, April 1, 1817.

COL. HENRY ALLEN	Margaret Moore
Aaron Anthony	Henrietta Markland
Andrew S. Anthony	Jerehiah M'Quay
Daniel Adams	William Mitchell
Ann Bell	Richard Martindale
Abenege Botheld, 4	Benegal Mahomet
Thomas Barrow, 2	Lewis Mills
Mary Bouts	James W. Neal
Tristram Bowdle	John Nabb
John L. Bozman, 2	Hicory Newcomb
Capt. Charles Benson	John Needles, junr
John Beckwith	Benjamin C. Neff
John W. Battee, 2	William Nelson
Garretson Blades	Cyrus Newlin
John Blake	Lloyd Nicols
Joseph Brown, 4th	Ruth Ann Neall
Richard Barrow	Robert Owens
John Bowers	Samuel T. Orme
Rachel Corkran	Mr. Orman
Henry Council, 2	George Parrott
Mrs. Crowder	Samuel Pickering
Wm. Cooper, 2	Thomas Pearson
John Council	Ruth Power
Isaac P. Cox	George Pennington, 2
John Culler	Isaac Parrott
Sarah Cox	James Pauphloa
Susan Cox	James Patton
Turbutt Callahan	Thomas Parsons
Isaac Dickerson	Valentine de Pierre
Reuben Emona	Richard Plummer
Henry Fountain	Capt. Thos. P. Roe
Joseph Frazier	Maria Roberts
William Furnace	Ignatius Rhodes, 2
Isaac Frampton	William P. Ridgway
Sarah Goldborough	Peter Raymond
John Garey	Peggy Ratcliff
Matilda Hardcastle	Susannah A. Robinson
June Huza	Jonathan Spencer, 2
Thomas Harrison, 2	John Scott, 3
William Harney	James Standley
John Beale Howard	Joseph Steingasser
Ann Holmes	John Seth
Sarah Hale	Elizabeth Stuart
Abel Jump	Ann Siverwood
Sally Kersey	Levin T. Speed
William Kelum, 2	Sophia Skinner
Margaret Lambdin	James Thomas
James Lee	Joseph Turner, 2
Corbin Lee, 2	Nathan Townsend
Thomas Lookerman	Capt. Vickers
Joseph Ledeham	Hugh Valiant
Cendal Lewis	Ann Wilson, 2
Maria Marshall	Elizabeth S. Watts
Capt. John Merryman	William Welsh & Co.
Wm. Markland	Mary Ann West
Kitty Matthews	William Wilkes
Eve Mills	Luman Whitley

In Chancery, March 15, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by *Samuel LEXINGTON*, trustee for the sale of the real estate of *Edward SMOOT*, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 20th day of May 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 April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$933. True copy. Test—THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Cam. april 1 3

By order of the Orphans Court of Queen-Anne's County, Md.

ALL persons having claims against *Joseph KENNARD*, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly proved, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of July next; or they may otherwise be barred from any benefit of the estate. FRANCES KENNARD, adm'r of Joseph KENNARD. april 1 3q

Loet's Corner.

THE POOR MECHANIC.

I KNOW a poor mechanic—poor 'tis true, for these few reasons I will state to you: Too oft he enters at the tavern door, To treat his friends, and take a glass or more; While there, a customer calls in to view his wares, and buy a thing or two. But finds the shop alone, except a boy, Without a master, and without employ, And almost without sense, who cannot tell The price of any thing there is to sell.

Another calls the twentieth time or so, To get the things he ordered months ago; But finds it in the same unfinished state: It had been every time he call'd of late: Disgusted with the treatment he receives, He turns to go, but this short message leaves: "Inform your master he may take his ease, And finish it whenever he may please, And then dispose of it to whom he can;— I'll keep my money for a worthier man."

Thus while the young mechanic wastes his time, His reputation, money, health, and prime, His customers he loses one by one, Till in the sequel, he is quite undone.

Now fearful creditors their calls begin, As frequent as his customers had been, With language plausible, though full of guile, He hurls their apprehensions for a while; Yet how to pay his debts is at a loss—

How fares his family? his pensive wife Designs the prospect of a tranquil life: In tender sadness lugs her infant dear, And lonely sheds the melancholy tear! While he who wou'd to cherish and protect, Treats her with cruelty or cold neglect; Her friendly admonition he derides, And poorly for his family provides; Yet what he spends for liquor every day, The butcher's and the baker's bill would pay.

Relief of the Poor.

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

Easton, March 18th, 1817.

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

We have the honor to be, Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREEBORN BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.

Abelino Bodfield Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton
Samuel Roberts John Edmondson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennals Martin
James Denny Doct. Bennett
Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.

Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley James Egarte
Col. Hugh Auld Monticci Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jaber Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reynier Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Solomon Dickinson Jacob Brownwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Tripp
Joseph Martin James Cain—14.

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.

James Chambers William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennals Martin, jun. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nabbs Joseph Turner, sen—14.

NOTICE.

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

By order—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the fourth day of March next, to appoint Constables, and also a Keeper of the Court House; and on the first day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined the Shoe & Boot business, and sold his entire stock in trade unto

JAMES BURGESS,

humbly solicits those who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, to call and liquidate their several accounts, as he is determined to close his books as speedily as possible.

THOMAS MURPHY, Printer.

President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 31° of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks, Sanabogue and Bogue Homu, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

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

Printers who publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the receiver of public monies at St. Stephens, for payment.

March xxv 10

Treasury Department,

March 13th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston, at any time prior to the first day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners of Loans and 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 United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week, in their respective papers, until the first day of May next.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

March 25 6

PARR & BURLAND,

STONE-WARE MANUFACTURERS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have now on hand a large and general assortment of the first quality

STONE WARE,

At their Factory, CORNER OF KINGS AND DULANT STREETS, On Market street extended eastwardly, near the Rev. Mr. Glendy's Church.

Where country merchants and others can be accommodated with all articles in their line of business at the shortest notice. Orders will be thankfully received as above directed, or at the Earthenware Manufactory of David Parr & Co. corner of Granby and Pratt streets continued, near the Green Tree Pump, Old Town, or at Mr. George Earnest's, No. 29, South Calvert street, at Messrs. W. & C. Winchester's, No. 25, South Calvert street, China, Glass and Queensware Merchants; and at Messrs. Lynch & Craft's Oil and Paint store, No. 15, Chesapeake—where all orders will be punctually attended to, the Ware carefully packed and delivered in any part of the city to purchasers, at the lowest factory prices free of cartage.

March 18 4

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their STORE to that well known stand, formerly the property of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING,

A well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS:

ALSO,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Hardware, Cullery, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Molasses, of a superior quality
Sugar and Coffee
Cut & wrought Nails
Knives and Forks
Stock & Pad Locks
Hard-Saws
Sad Irons
Spades and Shovels
Iron Pots
Dutch Ovens & Skillets
And Irons
Sweet-scent Tobacco
Powder and Shot
Superior Gun Powder
by the keg, at Baltimore prices
A new assortment of
Shoes
Buck-wheat Flour
Mould & dip'd Candles
Reading wood Hats
Wire Meal-Sifters
Imperial & Young Hyson Teas, &c. &c. &c.

All of which they will sell low for CASH.

1st mo. 21

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly Mulheisen Driver's, in Caroline county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters himself he will be able to furnish a large and good assortment of

SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR,

Meal, Corn, and Bran,

And every article in his line, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, for cash.

He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and respectfully invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is superintended by JAMES EDMONDSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

1st mo. 14th

House-Servants Wanted.

WANTED, by a gentleman in Philadelphia, as house-servants, two likely NEGRO GIRLS. He will give a generous price for such as can be well recommended, and will engage to set them free at the age of 28 years. Enquire of the

Printer.

Easton, March 4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

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

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

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

EDWARD AULD.

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

Easton-Point, March 4

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods.

All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

November 5—m

Negro Girl For Sale.

FOR sale for the term of ten years, a smart NEGRO GIRL, about 10 years of age. She will not be sold to go out of the state. Enquire at the Star-Office.

March 11 4

CLOVER SEED.

Just received and for sale by the subscribers,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

CLOVER SEED.

EDMONDSON & ATKINSON.

3d mo. 18. 3

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

april 9

FOR SALE.

The Farm, wherein the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, jun. Baltimore.

aug. 29

Farm For Sale.

FOR sale, a small FARM of about one hundred and twenty acres, about one half cleared, the residue in woods—lying on the waters of Broad Creek, adjoining the lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, about a mile and a half from St. Michaels. The improvements are a framed dwelling house, barn, and either out houses, in tolerable repair.

An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be given—and possession may be had immediately. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms and view the property, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

WILLIAM SKINNER.

Feb. 7

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

WANTS

IN the Clerk's Office of Queen-Ann's county, a person who understands the duties of said office, and can come well recommended for his sobriety and performance.

THOMAS MURPHY.

Centerville, March 15. (18) 3

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

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

The Publics obed't serv't.

CLEMENT VICKARS

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

SANGSTON & HARDCASTLE,

was on the 10th instant dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to late firm, are requested to settle immediately payment, and are hereby authorized to settle with either of us who may hold claims against them, as a division of all the debts due said firm has been made.

JAMES SANGSTON,

EDWARD B. HARDCASTLE.

Denton, March 18, 1817. 3

Black Knight

Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition, and was got by Janus—Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dams's Dove) out of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopkins's Packet. The dam of Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas—his grand-dam was got by old Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country for saddle or gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.

BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay-side one week and in the neighborhood of the Trappe the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.

JAMES DENNY.

March 25

OSCAR.

The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Washington.

WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of *Five Dollars* the single leap, and *Ten Dollars* to insure mares being with foal, and fifty cents to the Groom. In every case both cover and groom to be paid on or before the first day of September next; but with those who prefer paying on or before the first day of July, I will discount one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the remainder of the week at my farm, near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dollar per week, also grain and hay furnished at market price, if required. Every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.

Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything of his pedigree and performances, since it is universally admitted that he has been one of the greatest racers in America. Should any gentleman doubt either his blood or performance as a racer, or his character as a foal getter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy him.

P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three years old colts against any on the Peninsula.

J. N.

March 11

Young Vingt-Un,

WILL be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of *Five Dollars* the single leap, and *Ten Dollars* to insure mares with foal, and Twenty five cents to the Groom, in each case; payable on the first day of September next.

YOUNG VINGT-UN, will stand at Easton, on Tuesdays, and at every place where he may have stands, regularly once in two weeks.

YOUNG VINGT-UN

Was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Vingt-Un, which horse is so well established on the Eastern Shore, that it is unnecessary to say anything for him: his dam was got by Othello, commonly known by the name of Black and all Black; his grand dam by Paddywhack.—Young Vingt-Un is one of the surest foal-getters in the state, and the handsomest stud horse on the Eastern Shore—he is eight years old this spring. The season will end on the twentieth day of June.

L. MILLIS.

J. CHAMBERS.

March 18 3

Runaway Negro.

Was committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 30th day of December last, a Negro Man who calls himself WILLIAM SCOTT, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, is straight, well made, has a scar on his right arm, a short, ac. large eyes, and a pleasant countenance. His clothing consists of one green cloth coat, two cotton coats, two pair of cotton trousers, three striped cotton waistcoats, a fur hat, &c. The owner is desirous to come and release him; otherwise he will be sold according to law to pay his prison fees.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff

Harford, Jan 13th, 1817.

Feb. 11 8

Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office.

Jan 28

Negro Girls for sale.

ONE about seventeen and the other about fourteen years of age—they were raised to house work, and can be recommended as hearty likely girls. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, Easton.

March xxv 4

NEGROES.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY LIKELY

YOUNG NEGROES.

Those who have such, may meet with ready sale, by immediate application to the subscribers at Easton.

As those Negroes are intended entirely for our own use, we would prefer them in families.—We would inform the public, that it is for our intention to speculate on those Negroes, by selling them; as a proof of which, we refer them to a late law of our state (Georgia) prohibiting the importation of them for sale.

ABERCROMBIE & HAMILTON.

* Any person bringing, importing or introducing into this state, by land or water, any slave or slaves, with an intent to sell, transfer or barter such slave or slaves, such person shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 for each slave so imported, brought in or introduced, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary at hard labor for any period of time not less than two years, nor longer than five years; and the fact of offering for sale, transfer or barter, such slave or slaves within one year after being brought into the state shall be sufficient evidence of the intent of such importation or introduction, (though no actual sale, barter or transfer be made)—and every person concerned or interested in bringing, importing or introducing, such slave or slaves, shall be equally guilty as the principal, and on conviction, suffer the punishment as before prescribed. [Emigrants from other states not liable to the penalties of this section.]

March 18 3

Caroline County Orphan's Court,

Tuesday, 4th day of March,

Anno Domini, 1817.

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

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 4th day of March, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

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

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Caroline county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of January next ensuing, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
*Laws of the Union.*TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.The terms are **TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS** per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

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

Farmers Bank of Maryland,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
24th March, 1817.The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of **FOUR PER CENT.** for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 7th day of April next.By order of the Board—
JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.
march xxv 3**Choptank Bridge Company.**The Stockholders in the Choptank Bridge Company are desired to take notice, that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs of said company, will be held at the Court-house in Easton, on *Seventh day* the twelfth of next month, from the hour of nine until twelve o'clock.By order, **WM. W. MOORE,**
3d mo. xxv Treasurer.**The Medical and Chirurgical**
Board of Examiners for the Eastern Shore of Maryland, will meet at Easton, on the *Second Wednesday*, in April (9th) for the purpose of *examining Licenses* to Candidates to practice medicine for that purpose.
march 25. 3

LAND.

THE Land that has been advertised for some time past in the American, adjoining the town of Denton, Eastern Shore, Md. to be sold on the 1st of April, is postponed, and will positively be sold on *TUESDAY*, 6th of April, at Denton, without reserve, to the highest bidder.By power of attorney given
HOSIAH JOHNS,
by **JOSHUA DIMMETT,**
Baltimore, march 21. (18) 4

LANDS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland,

THE subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at public sale on the premises (herein designated as No. 1.) on *Thursday* the 10th day of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. the following LANDS, lying in Kent county, being part of the Real Estate of *Daniel Perkins*, deceased, viz:**No. 1.—A FARM in Quaker Neck,** about 7 miles from Chestertown, supposed to contain 200 acres, situated on Chester River, and being part of a tract of land called "*Shadford's Manor*." The whole will be sold together or divided into lots to suit purchasers.

The premises I am informed are well wooded and watered—parts of the land very good, and other parts thereof poor.

The market price in Chestertown for several months past for oak wood has been \$6 per cord, and \$3 50 for pine; it is presumed the over proportion of wood on the premises might be sold for one-half of the purchase money, and all expenses of taking said wood to market, &c.

It is quite unnecessary for me to give a very particular or further description of this farm, as no doubt should any person unacquainted with the property be disposed to purchase, they will first view the premises.

No. 2.—A WOOD-Lot, containing 213 acres of land, situated also in Quaker Neck, being part of a tract of land called "*Tilghman's Farm*," adjoining the lands of Mr. Thomas Baker and Samuel Merritt.**No. 3.—Part of a Tract of LAND,** called "*Whitfield*," supposed to contain between sixty and seventy acres, adjoining the lands of Miss Ann Scott and Capt. Samuel Griffith.

Mrs. Perkins, the widow of the late Daniel Perkins, will relinquish all her right of dower in the above property, and immediate possession given to the purchaser or purchasers.

The Terms of Sale are—

That the purchaser or purchasers give bond to the Trustee, with security to be by him approved, for the payment of the purchase money with legal interest thereon from the day of sale, at the expiration of twelve months from the day of sale.

On ratification of the sales by the 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 purchaser or purchasers 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 Daniel Perkins died seized in said Real Estate.

The creditors of the said *Daniel Perkins*, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale.**GEO. W. THOMAS, Trustee.**
Chestertown, March 18. 4

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Caroline, in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE, of *Levin Wright*, (of Levin) deceased, on *THURSDAY*, the 10th day of April next, on the premises. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. On the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.The creditors of the said *Levin Wright*, dec'd, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated, to the clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.**THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.**
Denton, March 11. (18) 4

Valuable Lands for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the County Court of Dorchester County,WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on *THURSDAY* the first day of May next, the real estate of *Levin Brearwood*, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on Transquin river, in the county aforesaid, containing about 2261 acres.Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money in the following instalments, to wit: three hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three instalments, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, by
JNO. CROPPER, Trustee.
Cambridge, Jan. 21 13

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1815 are now due, and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Sums due.	Persons Names.	Sums due.
Nicholas Clobber 1	87	Edward Bond	1 94
George Fitzhugh 1	404	Isaac Beall	863
John C. Boothill 1	14	Christian Keller	42
Charles Glover 83	4	& Francis Foreman	27
James P. Heath 4	273	William Lee	1 423
Silas Kettle 19	2	Unknown owners	71
Nicholas Leake 20	2	Louisa, Wm. and	5
Robert McClan 2	512	Thomas B. En-	564
Duncan McVicker 2	304	Glash	
Warren L. Nichols 19	154	Samuel Lowder-	1 714
George Riley 19	19	milk	
Nicholas Storm 19	19	Benjamin Stod-	5 60
William Spencer 104	104	der's heirs	
John Schley 1	95	Samuel Coolidge	67
William Temple 1	95	Margaret Cool-	54
William Woods 40	40	idge & Richard	
Richard Weightman 10	10	Burgess	2 67
Marcus L. Warring 10	10	Daniel Eckhart	57
Arel'd. Chisholm 40	40	Thomas Haines	504
Abraham Crist 884	884	Griffith Johnson	1 894
David M. Goffin 37	37	Daniel Johnson	25
Isaac Garrettson 2	334	James Johnson	2 14
Henry Gaumer 504	504	Conrad Lodman	184
Honore Martin 11	294	James Martin	794
John Orme 104	104	Charles A. War-	1 5
Joseph Beall, of Thos. 854	854	field	
George Sapp 154	154		

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to *HENRY PORTER, Esq.* Collector of said county, or to *JOHN LEVERING, Esq.* of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this Notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—
THO. POLLARD, Clk.
March 25 5

ATTENTION.

The subscriber has again opened his house, as a *TAVERN*, and flatters himself that the many conveniences and advantages it possesses, will induce travellers and others, who are called to *Chestertown*, to partake of them. His stable is large and commodious, filled with the best provender, and he has faithful orders to attend to it. His table will be supplied with Oysters, Fish, Fowl, Terrapins and Crabs, in their season; together with the best provisions the market will afford.

His Lodgings are the best that can be had from Baltimore; and he assures his friends and the public, that no assiduity, which himself or an attentive Bar-keeper can bestow, shall be spared, to render those, who may put up at his house, comfortable and agreeable.

He also expects in a short time to open an elegant **BILLIARD TABLE.**
NATHANIEL HYNSON.
Chestertown, April 1 3**The undersigned Commit-**
tee appointed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, March 12, 1817, to superintend the publishing a correct life of the late Reverend Bishop Asbury, think it proper to notify the public, that they are about appointing a suitable person to write the same with all convenient dispatch.

The printers who will be so accommodating to publish the above in their papers, will confer a favor on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NELSON REID,
GEORGE ROSZEL,
JOSHUA WELLS,
WM. RYLAND,
H. WILKINS.
march 24, (ap. 1) 3Caroline County Court,
March Term, 1817.*Edward Swift, use of Thomas Culbreth,* versus *William Nicholson & Sarah his wife, Andrew Shindine & Cornelia his wife, Charlotte Britt, Harriet Britt & Joseph Parvis & Mahala his wife—Heirs at law of Eli Britt, dec'd.*
The Bill in this case states, that *Eli Britt*, in his life time, was indebted to the complainant, in the sum of \$83 17s 114d—and that he died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of several parts or parcels of Land, lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law, who reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands, for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate.

It is thereupon, this fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the 20th day of May next, warning the absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test—
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
of Caroline County Court.
april 1 3

In Chancery.

March 15, 1817.

The creditors of *Henry H. Allen*, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, before the 15th day of May next, in the Chancery Office.By order,
THO. H. BOWIE, Register.
april 1 2

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1815 are now due, and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Sums due.	Persons Names.	Sums due.
Aquila A. Browne 80		John Neptune's heirs	2 33
Nichs. Clobber 1 81		Conrad Beall	32
George Denis 642		Josiah Beall, of Thos. 884	
George Fitzhugh 42		Jacob Witt	62
Philip Graybill 114		Jacob Blocher	754
John F. Goff 1 5		Robt. Britt's hrs. 1 24	
Robert Hughes 204		Tho. Beatty's hrs. 6 534	
Michael Howard 204		James Beatty 4 20	
Sarah A. V. Jolley & Louisa C. Jolley 10 344		Dr. Chas. Beatty 5 614	
Levi Knotts 7 37		George Crow	48
Anthony Kennedy 484		Christian Keller & Francis Foreman	42
Nicholas Leake 114		William Lee	1 45
Joseph McKelish 204		Francis Lampart	49
Henry McCleary 724		Lawrence O'Neal	67 33
Robert McClan 214		John Hunter	40
Thos. L. McKenney 114		James P. Heath 3 884	
Warren L. Nichols 21		Sarah Louck and others	1 30
William Potts 6 334		John Porter	79
George Price 3 314		Michael C. Sprigg & Lewis Dent	80
Thos. Parkinson 114		William Proctor	99
Richard Pendle 424		James Robardet 3 824	
Abner Ritchie 1 14		John Schroeder 40	
Abraham Ritchie 39		Conrad Young 3 29	
George Riley 21		Charles Worthington	26
Nicholas Storm 104		Oliver H. and Ely Williams	26
John Schley 114		Hugh Bickelstaff's heirs	634
Samuel Vincent 18 16		Leonard Bevin's heirs	4 874
William Woods 424		Samuel Coolidge, Margaret Coolidge & Richard Burgess	2 71
Richard Weightman 114		Daniel Elkhart	6
Marcus L. Warring 104		Griffith Johnson	1 804
Isaac Beall 204		Daniel Johnson	27
Michael Bugh 124		James Johnson	2 174
Jacob Bugh, of Peter 134		Robert Jacobs	43
Waltr S. Chandler 51		Conrad Lodman	184
Benj. C. Calhoun 1 2		Geo. Mann's hrs. 4 80	
Archibald Cais-holm's heirs	424	Donald M'Donald's heirs	1 31
James Clark 234		John W. Pratt's heirs	20 60
Thomas Cook & heirs of James Cook	4 50	Denton Pool	94
George Folk 1 1		Samuel Ridgely 5 18	
Isaac Garrettson 2 43		James R. Robinson 844	
Levi Hughes 424		Christian Vansant 2 34	
Henry Kuhn 424		Charles A. War-field	1 12
Nicholas Leake 11		Nathan Whaley	55
Geo. Murdock's heirs	4 25		
John Orme 11			
Richard Potts' hrs. 1 824			
Abner Ritchie 424			
William Glasell Swan	424		
William Temple 2 13			
James Williams 20			
Charles Allen 1 30			
John Guyer 13 944			

(For an Asterisk (*) add one-third, and for an Obelus (v) two-thirds of a cent.)

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the foregoing persons, shall not be paid to *HENRY PORTER, Esq.* Collector of said county, or to *JOHN LEVERING, Esq.* of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of sixty days after the publication of this Notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—
THO. POLLARD, Clk.
March 25 5

Negro Girls for sale.

ONE about seventeen and the other about fourteen years of age—they were raised to house work, and can be recommended as heavily likely Girls. For further particulars apply at the Star Office, Easton.
march xxv 4Caroline County Court,
March Term, 1817.*Henry Ward, by Seth Goshen, his Trustee,* versus *Peter Wright, & Rachel Wright and others.*
The Bill in this case states, that *Henry Ward* devised to his son *Daniel Ward*, about three hundred and sixteen acres of Land in fee, upon condition and with a charge on the same to pay into the hands of certain trustees maintain his son *Henry Ward*, who is an idiot—*Seth Goshen* is appointed trustee of the said *Henry*; that no part of the money directed by the said devise has been paid; and that the said lands, by devise and inheritance, have devolved on the said Peter and Rachel Wright and others—in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a decree of this court for a sale of the said lands, or some part thereof, (or otherwise to raise money sufficient) for the support and maintenance of the said *Henry Ward*, the idiot, according to the directions of the will of the said *Henry Ward*, the deviser: The bill also prays general relief.

It is thereupon, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the first day of June next, warning the said absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test—
JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.
Caroline County Court.
april 1 3

Chester Fishery.

ADJACENT to Quimby's ferry, and nearly opposite to Chestertown, has been established by the subscriber upon such a scale as to warrant the belief that he will be able to supply the public with

SHAD AND HERRINGS

in abundance. His arrangements will be such as will be calculated to accommodate the public, he proposes keeping a boat passing between the Fishery and Chestertown, to receive orders for Fish, which will be supplied without delay, subject only to the established custom of all Fisheries, "first come first served."

The situation of the Fishery is such as to afford the facility to a greater portion of the citizens of Queen Anne's and Kent to supply themselves with Fish, upon desirable terms. All kinds of Produce will be received in exchange, at a fair price; good count, dispatch, and a disposition to accommodate, the public may be assured of.

THOMAS DODSON.

Chester Fishery, Queen-Anne's, 2 3q

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods,All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

SERJEANT JASPER.

The following biographical sketch of *Serjeant Jasper*, whose name has been given to a county in the state of Georgia, in commemoration of his gallant deeds and signal services during the revolutionary war, is extracted from the second volume of *M'Cull's history of Georgia*, lately published."The conduct of *Serjeant Jasper*, merits particular notice in the history of Georgia, and his name is entitled to a page in the history of fame, while many others, high in rank might justly be forgotten. He was a man of strong mind, but as it had not been cultivated by education, he declined the acceptance of a commission, which was offered to him."At the commencement of the war, he enlisted in the second South-Carolina Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Moultrie. He distinguished himself in a particular manner at the attack which was made upon fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's island; on the 28th of June 1776. In the warmest part of that contest, the flag staff was severed by a cannon ball and the flag fell to the bottom of the ditch on the outside of the works. This accident was considered by the anxious inhabitants of Charleston, as putting an end to the contest by striking the American flag to the enemy.—The moment *Jasper* made the discovery that the flag had fallen, he jumped from one of the embrasures, and mounted the colors, which he tied to a sponge-staff, & re-planted them on the parapet, where he supported them until another flag-staff was procured. The subsequent activity and enterprise of this patriot, induced Col. Moultrie to give him a sort of roving commission, to go and come at pleasure, confident that he was always usefully employed. He was privileged to select such men from the regiment as he should choose to accompany him in his enterprises. His parties consisted generally of five or six, and he often returned with prisoners before Moultrie was apprised of his absence. *Jasper* was distinguished for his humane treat-

ment, when an enemy fell into his power. His ambition appears to have been limited to the characteristics of bravery, humanity, and usefulness to the cause in which he was engaged. When it was in his power to kill, but not to capture, it was his practice to permit a single prisoner to escape. By his cunning & enterprise, he often succeeded in the capture of those who were lying in ambush for him. He entered the British lines, and remained several days in Savannah, in disguise, and after informing himself of their strength and intentions, returned to the American camp with useful information to his commanding officer. In one of the excursions, an instance of bravery and humanity is recorded by the biographer of Gen. Marion, which would stagger credulity, if it was not well attested. While he was examining the British camp at Ebenezer all the sympathy of his heart was awakened by the distresses of a Mrs. Jones, whose husband, an American by birth, had taken the king's protection, and been confined in irons for deserting the royal cause, after he had taken the oath of allegiance. Her well founded belief was that nothing short of the life of her husband would atone for the offence with which he was charged. Anticipating the awful scene of a beloved husband expiring upon the gibbet, had excited inexpressible emotions of grief and distraction.

"Jasper secretly consulted with his companion *Serjeant Newton*, whose feelings for the distressed female and her child were equally excited with his own, upon the practicability of releasing *Jones* from his impending fate. Though they were unable to suggest a plan of operation, they were determined to watch the most favourable opportunity and make the effort. The departure of *Jones* and several others (all in irons) to Savannah, for trial, under a guard consisting of a *Serjeant*, a corporal, and eight men, was ordered on the succeeding morning. Within two miles of Savannah, about 30 yards from the main road, is a spring of fine water, surrounded by a deep and thick underwood, where travellers often halt to refresh themselves with a cool draught from this pure fountain. *Jasper* and his companion considered this spot as the most favourable for their enterprise. They accordingly passed the guard and concealed themselves near the spring. When the enemy came up they halted, and only two of the guard remained with the prisoners, while the others leaned their guns against trees in a careless manner, and went to the spring. *Jasper* and *Newton* sprung from their place of concealment, seized two of the muskets and shot the sentinels. The possession of all the arms placed the enemy in their power, and compelled them to surrender. The irons were taken off, and arms put into the hands of those who had been prisoners, and the whole party arrived at *Purysburg* the next morning and joined the American camp.

"There are but few instances upon record where personal exertions, even for self-preservation from certain prospects of death, would have induced resort to an act so desperate of execution; how much more laudable was this, where the spring of action was roused by the lamentations of a female unknown to the adventurers?"

"Subsequent to the gallant defence at Sullivan's island, Colonel Moultrie's regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mrs. Elliott, which she had richly embroidered with her own hands; and as a reward for *Jasper's* particular merits, Governor Rutledge presented him with a handsome sword. During the assault against Savannah, two officers had been killed, and one wounded, endeavoring to plant these colors upon the enemy's parapet of the Spring-Hill redoubt. Just before the retreat was ordered, *Jasper* attempted to replace them upon the works, and while he was in the act received a mortal wound and fell into the ditch. When the retreat was ordered he recollected the honorable conditions upon which the donor presented the colors to his regiment, and among the last acts of his life succeeded in bringing them off. Major *Horry* called to see him soon after the retreat, to whom it is said he made the following communication:—'I have got my furlough. This sword was presented to me by Gov. Rutledge, for my services in the defence of fort Moultrie—give it to my father, and tell him I have worth it with honor. If he should weep, tell him his son died in the hope of a better life. Tell Mrs. Elliott that I lost my life supporting the colors which she presented to our regiment. If you should ever see *Jones*, his wife, and son, tell them that *Jasper* is gone, but that the remembrance of the battle which he fought for them, bro't a secret joy to his heart when it was about to stop its motion forever.'—He expired a few minutes after closing this sentence."

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Reif.

The following communication, published at this time, may prove a useful caution to some of our citizens, and prevent the lovers of good eating from tickling their palates at the expense of very severe indisposition, if not at the risk of their lives.

I was called in great haste yesterday afternoon to visit a family said to be poisoned. When I arrived at the house, I found the patients, two adult females, affected in a violent and distressing manner. I was informed they had dined on Pheasant pot-pye—this at once explained the cause of the mischief: for it is a fact known to many, to some by dearly bought experience, that the flesh of the Pheasant, when eaten, occasionally proves poisonous. It is also known, that the bird acquires this poisonous quality from the laurel, (*Kalmia latifolia*) the berries and leaves of which, at some seasons of the year, particularly after the ground has been long covered with snow, constitute almost its only food. The patients, though labouring under very alarming symptoms, vertigo, blindness, distension and great distress of stomach, with difficulty of breathing, cold extremities, &c.—were happily relieved by the free use of emetics, which procured the ejection of the poisonous matter.

Three or four pairs of Pheasants, the remainder of the stock from which those eaten had been obtained, were bro't me, upon examination I found their craws & gizzards full of the berries and leaves of the laurel.

I think the safety of the health and lives of the citizens would be consulted, if the Police were to prohibit this fowl from being offered for sale in the city during the spring and latter part of winter seasons, when its flesh proves so deleterious to the human body.

R. D. POTTS.

Philadelphia, March 19.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

HYDROPHOBIA.

On Wednesday last medical aid was called in to Mr. John Wolf, near Germantown, who complained of a violent pain in his shoulder extending to the neck. It was supposed to be a rheumatic attack, and treated accordingly. On Friday when Dr. Runkle saw the patient, who was about 22 years and six months old, he was struck with a general wildness in the eye and a general aspect of alarm. These symptoms, for the first time induced an idea that the case was very different from what it had heretofore been supposed. The Doctor asked for some water, and as soon as it was brought, the patient shrank back with alarm—the water was then taken out of his sight and poured from one vessel to another, the sound still produced a more serious alarm in the patient, and left no longer any doubt as to the nature of the disease. Upon strict enquiry it was found that Mr. Wolf had been to Philadelphia in the month of Dec. last, and was bitten by the calf of the leg by a dog; no apprehension was excited, nor did any suspicion arise of any ill consequences until Friday last.

The nature of the disease being ascertained, Mr. Wolf felt his situation and expressed his conviction that his death was inevitable. He requested his father to put him in irons—this his father refused to do: the young man then had the irons procured, put a padlock on, locked it and gave the key to his father. He then desired to see the Rev. Mr. Wack, with whom he had much religious conversation, prayed with much fervor and resigned himself to the will of his Creator. Soon after the departure of Mr. Wack the disorder attained its height, and Mr. Wolf died about 6 o'clock on Saturday evening.

COBBETT.

No man has suffered more abuse, on account of the different sides which opponents accused him of having taken in politics, than William Cobbett. In a late number of his, replying to an attack made upon him by the Times editor, he speaks directly to this point—he remarks:

"In London the Bourbon paper, that is, the Times, has published five columns of an attack upon ME, personally. If every word of this attack were true, instead of being almost every word, and certainly every meaning, wholly false, what would it prove? Why, that the Register is unassailable: and it is what I write, and not what I have been, or what I am, which is the subject of interest with the people. Every thing that the Bourbon paper has said injurious to my character, either in private life or as to my views in politics, is basely false, and, as to his reminding the public of the different opinions which I held fourteen or twelve years ago, whether as to public men or public measures, what does he do more than I myself have repeatedly done? No man has ever been more forward to retract and frankly to acknowledge his errors than I have at all times been; and, I hope, I may add, that very few indeed have done more to convince the world of the sincerity of such acknowledgment.—Besides, these errors were errors of judgment, having no possible connection with any corrupt or selfish motive; and, the proof of this, is, that I have never, in any case been in favour with those who were in power.—So much for the attack of the Bourbon paper, the corrupt proprietor of which may be well assured, that he will do his

employers no good, unless he can do something better than load Mr. Arthur Young and me with vile personal abuse.

FROM THE DELAWARE GAZETTE.

Mr. Miller.

The prevalence of colds at this time of the year, and especially the present season, induces me to offer to the public, through the medium of your useful paper, the following observations upon that common but too much neglected form of disease. The symptoms of a cold are universally proven to be chilliness, pain in the head & back, oppression of the breast, sore throat, cough, &c. It is recommended by Dr. Robert Houston, of Chichester, on the first appearance of these symptoms, to bathe the feet in warm water for fifteen minutes, wipe them dry, draw on the stockings, & immediately go to bed, and drink free of strong snake root tea. The results of this operation is a pretty free sweat, which seldom fails to carry off the disease. Since I was informed of this plan by the Doctor, (about 12 months,) I have tried it several times myself, and recommended it to many others, with the most complete success. When we consider the violent consequences which often follow colds, together with the simplicity of the plan proposed, it is hoped these observations will have their proper effect. In a late conversation with that ingenious and successful practitioner above mentioned, he informed me, that in the lingering or forming stage of Typhus Fever, he had recommended the above plan to some hundred patients without a single exception to its success. I, myself, can bear witness to the truth of it in several cases.

Brandywine hundred,
March 29, 1817.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

MANUFACTURES.

The power of the European Continent appear to be all awakening to the propriety and necessity of becoming more independent of English manufactures—and are consequently endeavoring to extend their own, and exclude hers. That system which BONAPARTE was vilified and ridiculed for introducing, the legitimate sovereigns are assiduously promoting. They at length see, what he long since saw, that sending to England for what might be made at home, is at the same time enriching her and impoverishing them—increasing her power and influence, and diminishing their own. While other nations are learning, and putting in practice, these interesting lessons in political economy, shall Americans be slow to discern, or reluctant to adopt, measures which are essential to our prosperity, and necessary to our independence? Shall we shew less wisdom, or less patriotism, than the people of Continental Europe? We trust not. We believe a spirit is now arising and expanding, which will speedily revive, and permanently establish, our drooping manufactures—cut up foreign dependence and foreign influence by the roots—create and foster national attachments & feelings—dispend employment, sustenance, comfort and education to thousands of the needy among us—and contribute to the wealth, strength, security, happiness and glory of the country generally.

SHEEP.

A few years ago, the rage for fine-woolled sheep became almost a mania, and they were purchased at enormous prices. Now, too many are rushing to a contrary extreme, and sacrificing them far below their value. The truth is, they were a great acquisition to our country, and may yet prove profitable to their owners. The flood of woollen fabrics which for a year or two past has deluged our country from abroad, has already greatly subsided, and will yet further subside; and our own manufactures, temporarily depressed by the foreign influx, are already rising, and will rise yet higher. Wool will again be in demand; and the owners of sheep will shew their wisdom by keeping and multiplying them. While they will consult their own interest in doing this, they will also advance national independence. For the raiment we wear, no more than for the food we eat, ought we ever to be entirely dependent upon others. Whatever is necessary for our existence and comfort, we should provide for ourselves. For us as a nation to send to Europe for articles we can manufacture at home, is as foolish, and must prove as ruinous, as for a farmer to run to a merchant for things which he could have made at his own fire-side. And for us to purchase goods of foreign nations beyond what we can pay for in our produce, must be as losing a game as for an individual to buy more at a store than the products of his farm will balance.—Let the owners of flocks think of these things, when victualers are selecting their finest lambs for the knife. Let a national spirit have some influence upon all their conduct; and they, and their posterity, will be ultimately, if not immediately, the gainers.

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

Messrs. Lang, Turner & Co.

I perceived in your paper of Monday a communication, recommending the use of Western Plaster on land adjoining salt water. I will here cite a few experiments I have made, in hopes that it may be useful to the owners of land near salt water.

About six years ago I bought plaster of a black cast, similar to our western plaster, and had it put on an exhausted piece of land near salt water, which had been sown with red clover. I found the clover had grown so rank that it lodged. The experiment was only tried on one half of the field, and several years after French and Nova Scotia plaster of different colors were tried on the remainder of the field, which had not the same effect: this plaster when ground had the smell of lime.

Last summer I tried several experiments to ascertain whether some substitute might not be found for manure, near salt water; the result of the experiment was as follows:

In the first place, I prepared a mixture of ground charcoal, plaster, and slaked lime, which answered every purpose.—I next ascertained that lime would answer very well in the fall, and plaster in the spring. I also ascertained, that plaster and horn shavings, which the plaster dissolved in about fifteen minutes, answered very well for cabbage, and esturcheons, but not for grass, wheat, corn, or potatoes.

It appears that the mixture of plaster and lime has the following effect:—part of the sulphuric acid in the plaster, is separated from it, and joins with the slaked lime, and discharges the carbonic acid which it has imbibed; a portion also of the sulphuric acid decomposes a portion of the carbon in the charcoal, and thus becomes a manure. It cannot be possible that the muriatic acid is contained in the salt vapour. I have ascertained by experiment, that plaster is very well adapted to lands a distance from salt water, but it will not answer on lands near salt water. I have also ascertained, that lands both adjoining and at a distance from salt water, contain muriatic acid. There are some farms at Horseneck, adjoining the salt water, on which plaster answers very well. The true cause why plaster is not suited to land near salt water, yet remains concealed. Professor Davie mentions a farm in England to which plaster was very well adapted, but which would not be benefited by sulphuric acid of lime. I have found soils in this country, which would do either with or without plaster; the sulphuric acid being contained in each. I here leave this subject for some person more capable than myself, to search for the true cause.

By giving publicity to the foregoing remarks, it may possibly be of some use to the country, by encouraging some person to make further search. I have pointed towards the road of improvement.

PETER LORILLARD.

New York, March 25, 1817.

PROMPT PUNISHMENT.

AMSTERDAM, JAN. 15.

Letter dated Tripoli, November 11th, writes:—That on the 25th of Sept. his vessel, sailing under the English-Hanoverian flag, was captured by a Tripolitan ship of war, which carried her into Tripoli the 10th of Nov. with the English-Hanoverian flag half way up his fore top gallant mast:—That on seeing this, the British Consul took down his flag; and went in company with Capt. De Noran, to the Bey, and made his representation.

That the Bey gave immediate orders for the arrest of the captain of the cruiser, and directed the Hanoverian vessel and crew to be restored forthwith; which was done under a salute of cannon—and while the vessel was re-boasting her colors, the Captain of the man of war was hung up to his mast, at the same height he had hung the flag not half an hour before—as a satisfaction to the Anglo-Hanoverian flag.

MARINE NEWS EXTRA.

That noted live-oak timber ship UNCLE SAM, safely moored at her old station in Washington harbor, after riding out the storms of four wars, two with Great Britain and two with Algiers, is found on inspection to be as sound in every part as when first from the stocks. Admiral MADISON having resigned the command with the immortal honors of a WASHINGTON, Admiral MONROE went on board and hoisted his broad pennant at the main-top-gallant mast head.

The old weather-beaten bark, "Steady Habits," heavy laden, with politeness, spurious religion, and taxation, with the Saybrook platform on deck, aground, between Point Hope and Point Despair. Passengers on board, smugglers, legal swindlers, and state con-jurers. The Platform having received serious injury by the careening of the vessel, a number of skilful Tickers are wanted immediately to repair damages.

Loss of the ship HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The loss of the Hartford Convention was occasioned by a presumptuous attempt to force a passage against wind and tide, to the South Pole—fell to the leeward—got among the breakers off Point Rue, and was finally stranded at the little end of Cape Horn; her live stock, blue lights, British colors, and some of her rebellious papers were with great hazard and difficulty saved from the wreck. Hartford Times.

FROM A LONDON PAPER, OF JANUARY 17.

Died, at Andersier, in this vicinity, within these few days, a GANDER, well known to have been full grown when the foundation of fort George was laid in the year 1748. His helpmate died only a few years ago.

WESTERN COMMERCE.

CINCINNATI, (O.) MARCH 7.

Came to anchor off this place on Monday morning last, the fine brig CINCINNATUS, 170 tons burthen, from the ship yard at Columbia, where she was built.

This beautiful vessel, in the elegance of her model and workmanship, probably surpasses any vessel heretofore built on the Ohio; she is pronounced by seafaring men (of whom by the by we are not destitute, although our port is situated some sixteen hundred miles from the sea) a handsome specimen of ship-building.—She is now receiving her cargo, and will sail in all next week, wind and tide permitting, for Boston.

The moderate weather of the last ten or fifteen days has wrought a very great change in the appearance of our wharves.—Previous to that time, every species of craft was locked up by the ice, exposed to immediate danger, or had sought shelter in some friendly inlet or mouth of a creek. Since the opening of the river, our shores afford a most interesting appearance—crowded with almost every species of vessels, from the brig down to the ordinary flat boats; all bustle and activity, loading and preparing to improve the opportunity of descending the river on a good tide.

The following vessels have sailed within the last week for N. Orleans, with cargoes principally of pork and flour, besides a number of flats.

The barge Expedition, of 80 tons, on Saturday, William Adams, master—owners Jeremiah Reeder and Adam Moore.

The barge Adventurer, 60 tons, on Tuesday, 600 bbls. flour—owners James W. Byrne & Co.

The barge Cincinnati, 120 tons, on Thursday, Jona. Horton, master—1300 bbls. pork and flour—owners J. & W. Teatman.

Other similar vessels are preparing and will sail in a short time.

The steam boat Etna left Natchez on the 7th ult. with a heavy cargo from N. Orleans, bound to Louisville. The Franklin passed Natchez about the same time for New Orleans.

THE ODD FAMILY.

In the reign of King William III, there lived at Ipswich in Suffolk, a family, which from the number of peculiarities belonging to it, was distinguished by the name of the Odd Family. Every event, remarkably good or bad, happened to this family in an odd year, or an odd day of the month—and every one of them had something odd in his or her person, manner and behaviour.—The very letters of their christian names always happened to be of an odd number. The husband's name was Peter, and the wife's name, Rachel; they had seven children, James, Matthew, Jonas, David and Ezekiel. The husband had but one leg, & his wife but one arm. Solomon was born blind of his left eye, and Roger lost his right eye by accident. James had his left eye pulled off by a boy in a quarrel, and Matthew was born with only three fingers on his right hand. Jonas had a stump foot, and David was humpbacked: all these, except David, were remarkably short, and Ezekiel was six feet two inches high at the age of nineteen. The stump-footed Jonas and the hump-backed David got wives of fortune, but no girl would listen to the addresses of the rest. The husband's hair was black as jet, and the wife's was remarkably white, yet every one of the children had red hair.—The husband had the peculiar misfortune of falling into a deep swamp, where he was starved to death in the year 1701, and the wife refusing all kind of sustenance, died in five days after him. In the year 1703 Ezekiel enlisted as a grenadier, and although he was afterwards wounded in twenty-three places, he recovered. Roger, James, Matthew, Jonas and David died at different places, on the same day, in the year 1713, and Solomon and Ezekiel were drowned together in crossing the Thames, in the year 1723.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 27.

In the Mayor's Court of this city, on Tuesday, a Teacher by the name of Lawrence, of Brooklyn, was convicted of an infamous libel on a young lady of that place, & had a verdict found against him for 5000 dollars.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act directing the disposition of money paid into the courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the judges of the circuit and district courts of the U. States, within sixty days from and after the passing of this act, in all districts in which a branch of the Bank of the U. States is, or shall be established, to cause and direct all monies remaining in said courts respectively, or being subject to the order thereof, to be deposited in such branch bank, in the name, and to the credit of the court, and a certificate thereof from the cashier of said bank, stating the amount and time of such deposit, to be transmitted within twenty days thereafter, to the Secretary of the Treasury; and in districts in which no such branch bank is, or shall be established, such deposit shall be made in like manner, and within the same time in some incorporated state bank, and a certificate thereof,

in like manner, and within the same time as aforesaid, transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all monies which shall hereafter be paid into said courts, or received by the officers thereof, in causes pending therein, shall be immediately deposited in the branch bank within the district, if there be one, otherwise in some incorporated state bank, within the district, in the name and to the credit of the court.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That no money deposited as aforesaid, shall be drawn from said banks, except by order of the judge or judges of said courts respectively, in term, or in vacation, to be signed by such judge or judges, and to be entered and certified of record, by the clerk, and every such order shall state the cause in, or an account of which it is drawn.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any clerk of such court, or other officer thereof, having received any such monies as aforesaid, shall refuse or neglect to obey the order of such court, for depositing the same as aforesaid, such clerk or other officer, shall be forthwith proceeded against by attachment for contempt.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That at each regular and stated session of said courts, the clerks thereof, shall present an account to said court, of all monies remaining therein, or subject to the order thereof, stating particularly, on account of what causes, said monies are deposited; which account and the vouchers thereof, shall be filed in court: Provided nevertheless, that if in any district, there shall be no branch bank of the U. States, nor any incorporated state bank, the courts may direct such monies to be deposited, according to their discretion, as heretofore.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force an act, entitled, "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled, "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby continued in force, excepting the sixth and eighth sections thereof.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any State court against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting, agreeably to the provisions of the act hereby continued in force, or under colour thereof, for any thing done or omitted to be done, as an officer of the customs, by virtue of the said act, or under colour thereof, and the defendant shall at the time of entering his appearance in such State court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient security for his entering in such circuit court on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail (if special bail was originally required therein; it shall then be the duty of the State court to accept the surety & proceed no further in the cause.) If the defendant fail to do so, the cause shall be removed to the next circuit court of the United States, the cause shall then proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute, or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment, in the same manner as by the laws of such State they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced: Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not be understood to apply to any prosecution for an offence involving corporal punishment.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That it shall be lawful hereafter for the master, or person, having charge or command of any steam boat on Lake Champlain, when going from the United States into the Province of Lower Canada, to deliver a manifest of the cargo on board and take clearance from the collector of the district through which any such boat shall pass when leaving the United States, without regard to the place from which any such boat shall have commenced her voyage, or where her cargo shall have been taken on board; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That when any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall hereafter be imported from the province of Lower Canada into the United States, in any steam boat on Lake Champlain, and the said goods, wares and merchandise shall have been duly entered, the duties thereon paid or secured at the office of the collector of any district adjoining Lake Champlain, it shall be lawful to land such goods, wares or merchandise in the same, or any other district adjoining said Lake Champlain, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in any action or prosecution against any person as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such person to plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter in evidence. And in any suit, the plaintiff is non suit, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall continue in force for the term of four years, from and after the third day of March next, and no longer.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That every collector of the customs shall have authority, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, to employ within his district such number of proper persons, as deputy collectors of the customs, as he shall judge necessary, who are hereby declared to be officers of the customs; and the said deputy collectors, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe, before the collectors appointing them, or before some magistrate within their respective districts, authorized by law to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, _____, having been appointed a deputy collector of the customs, within and for the district of _____, do solemnly, sincerely and truly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of deputy collector, and will ever be best endeavorers to prevent and detect frauds and violations against the laws of the United States; I further swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 29.

The Convention of Delegates, appointed to make a nomination for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of this State, met at Albany on Tuesday last. The meeting continued in session to a late hour at night, when the votes stood:

For De Witt Clinton, 85
Peter B. Porter, 41

Majority for Mr. Clinton, 44
The meeting also nominated John Taylor, Esq. for Lieutenant Governor.

The Russian ambassador Mr. DASCHKOFF, gave an elegant Ball and Supper, on Tuesday evening last, at his house in Philadelphia.

General BROWN yesterday visited some of our fortifications, and was received in a style appropriate to his distinguished worth.

MARCH 31.

FURTHER OF THE RUMOUR FROM EUROPE.

A passenger in the brig Hippomenes, which arrived at this port yesterday, in 19 days from Curacao, states, letters had been received there from St. Barts, which mention that the Barbadoes Packet had touched at the latter place in 26 days from England, and brought an account that a new revolution had broken out in France; and that a British fleet which included twenty-one sail of the line, was preparing for an expedition from England.

KEEP YOUR DOORS BOLTED.

A bold-faced villain, about 6 o'clock last evening, entered the house No. 32 Vesey, corner of Church street, went upstairs into a bed chamber, stripped the bed of a pair of new fine sheets, took a lady's black silk levantine gown, and a black silk hat, & on his way down stole from the entry a bottle green soutout coat, and went out of the street door unperceived while a part of the family were in the adjoining bed room, and a part in the lower back room. Com. Adv.

FROM THE LONDON STAR.

We learn, from Madrid, that a course somewhat similar to that which was followed by England, after the Contest with the American Colonies had been carried on for some time, is about to be adopted by the Spanish Court: A Commission has been named to proceed to Buenos Ayres and Mexico, with full authority to offer the most liberal concessions, on the part of Old Spain, to the South-American Provinces; upon condition of returning to their allegiance. Amongst the Commissioners, all of the first respectability, are the Generals *Whittingham* and *Roche*, both of whom served in the Peninsula, and also in South-America.

We have no hesitation in expressing our hope and wish (says the London Editor) that the result may be similar to what took place in North-America. What can South-Americans gain by their return to the yoke of such a tyrannical, bigoted, stupid Government as Old Spain? This would be one of the greatest public calamities that could befall the maritime States of Europe, especially Great Britain.

The writers of the *Federalist*.—The National Intelligencer having lately attributed to the pen of Mr. Madison an undue portion of the numbers which constitute the interesting work entitled *the Federalist*, the Editor of the Evening Post, in order to put the question at rest, adduced the following facts:

"Gen. Hamilton, a day or two previous to his death, stepped into the office of his friend Judge Benson, then absent, and in the presence of his clerks, left a paper in a book lying there and departed. After his fall this paper was observed, and deposited by Judge Benson in the city library with a certificate, that it was the hand-writing of A. Hamilton. The following is a copy:

"Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 54, Mr. Jay; Nos. 10, 14, 37, to 48 inclusive, Mr. Madison; Nos. 18, 19, 20 Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Madison, jointly; all the rest by Mr. Hamilton."

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BAD ARTS.

A late London paper has the following:

A new and dreadful instrument of war was tried on Wednesday last, at Chatham, and the experiment completely succeeded. It is designed for the purpose of annoying an enemy entrenched before a fortified town. It consists of a box, or barrel, filled with grenades, and charged with powder sufficient to burst the barrel, and scatter its other contents. The fuse of this machine being lighted, it was rolled down the slope of the parapet into the trenches, where it exploded and threw the grenades in every direction. The invention is said to be Col Paisley's of the corps of Sappers and Miners.

THE LOCUST.

An elderly gentleman informed us the other day, that the present year is the regular period for the visitation of this destructive insect. He said he had prepared a few remarks on the subject, founded on observation and experience, which might be useful to some, but could not then lay his hands upon them. Among other things, he advises farmers to refrain this spring from pruning their orchards, as a superfluity of boughs for the insect to depredate upon,

will prevent permanent injury to the trees. [Franklin Repository.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in Washington city, dated 21st March.

"Two privateers, under the Buenos Ayres flag, have arrived at this port; one is a brig called the Independence of the South, and the other, a schooner, called the *Altavada*, alias the *Romp*. On coming up they saluted the fort, which was returned. The brig mounts 16 guns of different calibre, with a crew of 150, all Americans or British subjects, as nothing but English is spoken on board; there are not three Spaniards amongst the whole crew.

"The exact amount of specie which they have on board is not known; some say 90,000 and others 200,000 dollars; but it has been ascertained they have deposited 60,000 dollars in the bank. Those vessels were both fitted out at Baltimore."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CAPITOL.

It is with sincere satisfaction that we have heard, that the President of the United States has turned his particular attention to the progress of the building of the Capitol, & has intimated his determination, that nothing in his power shall be omitted, that can tend to expedite the completion of the work. Under the auspices of this flattering zeal, and the favorable disposition of Congress and the nation to the object, we may hope to see the Capitol fully completed before the expiration of the present Presidential term.

We entertain not a doubt, that the President, at the termination of his labors, will leave to his country many permanent memorials of his intelligence, fidelity and patriotic spirit. But, were his administration marked only by the completion of the Capitol, it would be remembered as an era, not so celebrated as that of the building of Rome indeed, but as distinguished as any likely to occur in the present period. The time is yet to come, when that Capitol is to be regarded with a veneration suitable to the grandeur of the objects to which it is appropriated. We yet hope it will possess also another charm, powerfully operative on the feelings & affections of the American people. If the remains of WASHINGTON are placed in the centre of that building, and the sacred pledge of Congress be thus redeemed, the Capitol will possess attractions more seductive than could be conferred by any combination of materials, or by any exertion of architectural skill.

The father might then proudly take his son by the hand, and as he surveyed the splendid pile, recount to him its history. Our WASHINGTON, he would say, planned this city, and with his own hand, planned the locations of the public buildings, among which is this Capitol. Under him the building was commenced; under ADAMS it progressed; it was cherished with much favor by JEFFERSON, whose exertions in its behalf are gratefully recollected; to MADISON we are mainly indebted for its resuscitation from ruins and ashes in which the hand of an enemy had laid it; to the zeal and public spirit of MONROE we owe the satisfaction of being able to witness its completion. In these Halls, he would say, are periodically assembled the Representatives of States and of the People, to whom are the all important duties of legislation, for the only purely representative government of earth. How animating, how imposing the spectacle! Here too the highest tribunal of the law holds its sessions, and, whilst it expounds the statutes, illustrates the character of our country. Turning from these busy scenes of active life, we may suppose him to continue his discourse: Beneath the solemn grandeur of that ample dome repose the ashes of the founder of the fabric of his country's happiness, as he was to this edifice! The canvas spread on these walls almost projects the figures of the statesmen and heroes of our revolution, whose countenances and great achievements the pencil of Trumbull and the liberal policy of our government have thus preserved to the memory of their posterity. Let us admire the illustrious republican virtues of the founders of our liberties, few of whom now survive, and who are thus impressively recalled to our recollection; let us endeavor, each in his sphere, to imitate their noble example of devotion to principle, and of an energy unsurpassed.

From such a visit, the father will return to his home a better if not a wiser man: the youth will have received a lesson which no time can eradicate, and which it were to be lamented that it should.

How different, how widely different, are the impressions now produced by a visit to the Capitol! Amidst the congregation of rubbish, of new materials, of unfinished and dilapidated walls, chaos is the prominent idea in the mind. The Superintendent and the Architect, however, let us do them the justice to say, are making great exertions to produce order from this seeming chaos; & we are not without hope under the influence of the spirit which prevails, of seeing even the Centre Building under way before another year has elapsed. We ardently desire to see the day when fops and wittlings dare no longer spend their senseless jests on the Capitol of the United States.

[Particulars are received but omitted.]

this city a machine invented and constructed by himself and Mr. Treadwell, for cutting and finishing wood screws. The only manual labour required is that of coiling the wire from which the screws are to be made upon and applying one end to the machine. The machine, which may be driven by water, steam, or horse power, will then continue to supply itself until the whole of the wire, which may be of any indefinite length, shall be converted into complete and highly finished screws. The wire is cut and headed, the thread of the screw cut, the head grooved and polished, and the finished screw delivered simply by the operation of the machine. Ten of these screws are thus made in a minute. The editor has had an opportunity for only a slight inspection of the machine and of its operation, which, however, was highly satisfactory; but he has been informed that many ingenious and accomplished artists and mechanics have examined it thoroughly and given ample testimony of the merits of it. U. S. Gazette.

Several paragraphs have appeared in different prints, representing that Mr. CLAY was disappointed in not having been offered the Department of State—that a misunderstanding was the consequence between him and the President; and that he sought occasions to manifest his pique and mortification.

There is no foundation for these suggestions. We believe that Mr. Clay preferred, at the present time, a seat in the House of Representatives to any situation in the Cabinet, or in the gift of the Executive. It is known that he, several years ago, declined a re-election in the Senate of the United States, to obtain a seat in the popular branch of Congress. And we take upon ourselves to assert, that the same friendly understanding, which has always existed between the President and him, continues without the slightest interruption. With respect to the affair of the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives for the purpose of the inauguration, that was confined exclusively to the two Houses, or rather to the committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Speaker stated, on the last day of the session, from the chair, that he had addressed a letter to the President-elect, informing him that orders had been given to the officers of the House to put the Hall in the best possible condition for his reception the next day, if he thought proper to use it for the ceremony of the inauguration. Nat. Intel.

NORFOLK March 23. REWARD OF COUNTERFEITERS.

Yesterday came on before the Hustings Court, now sitting in this Borough, the trial of Thomas Foreman for passing Counterfeit Notes on the Union Bank of Maryland. The evidence in this case went so conclusively to establish the charge, that the Jury had retired but a short time, when they returned a verdict of guilty, & sentenced him to three years imprisonment in the common jail and a fine of One Thousand Dollars.

We hope this salutary example, will have the effect of deterring such deluded wretches from further pursuing a course of life, the most despicable known to civil society, and which sooner or latter is generally detected and punished in a manner which consigns the perpetrators to the most degraded condition of man.

The Murderer of Miss Hamilton arrested.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of Friday last, states that *sickler*, the other murderer of Miss Hamilton, had been arrested in Seneca county by the Sheriff's officer who went in pursuit of him. Sickler was brought to Albany, and underwent a partial examination before the Recorder. Lent and some witnesses, had been sent for, and, as soon as they arrived, the examination would be resumed.

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to Parents and Guardians, and the Pupils in the Easton Academy, that the vacation occasioned by the resignation of the late Principal Teacher, will expire on Monday, 21st of this month (April) on which day, the Trustees flatter themselves, the Academy will be again opened and put under the direction of a Gentleman of the highest respectability and eminence as a Teacher.

Per order—JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Sec'y.

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office at Centerville, Md. April 1, 1817.

A. STONEY HENRY, 2	Harrison Robert
B-Betton Turbutt	Hopper Philip
Briscup James	Hukill Araminta
Brown Col. James	Ingham Elizabeth
Bulkie Mr.	L-Love Adam
Bordley Wm. H.	Leeshelly
Blake Henrietta M.	M-Moffett Richard
Brown James	M-Neill Hugh
Baynard Nathan	P-Phillips Cose
C-Clerk of Queen-Ann's county, 2	Price James
Cole Vickery	Parrott Henry
Churse Benjamin	Pratt Perry
Colbert Mr.	Redness Joseph
Colbert Benjamin	Robinson James
Carman Greenbury	Rogers Frances
Cook James	S-Steward Samuel
D-Denney Briscoe S.	Stevens Robert, 2
Denny James, jr.	Sidler Sally B.
De Coursey Edward	Scott John
Devonish Stephen	T-Tanner Joseph
E-Emory John W.	Trimble Martha
H-Howard John	V-Vanderford Betsey
Haddaway James B.	W-Winner Benjamin, 7
Hughes Jacob	Wooters Lemuel
Horton W. L.	Wright Edward

INGENUOUS MECHANISM.

Mr. Dow, from Boston, has now in



EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1817.

BY YESTERDAY'S PACKET.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, April 5.

The brig *Wrangler* touched at the Isle of Wight, whence she sailed about the 9th of Feb. and brought London papers of the 7th. They contain an account of an attack by the mob on the Prince Regent, as he was passing from the Parliament House to St. James. The windows of his carriage were entirely broken to pieces, and he escaped with difficulty. The papers quote wheat at from 120 to 150 shillings per quarter.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

Yesterday morning, immediately after breakfast, Mr. WATTS (who keeps a store in Market street) his wife, and the remainder of his family, eight in number, were seized with violent vomitings, in consequence of the supposit villainy of a servant who is believed to have put poison in the coffee. An infant child has already died under the operation; it however gives us infinite pleasure to state, that the rest of the family, tho' deeply afflicted, are entirely out of danger. The servant, a black fellow, has been committed for trial. Baltimore Patriot.

BANKING IN ENGLAND.

In the London papers there is an interesting article on the banking system of England. At the beginning of the year 1810, there were 700 country banks, which gradually increased to nearly 900. The issues of the private banks since 1797, have contributed an addition to the national currency of about 20 millions sterling. The total currency in the year 1812, was estimated as follows, viz:—

Bank of England, notes in circulation,	£ 25,500,000
Issues of 300 private Banks, at £50,000 each,	15,000,000
Issues of 500, at 40,000,	20,000,000
Gold and silver,	4,000,000
	£ 64,500,000

Thus, in the year 1812 the circulating medium of England amounted to the enormous sum of above 25 millions of dollars!

The Bank of England has advertised to pay specie or new bills for all bills of one or two pounds, issued before 1812. It had out £950,000 in these bills—yet, in several weeks, only £1500 have been brought in for specie, and £50,000 for new notes—the rest out.

A Bachelor's description of what a wife ought to be. Amiable, affectionate, agreeable, artless, affable, accomplished, amorous, beautiful, benign, benevolent, chaste, charming, candid, cheerful, complacent, careful, charitable, clean, civil, coy, constant, dutiful, dignified, elegant, easy, engaging, even, entertaining, faithful, fond, free, faultless, good, graceful, generous, governable, good-humored, handsome, humane, harmless, healthy, heavenly-minded, intelligent, interesting, ingenious, just, kind, lively, liberal, lovely, modest, merciful, neat, notable, obedient, open, obliging, pretty, prudent, pious, polite, pleasing, pure, peaceful, quiet, righteous, sociable, submissive, sprightly, sensible, tall, temperate, true, unreserved, virtuous, well-formed, witty, well-tempered, wealthy, young.

To the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland.

THE CITY COURT OF BALTIMORE having manifested a laudable anxiety to suppress the numerous and flagrant profanations of the Lord's Day, which prevail so much in this City and State, by ordering to be published the 10th and 11th sections of a law passed by the General Assembly, at September session, 1793, chap. 16th; to aid in the accomplishment of this object, have thought it proper to enjoin, and I do hereby enjoin all the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to read from the desk on some Sabbath day, the abovementioned sections, to illustrate their meaning, and to enforce their observance.

JAMES KEMP, Bishop of the P. E. Church in Maryland.

March 27, 1817.
The Editors of newspapers in this State are requested to give this two insertions in their papers.

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COVERED ROCK-HALL PACKET.

Will run during the season on the following establishment, viz:

Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Arrive Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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

THOMAS HARRIS.

april 8 13

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, April 8

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkehead, John Stevens, son Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdle, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on MONDAY the 21st of the present month, (April) at the dwelling of said Darden, at 11 o'clock A. M. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two casks, five beds and furniture, four tables and one cask; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

april 8 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, use of William Berkehead, & two issued by a justice of the peace, at the suit of said Berkehead, against Wm. Welch—will be sold at public sale for cash, on MONDAY the 21st of April inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of the said William Welch, one negro boy named Ben—to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

april 8 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on TUESDAY the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "*Taylor's Ridge*," "*Bennett's Freshet*," and "*Balden*," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoins the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

april 8 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Royston A. Skinner, against Benjamin Denny, Jun.—will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Benjamin Denny, Jun. in and to a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "*Swamp Hole*," alias "*Rivon*," or by what other name it may be called or known, situate in Hopkins Neck, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid claims and costs due on the above case.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

april 8 4

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their STORE, directly opposite the Bank,

An extensive supply of Goods,

COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL ASSORTMENT. SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.

Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash.

april 8 4

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement.

Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.

JOSEPH MASSY.

WALTER M. MILLAR.

april 8

Red Fox and Mink Skins.

The highest market price will be paid in cash by the subscribers for

Red Fox & Mink Skins.

At No. 6, Spear's wharf.

BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.

Who have to let,

A LOT OF LAND,

About 12 acres, very near the city.

The Star at Easton will publish the above eight times.

april 8 8

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. R. DUCLAIRAC respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING SCHOOL

In Easton, about the middle of this month. He will also teach MUSIC on the Piano, Flute, Violin and Carionet, and tune Pianos.

april 8 3

BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING taken the house lately occupied by Mrs. BELL, near the Court-house, will be happy in accommodating a few genteel BOARDERS, by the week, month, or year. The house is roomy, and the situation very pleasant.

HENRIETTA B. MERRICK.

april 8 3

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself MINNY, is about 23 years of age, five feet one and a half inch high square made, has lost part of the fore finger off his right hand. His clothing consists of a dark mixed cloth suit, round about, striped cotton waistcoat, red flannel jacket, light corduroy trousers, fur hat, with shoes, &c. He says he belongs to James Anderson of Alexandria. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to pay his prison charges.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.

Harford, April 8 8

Poet's Corner.

DOCTORS' DEFER.

At the time that Doctors CHEYNE and WYNN were the two principal Physicians at Bath, (England) they adopted very opposite modes of practice: but the former gave some credence to his prescription of milk diet, by making it the principal article of his sustenance. On this occasion WYNN wrote him the following stanzas:

TELL me from whom, fat-headed Scot,
Thou didst thy system learn;
From Hippocrates thou hast it not,
Nor Celsus, nor Pitcairne.

Suppose we own that milk is good,
And say the same of grass;
The one for babes and calves is food,
The other for an ass.

Doctor, one new prescription try,
A friend's advice forgive;
Eat grass, reduce thyself, and die,
Thy patients then may live.

DR. CHEYNE'S ANSWER.

My system, Doctor, 's all my own,
No teacher I pretend;
My blunders hurt myself alone,
But yours your dearest friend.

Were you to milk and straw confin'd,
Thrice happy might you be;
Perhaps you might regain your mind,
And from your wit get free.

I can't your kind prescription try,
But heartily forgive;
'Tis natural you should bid me die,
That you yourself may live.

A SIMILE.

Say, what's most like a brace of Lawyers?
Nothing so much as two stout Lawyers;
For, whichever side they pull or thrust,
From several blocks—down comes the dust!

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

"You bromish," says old 'quire Cabel to the bridegroom, whoever that happy man may be: "You bromish, to hap tis vobian for your wife." Yes. "Unt, you madam bromish, for do hap tis man for your husband?" Yes. "Vell I pronounce you two to be one flesh and one beef:—Unt now I pooblish de bawis of tis matrimony before Got, mine vife Dolly, Harry, unt de rest of de children. Unt ash de skriptur says, vat Got poots together, let not man put asunder. Unt how (giving the bridegroom a poke in the ribs) vaze ish mine tollar."

A schoolmaster gave the following definition of a money lender: "A money lender serves you in the present tense, he binds you in the potential mood, keeps you in the subjective, and ruins you in the future."

A purse-prond miser, in the city of Hartford, said to a plain farmer, "I pay 30 dollars direct tax and you but one; therefore I ought to have 30 votes to your one." "Agreed," said the farmer, "but did you shoulder 30 muskets to my one in defence of the country in the last war?"

A virgin of 23, was lately throwing out some affected sneers at matrimony, when a grave man in company remarked, that marriages were made in Heaven. "Can you tell me, sir," replied the nymph, "why they are so slow in coming down?"

LOTTERY.

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	\$2000
2	1000	
2	500	
4	200	
5	100	
11	50	
45	20	
50	10	
300	5	
1190	5	

1610 Prizes.
1590 Blanks. (More Prizes than Blanks.)

\$200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th to 500
1st on the 14th to 500
1st on the 15th to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th to 2000
and last day's drawing, to 2000

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished—200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILLECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOPLAND,
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having declined the Shoe & Boot business, and sold his entire stock in trade unto

JAMES BURGESS,

generally solicits those who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom, to call and liquidate their several accounts, as he is determined to close his books as speedily as possible.

TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

March 24

NOTICE.

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

By order—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

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

Easton, March 18th, 1817.

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

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.

Abednego Bodfield Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton
Samuel Roberts John Edmondson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennals Martin
James Denny John Bennett
Capt. William Jordas Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.

Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Clark
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley James Eggle
Col. Hugh Auld Mordica Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reyner Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Bromwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Tripp
Joseph Martin James Cain—14.

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.

James Chambers William Staughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennals Martin, jun. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nabb Joseph Turner, sen—14.

List of Letters,

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

A—COL. HUGH AULD Margaret Moore
A—Aaron Anthony Henrietta Markland
Andrew S. Anthony Jeremiah M. Quay
Daniel Adams William Mitchell
B—Ann Bell Richard Martindale
Abednego Bodfield, 4 Senegal Malomet
Thomas Barrow, 2 Lewis Mills
Mary Booth N—James W. Neal
Tysiran Bowdler John Nabb
John L. Bozman, 2 Henry Newcomb
Capt. Charles Benson John Needles, junr
John W. Battce, 2 Benjamin C. Neff
Carrollson Blades Cyrus Newlin
John Blake Lloyd Nicols
Joseph Brown, 4th Ruth Ann Neall
Richard Barrow O—Robert Owens
John Bowers Samuel T. Orme
C—Rachel Corkran Mr. Ozman
Henry Council, 2 P—George Parrott
Mrs. Crowder Samuel Pickering
Wm. Cooper, 2 Thomas Pearson
John Council Ruth Powell
Isaac P. Cox James Pennington, 2
John Culler Isaac Parrott
Sarah Cox James Pamphilon
Susan Cox Thomas Patton
Turbitt Callahan Thomas Parsons
D—Isaac Dickerson Valentine de Pietre
E—Reuben Emms Richard Plummer
F—Henry Fountain R—Capt. Thos. P. Roe
Joseph Frazier Maria Roberts
William Furnace Ignatius Rhodes, 2
Isaac Frayton Peter R. Ridgeway
G—Sarah Goldsborough Peggy Hatcliff
John Garey Susannah A. Robinson
H—Matilda Hardcastle S—Jonathan Spencer, 2
Jane Huzza John Scott, 3
Thomas Harrison, 2 James Standley
William Horney Joseph Steingasser
John Beale Howard John Seth
Ann Holmes Elizabeth Stuart
Sarah Hale Ann Sherwood
K—Abel Jump Levin T. Spedden
Sally Kersey Sophia Skinner
William Kellum, 2 T—Maria Thomas
L—Margaret Lambdin Joseph Turner, 2
James Lee Nathan Townsend
Corbin Lee, 2 Capt. Vickers
Thomas Lockerman Hugu Valiant
Joseph Leddenham W—Ann Wilson, 2
Cendal Lewis Elizabeth S. Watts
M—Maria Marshall William Welsh & Co.
Capt. John Merryman Mary Ann West
Wm. Markland William Whitkey
Kitty Matthews Luman Whitlesey
Eve Mills April 1 3

By order of the Orphans Court
of Queen-Ann's County, Md.

ALL persons having claims against Joseph Kennard, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, properly proved, to the subscriber on or before the last day of July next, or they may otherwise be barred from any benefit of the estate.

FRANCIS KENNARD, adm'r
of Joseph Kennard.

April 1 24

Adj. & Insp. General's Office.

13th March, 1817.

NOTICE.

Those discharged soldiers who, at the close of the war, empowered Brigadier General JAMES MILLER to obtain for them their Land Bounties, and who have not given him their original discharges, will forward the same to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, at Washington, where the General has lodged all papers received by him, solely with a view to secure the rights of the gallant soldiers with whom he served. In every case where this additional document (the discharge) is forwarded, the Adjutant and Inspector General will adopt the further measures to accomplish the object originally confided to General Miller.

April 1 3

BY THE

President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 31° of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks, Santabogue and Bogue Homos, (the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw rivers) which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the 1st Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner
of the General Land Office.

Printers who publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the receiver of public monies at St. Stephens, for payment.
March xxv 10

Treasury Department,

March 13th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston, at any time prior to the first day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

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 United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week, in their respective papers, until the first day of May next.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 25 6

Edmondson & Atkinson

Perform their friends and the public, that they have removed their STORE to that well known stand, formerly the property of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING,
A well chosen assortment of

DRY GOODS:

ALSO,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
&c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Molasses of a superior quality
Sugar and Coffee
Cut & wrought Nails
Knives and Forks
Stock & Pad Locks
Hand-Saws
Saw Irons
Spades and Shovels
Iron Pots
Dutch Ovens & Skillets
And Irons
Sweet scented Tobacco
Powder and Shot
Superior Gun Powder
by the keg, at Baltimore prices
A new assortment of Shoes
Buck-wheat Flour
Mould & dip'd Candles
Reading wool Hats
Wire Meal-Sifters
Imperial & Young Hyson Teas, &c. &c. &c.

All of which they will sell low for CASH.
1st mo. 21

PARR & BURLAND,

STONE-WARE MANUFACTURERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have now on hand a large and general assortment of the first quality

STONE WARE.

At their Factory,
CORNER OF EDEN AND DULANT STREETS,
On Market street extended eastwardly, near the Rev.
Mr. Glendy's Church.

Where country merchants and others can be accommodated with all articles in their line of business at the shortest notice. Orders will be thankfully received as above directed, or at the Earthenware Manufactory of David Parr & Co. corner of Granby and Pratt streets continued, near the Green Tree Pump, Old Town, or at Mr. George Earnest's, No. 29, South Calvert street; at Messrs. W. & C. Winchester's, No. 25, South Calvert st. China, Glass and Queensware Merchants; and at Messrs. Lynch & Craft's Oil and Paint store, No. 15, Chesapeake—where all orders will be punctually attended to, the Ware carefully packed and delivered in any part of the city to purchasers, at the lowest factory prices free of cartage.

March 18 4

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.

SAM'L WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

SUPERIOR,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

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

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

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.
(Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.)

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4

Summer Wheat.

Those Farmers who have engaged Summer Wheat Seed are now requested to send for it.—The weather is improving, and the sooner it is sown the better; though the month of April will answer, if the spring be favourable. There are a few more bushels for sale.

N. HAMMOND.

St. Aubin, march xxv 3

GERMAN LINENS, Clover Seed, Rope, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c. &c.

The subscribers have just received a part of their SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS,
Among which are the above articles.

IRON MONGERY AND GROCERIES.

All of which they offer on their usual terms.
THOMAS & GROOMB
Easton, March 25 3

Extract from the Rules of the Chancery Court, established March 12, 1817.

THE stated Terms for the return of process and the hearing of causes shall be held on the Second Tuesday in July, the Fourth Tuesday in September, and the First Tuesday in December.

By order,
THOMAS H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery,

March 15, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by SAMUEL LECOMPT, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Edward Smoot, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 20th day of May next: Provided a three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, each of the 20th day of April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$953.

True copy. Test—
THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.
April 1 3

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly Mathews Driver's, in Caroline county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters himself he will be able to furnish a large and good assortment of

SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR, Meal, Corn, and Bran,

And every article in his line, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, for cash.

He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and respectfully invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is superintended by JAMES EDMONDSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Junr.

1st mo. 14th

Farm For Sale.

FOR sale, a small FARM of about one hundred and twenty acres, about one half cleared, the residue in woods—lying on the waters of Broad Creek, adjoining the lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, about a mile and a half from St. Michaels. The improvements are a framed dwelling house, barn, and other out houses, in tolerable repair.

An indisputable title, clear of all incumbrance, will be given—and possession may be had immediately. Any person wishing to purchase, can know the terms and view the property, by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

Feb. 7

Black Knight

Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition, and was got by Janus—Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames's Dove) of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopkins's Packet. The dam of Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas—his grand dam was got by old Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country for saddle or gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.

BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay side one week and in the neighbourhood of the Trappe the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.

JAMES BENNET.

March 25

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

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

The Publics obed't serv't
CLEMENT VICKARS

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

THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

American Watchman,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Is offered for sale.—Every information will be given to enquiries by letters on the subject, addressed to the Editor of that paper, provided they are free of postage.
April 1

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, junr.
Baltimore.

aug. 29

House-Servants Wanted.

WANTED, by a gentleman in Philadelphia, as house-servants, two likely NEGRO GIRLS.—He will give a generous price for such as can be well recommended, and will engage to set them free at the age of 28 years. Enquire of the Printer.
Easton, March 4

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LI

General Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1817.

NO. 33...909.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

The terms are **TWO DOLLARS** and **FIFTY CENTS** per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper, use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdler, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on **MONDAY** the 21st of the present month (April) at the dwelling of said Darden, at 11 o'clock a. m. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 3 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown use of William Berridge; and two issued by a justice of the peace, at the suit of said Berridge, against Wm. Welch—will be sold at public sale for cash, on **MONDAY** the 21st of April inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of the said William Welch, one negro boy named Ben—to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 8 2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on **TUESDAY** the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Freestone," and "Balden," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoining the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 8 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Royston A. Skinner, against Benjamin Denny, jun.—will be sold at public sale, on **TUESDAY** the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Benjamin Denny, jun. in and to a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Swampy Hole," alias "Rivon," or by what other name it may be called or known, situated in Hopkins's Neck, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less—to satisfy the principal, interest and costs due on the above case.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 8 4

Valuable Lands for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the County Court of Dorchester County,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on **THURSDAY** the first day of May next, the real estate of **Levin Greenwood**, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on Transquakin river, in the county aforesaid, containing about 2234 acres.

Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with approved sureties, for the payment of the purchase money in the following installments, to wit: three hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three installments, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, by

JNO. CROPPER, Trustee.
Cambridge, Jan. 21 13

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

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

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

JOSIAH MASSY.
WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Wm. HAYWARD.

Talbot county. April 8

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to Parents and Guardians, and the Pupils in the Easton Academy, that the vacation occasioned by the resignation of the late Principal Teacher, will expire on **Monday**, 21st of this month (April) on which day, the Trustees flatter themselves, the Academy will be again opened and put under the direction of a Gentleman of the highest respectability and eminence as a Teacher.

Per order—**JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.**

April 8 3

To the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Maryland.

THE CITY COURT of BALTIMORE having manifested a laudable anxiety to suppress the numerous and flagrant profanations of the Lord's Day, which prevail too much in this City and State, by ordering to be published the 10th and 11th sections of a law passed by the General Assembly, at September session, 1723, chap. 16th, to aid in the accomplishment of this object, I have thought it proper to enjoin, and I do hereby enjoin all the Ministers and Lay Readers of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to read from the desk on some Sabbath day, the above-mentioned sections, to illustrate their meaning, and to enforce their observance.

JAMES KEMP, Bishop of Maryland.

March 27, 1817.

The Editors of newspapers in this State are requested to give this two insertions in their papers.

April 8 2

The undersigned Committee appointed by the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Baltimore, March 12, 1817, to superintend the publishing a correct list of the late Reverend Bishop Assury, think it proper to notify the public, that they are about appointing a suitable person to write the same with all convenient dispatch.

The printers who will be so accommodating to publish the above in their papers, will confer a favor on the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NELSON REED,
GEORGE ROSZEL,
JOSHUA WELLS,
Wm. RYLAND,
H. WILKINS.

March 24, (ap. 1.) 3

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their **STORE**, directly opposite the Bank,

An extensive supply of Goods,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.

Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash.

April 8 4

Red Fox and Mink Skins.

The highest market price will be paid in cash by the subscribers for

Red Fox & Mink Skins,

At No. 6, Spear's wharf.
BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.

Who have to let,

A LOT OF LAND,

About 12 acres, very near the city.

The Star at Easton will publish the above eight times.

April 8 8

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. DUCLARACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING SCHOOL

In Easton, about the middle of this month. He will also teach **MUSIC** on the Piano, Flute, Violin and Canonet, and tune Pianos.

April 8 3

BOARDING HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING taken the house lately occupied by **Mrs. Bell**, near the Court-house, will be happy in accommodating a few genteel **BOARDERS**, by the week, month, or year. The house is roomy, and the situation very pleasant.

HENRIETTA B. MERRICK.

April 8 3

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1816 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Sums due.	Persons Names.	Sums due.
Nicholas Clopper	1 87	Edward Bond	1 94
George Fitzhugh	402	Isaac Beall	86
Philip Graybill	109	George Crow	43
John T. Goff	1 24	Christian Keller	
Charles Glover	83	& Francis Foreman	
James P. Heath	4 27	William Lee	37
Silas Kettle	19	Unknown owners	71
Nicholas Leake	202	Louisa, Wm. and	
Robert M'Clann	202	Thomas B. En-	
Duncan M'Vicker	51	glish	56
Warren L. Nichols	20	Samuel Lowder-	
George Riley	19	milk	1 71
Nicholas Storm	78	Benjamin Stod-	
William Spencer	94	der's heirs	5 60
John Schley	10	Samuel Coolidge,	
William Temple	1 95	Margaret Cool-	
William Woods	40	idge & Richard	
Richd. Weightman	10	Burgess	2 67
Marcus L. Waring	10	Daniel Eckhart	5
Arch'd. Chisholm	40	Thomas Flaines	50
Abraham Crist	88	Griffith Johnson	1 89
David M. Goffin	37	Daniel Johnson	25
Isaac Garretson	2 33	James Johnson	2 14
Henry Gaurner	50	Conrad Lodman	11
Honore Martin	11 29	James Martin	79
John Orme	10	Charles A. War-	
Josiah Beall, of Thos.	84	field	1 5
George Sapp	15		

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the aforesaid persons, shall not be paid to **HENRY PORTER, Esq.** Collector of said county, or to **JOHN LEVERING**, of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of six days after the publication of this Notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—
THO. POLLARD, Clk.

March 25 5

Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1817.

Henry Ward, by Seth Godwin, his Trustee, versus **Peter Wright, & Rachel Wright and others.**

The Bill in this case states, that **HENRY WARD** devised to his son **Daniel Ward**, about three hundred and six-tenths of an acre of Land in fee, upon condition and with a charge on the said land of certain trusts as much money as was sufficient to support and maintain his son **Henry Ward**, who is an idiot, and that **Seth Godwin** is appointed trustee of the said Henry; that no part of the money directed by the said devise has been paid; and that the said lands, by devise and inheritance, have devolved on the said Peter and Rachel Wright and others—that the said Peter and Rachel Wright reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill is therefore to obtain a decree of this court for a sale of the said lands, or some part thereof, (or otherwise to raise money sufficient) for the support and maintenance of the said Henry Ward, the idiot, according to the directions of the will of the said Henry Ward, the deviser: The bill also prays general relief.

It is thereupon, this fifth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the first day of June next, warning the said absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test—**JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.**
Caroline County Court.

April 1 3

Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1817.

Edward Swift, use of Thomas Culbreth, versus **William Nicholson Esq., Sarah his wife, Andrew Mindie Esq., Cornelia his wife, Charlotte Hurt, Harriet Bart & Joseph Powell Esq. & Mahala his wife.**

The Bill in this case states, that **ELI BURT**, in his life time, was indebted to the complainant, in the sum of \$23 17 1/4—and that he died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of several parts or parcels of Land, lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law, who reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands, for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate.

It is thereupon, this fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the 20th day of May next, warning the absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test—**JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.**
of Caroline County Court.

April 1 3

In Chancery,

March 15, 1817.

The creditors of **Henry H. Allen**, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers, before the 15th day of May next, in the Chancery Office.

By order,
THO. H. BOWIE, Register.

April 1 2

A List of Persons,

NOT residents of Allegany county, who are assessed with Lands in said county, on which the county charges for the year 1816 are now due and unpaid, and no personal property can be found in said county, liable for or chargeable with the payment of the same.

Persons Names.	Sums due.	Persons Names.	Sums due.
Aquila A. Browne	80	John Neptune's	
Nichols Clopper	1 81	heirs	2 33
Nicholas Leake	153	John Spencer	1 8
Henry Devit	64	Conrad Beall	32
George Dents	64	Josiah Beall, of Thos.	88
George Fitzhugh	42	Jacob Witt	62
Philip Graybill	114	Jacob Blocher	75
John T. Goff	1 7	Robt. Britt's hrs.	1 24
Robert Hughes	6 20	The Beatty's hrs.	6 93
Michael Howard	20	James Beatty	4 20
Sarah A. V. Jolley	20	Dr. Chas. Beatty	5 61
& Louisa C. Jolley		George Crow	48
Levi Knotts	10 34	Christian Keller	
Anthony Kennedy	7 37	& Francis Fore-	
Nicholas Leake	113	man	42
Joseph M'Kleish	204	William Lee	1 45
Henry M'Clary	72	Francis Lampart	49
Robert M'Clann	214	Lawrence O'Neale	67 33
Thos. M'Kenney	114	John Hunter	40
Warren L. Nichols	21	James P. Heath	3 58
William Potts	6 33	Sarah Louck and	
George Price	3 31	others	1 30
Thos. Parkinson	114	John Porter	79
Richard Pandle	42	Michael C. Sprigg	
Abner Ritchie	1 14	& Lewis Dent	80
Abraham Ridgely	39	William Proctor	99
George Riley	21	James Robardet	3 82
Nicholas Storm	19	John Schroeder	40
John Schley	114	Conrad Young	3 29
Samuel Vincent	18 16	Charles Worthing-	
William Woods	42	ton	26
Richd. Weightman	11	Otho H. and Ely	
Marcus L. Waring	11	Williams	26
Isaac Beall	202	Hugh Bickerstaff's	
Michael Bugh	133	heirs	63
Jacob Bugh, of Peter	133	Leonard Bevin's	
William Bugh	133	heirs	4 87
Walter Chandler	51	Samuel Coolidge,	
Benj. C. Callum	1 2	Margaret Cool-	
Archibald Chisholm's	43	idge & Richard	
heirs	43	Burgess	2 71
James Clark	23	Daniel Elkhart	6
Thos. Cook & Co.	4 60	Griffith Johnson	1 80
heirs of James Cook	1 1	Daniel Johnson	27
George Folk	1 1	James Johnson	2 17
Isaac Garretson	2 43	Gabriel Jacobs	1 35
Levi Hughes	42	Robert Jacobs	43
Henry Kuhn	42	Conrad Lodman	18
Nicholas Leake	11	Geo. Mann's hrs.	4 80
Geo. Murdoch's		Donald M'Donald's	
heirs	4 25	heirs	1 31
John Orme	11	John W. Pratt's	
Richd. Potts' hrs.	1 82	heirs	20 60
Abner Ritchie	42	Denton Pool	94
William Glasell	42	Samuel Ridgely	5 18
Swan	42	James R. Robinson	84
William Temple	2 14	Christian Vansant	2 34
James Williams	20	Charles A. War-	
Charles Allen	1 30	field	1 12
John Guyer	13 94	Nathan Whaley	55

(*) For an Asterisk (*) add one-third, and for an Obelus (†) two-thirds of a cent.

Notice is hereby given,

That if the county charges due on the Lands charged on the books of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany county, to the aforesaid persons, shall not be paid to **HENRY PORTER, Esq.** Collector of said county, or to **JOHN LEVERING**, of the City of Baltimore, his agent, within the space of six days after the publication of this Notice is completed, to wit, on the first day of July next, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, shall be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same.

By order of the Commissioners of the Tax for Allegany County—
THO. POLLARD, Clk.

March 25 5

Chester Fishery.

ADJACENT to Quimby's ferry, and nearly opposite to Chestertown, has been established by the subscriber upon such a scale as to warrant the belief that he will be able to supply the public with

SHAD AND HERRINGS

in abundance. His arrangements will be such as will be calculated to accommodate the public, he proposes keeping a boat passing between the Fishery and Chestertown, to receive orders for Fish, which will be supplied without delay, subject only to the established custom of all Fisheries, "first come first served."

The situation of the Fishery is such as to afford the facility to a greater portion of the citizens of Queen Anne's and Kent to supply themselves with Fish, upon desirable terms. All kinds of Produce will be received in exchange, at a fair price: good count, dispatch, and a disposition to accommodate, the public may be assured of.

THOMAS DODSON.
Chester Fishery, Queen-Anne's } 3q
March 22, (April 1)

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

November 5—m

THE ESTABLISHMENT

OF THE

American Watchman,

WILMINGTON, DEL.

Is offered for sale.—Every information will be given to enquirers by letters on the subject, addressed to the Editor of that paper, provided they are free of postage.

April 1

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 4.

Late & Highly Important from England.

By the arrival, this morning, of the brig **Wrangler**, capt. Lovett, in 60 days from Havre-de-Grace, and 48 from Torbay, Eng. the editors of the **Mercantile Advertiser** have received a file of London papers to the evening of the 7th of Feb. inclusive—12 days later than before received.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A proclamation has been published, offering £1000 reward for the apprehension of the person or persons guilty of the late treasonable attempt on the life of the Prince Regent.

Wednesday evening a proclamation was issued, appointing the 13th of February next, instead of the 3d, and until the 27th day of February next, as the period of time for receiving and issuing the new Silver Coinage.—Each Banker, upon giving a written undertaking, to return the same value in old Silver of the Realm, received on Thursday of the Bank of England an issue of the new Coin to the amount of £1200.

FEBRUARY 3—

never was a period when, from the means of employing capital to an advantage, there was more money in the market. Such was the overflow, that it was invested in exchange bills, at 4 per cent. interest; and there never was a period when temporary loans were made at so cheap a rate."

The Paris papers express themselves in terms of deep indignation against the attempt upon the Prince Regent. The following is an extract from one of them:—

"The attack upon the Prince Regent will not only excite the indignation of all Europeans attached to the cause of justice and legitimacy, and who know of what importance to Europe is the safety of a government, whose noble efforts have, in these latter times, caused all that remained to us of civilization—but it gives rise to serious reflections upon that revolutionary spirit which could alone have inspired some wretches with the idea of so atrocious a crime. The spirit which provoked the outrage against the Regent, is the same that in 1793 incited the assassination of Louis XVI—that on the 18th of Fructidor, oppressed the friends of true liberty—that on the 18th of Brumaire, delivered up France to the power of a military chief—that in 1804 conjured up the bloody phantom of a false monarchy, or an usurping dynasty—that under all forms, and in all languages, tends only to the overthrow of legitimate governments, dynasties, and national institutions."

Our private letters from Paris of Monday have bro't us an account of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on that day. Two projects of law were presented—one relative to the responsibility of members—the other relative to the constitution of the Chamber of Peers as a Court of Peers.

"Paris, Feb. 3—6 o'clock.

"A letter from Bordeaux, this instant received, gives an account of a sedition which had just taken place in that town, and which was attended with fatal consequences. The people sought to oppose the embarkation of the corn destined for other departments. The opposition was so violent, that the military were called in, and were obliged to fire upon them.—A considerable number of persons were left dead on the spot, and yet a greater number wounded."

Lord Castlereagh will, in the house of commons this evening, move for the appointment of a finance committee.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1817.

This being the day appointed by the Prince Regent for the meeting of both houses of Parliament, his royal highness came down in state, and entered the house of peers at two o'clock. His royal highness was attended by all the great officers of state; the earl of Liverpool carried the sword of state on his royal highness's right hand, and the marquis of Winchester carried the crown on a cushion on his left.

In a few minutes after the regent had taken his seat on the throne, the commons having been summoned by the usher of the black rod, appeared at the bar of the house of peers, with their speaker at their head, when his royal highness delivered to both houses of parliament the following speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamentable indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

The hostilities to which I was compelled to resort, in vindication of the honour of this country against the government of Algiers have been attended with the most complete success.

The splendid achievement of his Majesty's fleet, in conjunction with a squadron of the King of the Netherlands, under the gallant and able conduct of admiral viscount Exmouth, led to the immediate and unconditional liberation of all christian captives then within the territory of Algiers, and to the renunciation by its government of the practice of christian slavery.

I am persuaded that you will be duly sensible of the importance of an arrangement so interesting to humanity, and reflecting on the manner in which it has been accomplished, such signal honour on the British nation.

In India, the refusal of the government of Napoléon to ratify a treaty of peace which had been signed by its plenipotentiaries, occasioned a renewal of military operations.

The judicious arrangements of the Gov. General, seconded by the bravery and perseverance of his majesty's forces, and of those of the East India Company, brought the campaign to a speedy and successful issue; and peace has been finally established upon the just and honorable terms of the original treaty.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.
I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the public income and expenditure to your early & serious attention.

I regret to be under the necessity of informing you that there has been a deficiency in the produce of the revenue of last year; but I trust that it is to be ascribed to temporary causes; and I have the consolation to believe that you will find it practicable to provide for the public service of the year, without making any addition to the burthens of the people, and without adopting any measures injurious to that system by which the public credit of the country has been hitherto sustained.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the arrangements which were made in the last Session of Parliament, with a view to a new Silver Coinage have been completed with unprecedented expedition.

I have given directions for the immediate issue of the new coin, and I trust that this measure will be productive of considerable advantages to the trade and internal transactions of the country.

The distresses consequent upon the termination of a war of such unusual extent and duration have been felt, with greater or less severity, through all the nations of Europe, and have been considerably aggravated by the unfavorable state of the season.

Deeply as I lament the pressure of these evils upon the country, I am sensible that they are of a nature not to admit of an immediate remedy; but whilst I observe with peculiar satisfaction the fortitude with which so many privations have been borne, and the active benevolence which has been employed to mitigate them, I am persuaded that the great sources of our national prosperity are essentially unimpaired; and I entertain confident expectations that the native energy of the country will, at no distant period, surmount all difficulties in which we are involved.

In considering our internal situation, you will, I doubt not, feel a just indignation at the attempt which has been made to take advantage of the distresses of the country, for the purpose of exciting a spirit of sedition and violence.

I am too well convinced by the loyalty and sense of the great body of his majesty's subjects, to believe them capable of being perverted by the arts which are employed to seduce them; but I am determined to omit no precautions for preserving the public peace, and for counteracting the designs of the disaffected: And I rely with the utmost confidence on your cordial support and co-operation in upholding a system of Law & Government, from which we have derived inestimable advantages, which has enabled us to conclude with unexampled glory, a contest whereon depended the best interests of mankind, and which has been hitherto felt by ourselves, as it is acknowledged by other nations, to be the most perfect that has ever fallen to the lot of any people.

Earl Stanhope, Lord Exmouth, and Lord Proudhon, (late Lord Algernon Percy) took the oaths and their seats.

The House then adjourned during pleasure; and at five o'clock the Lord Chancellor again took his seat on the Woolsack.

Lord Sidmouth said that before he moved that the speech delivered from the throne that day should be read from the Woolsacks, he had a subject of very great importance to communicate to the House, for which reason he moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw.

Strangers were then excluded.

During our exclusion the House had a conference with the commons; and at nine o'clock adjourned the debate on the address till to-morrow.

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It is with deep regret that I am again obliged to announce to you, that no alteration has occurred in the state of his Majesty's lamentable indisposition.

I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurance of their friendly disposition towards this country; and of their earnest desire to maintain the general tranquillity.

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I have directed the estimates for the current year to be laid before you.

They have been formed upon a full consideration of all the present circumstances of the country, with an anxious desire to make every reduction in our establishments which the safety of the empire and sound policy allow.

I recommend the state of the public income and expenditure to your early & serious attention.

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This being agreed to, the right hon. gentleman then moved, that the message of the Lords be now taken into consideration, and that Lord Jas. Murray be called in and examined to the fact stated in the address.

Attack upon the Prince Regent.

In the evidence introduced before the house of lords, relative to the outrage on the person of the regent, lord J. Murray, who was in attendance in the carriage with the prince, stated that on their return from the house of lords, between Carleton-house and St. James's, the glass of the carriage was fractured; it was the glass on the prince's left hand. The fracture appeared to be produced by two bullets, for round apertures had been made in the glass, and the remainder of it was not broken; he had not the slightest doubt that the fracture was caused by bullets. About a minute after this happened a very large stone was thrown at the other glass, & then three or four other stones with great violence; he then examined the first glass that was broken minutely; there was no crowd near the carriage at the time; but if a pistol had been fired with gunpowder, the person firing it, he thinks must have been recognized; he supposes as no report was heard by him, they might come from an air gun. There was no bullets found in the carriage: he supposes they were shot from some one of the trees: the opposite glass was up, it was not broke at all: he got out of the carriage immediately after the prince regent; did not search the carriage, nor did he know whether any bullets were found at the bottom of it. The master of the horse was in the carriage; splinters of the glass were found; the stone which struck the opposite glass did not enter the carriage, the glass was very thick.

In answer to a question from lord Milton, the witness said, that his royal highness sat in the middle, between the master of the horse & the witness. The stone smashed the window and bounded the glass, which was remarkably thick. There was a footman and life guard's man by the side of the carriage. He could not say whether they supposed bullets perforated any part of the carriage.

The witness having withdrawn, Mr. Vansittart conceived that no farther examination could be necessary, after the testimony they had just heard, to induce the House to concur in the address—he therefore moved that the address be read.

The address was then read to the following effect:—"We your Royal Highness's dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons house of parliament, beg leave humbly to express our abhorrence of the outrage offered this day to the person of your Royal Highness, and regret that there should be found a person in these dominions capable of committing so daring and flagitious an act. It is the earnest wish of your faithful commons, in which they must be joined by all descriptions of faithful subjects, that your Royal Highness would be pleased to direct such measures to be taken as should lead to the apprehension of the authors and abettors of the outrage."

The address was then agreed to, nem. con.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

January 29.

At 2 o'clock the House met, and a great number of Peers attended to carry up an address voted last night, during the exclusion of strangers, congratulating the Prince Regent on his providential escape from the atrocious assaults of some disaffected individuals in St. James's Park, on his return from the House of Lords yesterday.

The Lord Chancellor adjourned the House at 5 o'clock, when their Lordships proceeded to Carleton-house with the address.

At half past 5 o'clock the House resumed.

The Lord Chancellor stated, that the House had waited on the Prince Regent with the address of congratulation voted yesterday, to which his Royal Highness had been pleased to return the following most gracious answer:—"This additional proof of your loyalty and attachment affords me the highest satisfaction. Relying on the affections of the greatest part of his majesty's subjects, I have nothing to regret but a breach of the laws. I have ordered that the persons concerned in that daring outrage should be brought before the proper tribunal."

London, Feb. 4.

Lord Castlereagh moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to return his Royal Highness the thanks of this House for his most gracious message, and to assure his Royal Highness that the House will proceed to take the information laid by his Royal Highness's command before this House, into its immediate and most serious consideration."

The question on the address was then then put, and carried, nem. con.

Markets.—We mentioned last week, that government had it in contemplation to impose a duty of 20s per load on timber from British America: the measure is not yet decided upon and the only information we have to give upon this very important subject is, that government have assured the committee of Canada Merchants and Ship Owners, that nothing will be finally decided upon without their being previously made fully acquainted with every particular.

BOSTON, APRIL 2.

I yesterday had time only to send you the substance of the following article, received from Capt. Tuck of the ship Globe from Port au Prince. You will perceive that the information therein varies considerably from accounts received via Baltimore, and is of a more direct character.

Captain Tuck states that on the 4th of March a sloop arrived at Jacquemel from Barcelona, in Venezuela, with information.

That on the 15th Feb. Gen. Bolivar was attacked near Barcelona by the royalist Gen. Morillo with 4000 regulars from Carthagena, &c. assisted by the whole Spanish naval force on the coast, and that the battle lasted the whole day with various results.

That on the 16th Bolivar intrenched himself in Barcelona, and was five times furiously attacked by the royalists, but succeeded in gallantly repulsing them every time—and on the evening of the 16th, perceiving the Spanish squadron advancing, he set fire to his squadron which was consumed, and incorporated the marine (600 in number) with his troops. He then explained to his army the necessity which compelled him to order the destruction of his squadron, & informed them they had no alternative but to conquer or die.—His address was answered with three cheers.

That on the 17th, gen. Bolivar was again attacked by land and sea; but without effect:—and in the night, the royalists threw up intrenchments, which were attacked, sword in hand, by Bolivar, at the head of his troops, and the royalists driven therefrom with great slaughter:—being at the same time joined by gen. Marino, gen. B. was enabled to put the royalists to flight; and that when the sloop sailed, (the 18th) two battalions had joined Bolivar, and the revolutionary army was in high spirits, confident in the talents of their undaunted chief.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

We are informed from a credible source that, besides the act of hostility lately noticed by us, the Indians on the frontier of Camden and Wayne counties, have again repeated their outrages; that a short time since a small party visited Clark's mills, and there evinced (without committing any act of violence) a spirit extremely hostile, painting themselves in their war paint, and acting in a manner that convinced every one there of the general hostility of their tribe—the lower Creeks. This party being small, were probably restrained by the numbers of the workmen at the mills. Another party consisting of about 50, forcibly drove off from these counties upwards of 300 head of cattle. The utmost alarm prevails throughout the county. The gentleman, from whom the above information has been obtained, is himself direct from Camden frontier.

Another gentleman from the same county, states that the inhabitants on the frontier have been compelled to embody themselves, in order to plant their crops, proceeding together: around from one plantation, successively to the other. [Savannah Rep. March 26.

Early in this month two or three murders are reported to have been committed on the borders of Camden county by the Indians. Complaints having been made to the Executive of this State, from time to time, during the last six months, of injuries sustained by them from the whites, these murders are most likely in retaliation, agreeable to their savage custom of seeking redress. The Seminole Indians, we are assured from high authority, have been plundered, and one or two of them murdered, by a banditti, (a remnant of the self-styled Patriots) who infest a part of East Florida, adjacent to this state. The atrocities of these miscreants have probably brought on our citizens the horrors of the tomahawk and scalping knife, and a renewal of such scenes may be anticipated, until that nest of thieves shall be broken up.

The depredations on the Indians being committed in East Florida, the perpetrators, when they can be identified, are not amenable to our laws; and the Governor of East Florida either has not the means, or wants the disposition, to punish them. A small military force at Trader's Hill, would, it is believed, give security to that part of the southern frontier, and our government we hope will see the propriety of stationing there, such number of troops as will secure the peaceful citizens against violence from red or white savages.

[Middleville Journal, March 25th.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT
Concerning invalid pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to and receive pensions according to the rates, and commencing at the times, herein after mentioned, that is to say:

Johnson Cook, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Joseph Wilkinson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third day of December, one thousand eight hundred & sixteen.

William Maxwell, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Elisha Lester, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Daniel Collopy, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Benjamin Haile, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
John Hany, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Uriah Warren, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jonathan D. Carrier, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Myers, at the rate of five dollars thirty-three and a third cents per month, to commence on the fifteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Newberry, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Arnold, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-third of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

R. J. Lowry, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jesse M. Annally, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Alpheus Hill, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Leroy Jones, at the rate of five dollars and thirty two cents per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Wilson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John M. Clure, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Robert Warrel, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William Carter, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

William English, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Henry Doherty, at the rate of four [dollars] per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George Hendrick, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Hinkson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Jephtha Brown, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

John Miller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Aaron Stafford, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the eighth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Elias Ware, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Daniel Moffett, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-fifth of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Frederick P. Stevenson, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the sixth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sion Holly, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Robert Lynn, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Henry Turner, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents per month, to commence on the seventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Mark Miller, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George G. Grettin, at the rate of two dollars and sixty six cents per month, to commence on the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Glover Baker, at the rate of two dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-ninth of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Nathan Crosby, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

James Heard, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twentieth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Joshua Perry, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twentieth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Enoch Barnum, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Malyne Baker, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Ruben Thacker, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the pensions of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, be increased to the sums herein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, & be in lieu of pensions they at present receive, that is to say:

Nicholas Welsh, at the rate of twenty five dollars per month to commence on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

George Shannon, at the rate of twelve dollars per month, commencing on the eleventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

WILMINGTON, APRIL 9.

SPANISH OUTRAGE.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman (the father of the writer) in this neighborhood, dated

Charleston, (S. C.) March 22.

"On our passage from New-Orleans to this place, fell in with a Spanish Ship and Brig of war; they fired into us although repeatedly told we were Americans, which they only answered by the most abusive language, and we escaped from them, after receiving their fire, both cannon and small arms, for twenty minutes, part of the time within pistol shot. We had no person injured; most of the shot passed through our sails."

CHARLESTON, MARCH 29.

IMPORTANT.

A Gentleman of variety, who arrived this morning in the Southern Stage, from St. Augustine, informs us that a new GOVERNOR is daily expected there, who has power and authority from the Government of Old Spain, to sell the FLORIDAS to the Americans.

The Gentleman alluded to, derived this information from the highest authority at St. Augustine.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 29.

THE MURDER OF MISS HAMILTON.

We have been obligingly favored with the following extract of a letter from the Rev'd. Dr. BLAUGHTON, of Lansingburg, to his son in this city, giving a circumstantial disclosure of the facts in relation to this unhappy and awful event. This extract will be read with deep interest, and the community will rejoice that the inhuman monsters are at last detected.

Lansingburg, March 26.

"I presume you have heard that Thomas Lent, of the borough about 6 miles above Waterford, has been committed to jail as one of the murderers of Miss Hamilton. He was engaged in this guilty business with another, of the name of Sickler, a native of the same town. Lent has confessed all the particulars, to which he has subjoined his signature. They are briefly as follows: Lent and Sickler had enlisted in the army, from which they deserted and returned home; but being pursued, they, to prevent being taken, determined to go to New York. Sickler resolved to violate the chastity of the first female he should conveniently meet. They met Miss Hamilton in Athens, near her father's house. Sickler seized her with one hand round the waist, and with the other pressed upon her mouth. Lent took her by the legs. They carried her about a quarter of a mile up to the fatal bridge. There Sickler committed the rape; and (as Lent says) on account of her struggles and agonized resistance, Sickler asked Lent for his club, with which Sickler broke in her skull, and having robbed her of her gold ear-rings, threw the body into the creek. They both ran and reached a barn about two miles below Catskill, where they slept that night. In the morning they got on board a Troy sloop, arrived soon after in New York, tarried there a day or two, and then returned on the west side of the river; stopped near Catskill, hired themselves out for a month, stole two horses, were overtaken, and committed to Catskill jail for the theft; broke jail and returned to the borough. After some time Sickler went to the westward where he has resided nearly ever since, in the county of Cayuga. But the eye of God is upon the wanderings of the murderer, and he often takes from him the common prudence of the human mind. It was so in this case. Sickler had given frequent hints, (obscurely indeed) that he and Lent had perpetrated the crime in question, but these hints were not regarded as any thing more than the vain boasts of abandoned villainy. At last, however, the thing was brought to light. Lent's wife was found by her husband reading; he asked her what; she said the bible; he snatched it from her, swearing bitterly, and threw it into the fire; she got it out again, and a quarrel ensued, in which he threatened her life, and told her he had killed one woman already, and would kill her. Her sister's husband, Isaac Armstrong, came in at this time, and heard the words. He mentioned them at a Mr. Trip's, at whose house Sickler had been brought up, and where he had boasted of the crime. This brought to their recollection what they had heard Sickler say in Lent's presence, & mentioned it to Isaac Armstrong. He came down to Waterford, and told it to Mr. Franklin Livingston, the deputy Sheriff, who went up and took Lent at his own risk; summoned the witness; and after several examinations, Lent confessed the whole. Mr. Livingston, empowered by the Recorder of Albany and the Lieutenant Governor, sat off in pursuit of Sickler last week, and I hope by this time has got in safe custody the other monster."

QUEBEC, MARCH 15.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A prodigious Fish some days since run ashore, near the river Ouelle, in the county of Cornwallis. Its dimensions are said to be enormous, of which some idea may be formed from its protruding and breaking whole fields of ice (of extraordinary thickness at this season of the year) in its career. It has drawn the admiration of hundreds in this district, and it is said a great portion of the inhabitants are employed in cutting blubber

into junks to be reduced into oil, of which it will afford some thousands of barrels, and will yield a very handsome sum to the provincial revenues as *droits*, and to the Seigneur of the parish, who shares with the crown in the profits arising from fish of the description. The skeleton is to be carefully preserved for the museum.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 8.

SWALLOWING NOTES.

On Friday last four persons were arrested and committed on the suspicion of having stolen \$8100 notes. Strong circumstances having induced a belief that they had swallowed the money emetics were administered. In consequence, one of the suspected persons, John Smith, cast up two notes of the United States' Bank—each of one hundred dollars. The others did not deliver any.

A dinner was given in Portsmouth (N. H.) on the 20th ult. to the poor without discrimination, by that distinguished Philanthropist, E. Johnson, Esq. of New-York, in imitation of the injunction of Christ, "When ye make a feast, call in the poor, the maimed, the lame, and the blind." &c. Seventy eight partook and portions were sent to many sick who could not attend. It was truly affecting to see the tear of gratitude stealing down the cheek furrowed with age, and to hear the blessings of the poor bestowed on the head of their benefactor."

WASHINGTON, APRIL 7.

JAMES MADISON, the late President of the United States, departed from this city with his family, yesterday morning, for his seat in Virginia. He goes to enjoy in retirement the evening of an honorable life. He carries with him, we trust, the respect of every man who knows how to appreciate unswerving public virtue, united with a private character whose purity scandal itself has never dared to impeach.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Trinidad, in Cuba, to his friend in New York, dated Feb. 20, the original of which is in the possession of the editors of the Gazette.

"Fortune is always in a capricious humour, when treating of my affairs. She holds out the lure of fame, honour and fortune and while I am yet grasping at the pleasant vision the illusion vanishes, and I awake in the glooms of poverty and obscurity."

"Alas! My country! Poor Venezuela! the theatre for Spanish barbarity to act upon! Thy children have lacerated thy bosom! Thy fair appearance has been mangled by the savage cruelty of the Spaniards! And thy charming plains literally inundated with the blood of harmless innocence!—Say! Ye learned interpreters of the Will of Heaven! Why sleeps Eternal Justice, while crimes & assassinations stalk the world? War in its mildest form, is dreadful; but in South America it is carried on with indescribable horror. The sun shines to day, upon least two thousand human skeletons, bleaching in my fields; in Guira, butchered by the Spanish assassins under the command of Morales; and most of them women, children, and negroes! In fine every thing on that coast has been destroyed; Guira exists no more nor vestige of habitation remains."

A CURIOUS FACT.

A person who keeps a shop in Houns-low, having occasion the other day to get to his back warehouse perceived a huge rat busily employed in demolishing some eatable goods in a corner of the room. With a view to destroy the animal, the man retreated to fetch a stick; when he returned, the rat, perceiving his foe, ran off, and immediately made for the hole through which it is supposed he entered the premises. His pursuer, just as the rat was about to enter this retreat, levelled a pretty smart blow at him, and struck the stick, (which was rather a stout one,) with much force against the wainscot of the room; when, to his very great astonishment, as well as to his joy, a most complete shower of guineas instantly descended from some lodgement within the wainscot, before his wondering eyes! This circumstance naturally suggested the propriety of repeating the blow, expecting a repetition of the same good fortune—nor indeed, was he in his expectation & wishes, disappointed. When he had gathered the whole of this golden store, he found upon counting, he had absolutely picked upwards of \$50 guineas! From the appearance of the gold, it is supposed this hoard must have been secreted within the wainscot for many, very many years. The house, it seems, has been in the occupation of the present occupier's father & relatives for nearly a century.

London paper, 21st Jan.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 2.

It is rumoured, says the Augusta Chronicle of the 29th ult. that the Gov. of Pensacola has requested General Gaines to take possession of that place, in order to secure it against the contemplated attack of the Patriots. It is certain that our brave General and the Don have had an interview; and there is as little doubt a solicitation of this kind has been made, & received, as it should a prompt but respectful negative.

The paucity of Ferdinand's resources, and the inability to protect his colonies appear to be daily manifesting them-

selves—while the Patriots, slowly but surely advancing, are reconciling their discordant materials increasing their numerical force, and giving a more bold and respectable to the character of the Revolution.

Extract of a letter from Matagorda (Mexico) dated 25th Feb. 1817, to a gentleman in New Orleans, received from a gentleman, passenger in the ship Andrew, arrived at Philadelphia "If the United States will receive an ambassador from this republic, the limits of their territory of Louisiana as claimed in the negotiation with Spain, extending to the Rio del Norte, will be acknowledged confirmed and guaranteed."

NEW-YORK, APRIL 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The fine fast sailing ship Amity, Stanton, arrived at this port yesterday, in 47 days from the Rock of Liverpool, where she was detained a considerable time by adverse winds, having sailed from the town early in the month, and finally gone under way on the 19th of February. Owing to the severe and tempestuous weather which had prevailed on the coast, many vessels in readiness for sea were detained, and several which had attempted to get out, had been obliged to put back. It will also be seen that a number of American vessels have been lost.

Capt. Stanton has been despatched for government, from the American minister at London.

Our London papers by this arrival are to the 12th of February; Lloyd's List to the 1st, and Liverpool Prices Current to the 18th of that month. The papers contain no political news of importance.

Liverpool letters of the 18th of February, which we have seen, quote Flour at 76 to 77 shillings per barrel; and cotton at 20 1-2 pence, and rice at 41 shillings.

A letter from Liverpool of the 7th of February, states, that "the Pacific, Bowhe, arrived yesterday, and was at a discharging dock in the birth, in the unprecedented passage of seventeen days from New York;"—and was expected to sail again about the fifth of March.

The Importer, Ogden, arrived at Liverpool from N. York, the same day as the Pacific.

The London Courier of the 10th of February, describes the tumultuous proceedings of a mob, the night previous, during which some of the windows of the office of that paper were broken.

It is stated that Mr. Baring has taken 4 of the eight millions of the loan of the French government.

Jerome Bonaparte and his wife passed thro' Vienna on the 25th of January, for Upper Austria, where they have bought an estate.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 12.

Capt. Nicoll, arrived at New York, in 56 days from Rio Janeiro, informs that Monte Video surrendered to the Portuguese forces on the 24th of January; and that Gen'l. Artigas had retreated with the whole of the Patriot army to the interior.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED

"St. Thomas, March 22"

"I deferred closing my letter until the last moment, in hopes of getting the particulars of the news; but have been disappointed. However, it is, in amount, that BOLIVAR has been successful in several attacks on the Royalists by land; the latter have acknowledged their defeat, and several of the wounded had arrived at Lagaira in barges, before I left there."

ELECTIONS.

Returns from a sufficient number of Towns in the State of Massachusetts have been received, to warrant the belief that Gov. BROOKS will be re-elected by an increased majority. This result we believe to have been generally anticipated.

On the other hand, we have the pleasure of stating, that in Connecticut, hitherto considered as the sanctuary of republicanism where no other than federal principles were ever to bear sway, the old regime is fast crumbling to ruins; and the most confident hopes are entertained, from the returns already received, that Republicanism will, at the present election, come off triumphant. In 30 towns, being all from which we have seen the returns, Mr. WOLCOTT has a majority of more than three hundred and fifty over the present Gov. Mr. SMITH.

ADDITIONAL.

Since the above was prepared, we have seen returns from 97 towns, which give Mr. WOLCOTT a majority of 882 votes over Gov. SMITH, making a net republican gain since last year, of 1673!

Of this signal triumph, the Connecticut Times says, "On the decisive evidence furnished of the ELECTION of the Honorable OLIVER WOLCOTT, we congratulate most sincerely all our friends, and indeed the whole community, which has the deepest and happiest interest in the result of the election!"—Federalism is prostrate in Connecticut!

We understand that spurious two dollar notes purporting to be of the Mechanics' Bank of this city, are in circulation. The imitation is said to be toler-

ably good, but the paper much whiter than the genuine bills.

An arrival at New Bedford from New Orleans has on board 3000 bushels of Corn which is the first cargo of the kind ever brought into that port from Mississippi. It is said to resemble the Virginia corn, but it is much heavier, and of better quality.



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We understand that spurious two dollar notes purporting to be of the Mechanics' Bank of this city, are in circulation. The imitation is said to be toler-

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the residence of the said Darden, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Freshes," and "Garden," situate, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoining the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid claims, and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Benhead, John Stevens, Thomas Cooper use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddart & Smith, and Isaac Bowdie, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the dwelling of the said Darden, at three o'clock p. m. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

To the Public.

My property has been advertised for sale by the Trustees of the Poor, to discharge what I owe them. I have, as security and assignee of my brother Samuel B. Darden, decided due me on his books upwards of \$4000; and have no doubt that I shall procure the passage of an act for their collection, which would enable me to discharge fully my debts to the Trustees of the Poor. I have paid, and shall have to pay for him, upwards of \$4000, as security; and my object in this publication is to satisfy my friends that I have suffered in consequence of my being security, and not from any misconduct or extravagance of my own.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

N. B. The above mentioned books are deposited in the hands of Mr. James Neill, Easton, from the inspection of which any friend of mine may be satisfied of the amount due me. J. D.

NEW GOODS.

MORSELL & LAMB DIN
No. 1, Groom's Row,
Have just received, and are now opening, a small assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which they offer to their friends and the public, at the most reduced prices for Cash.

april 15 3

This is to give notice,
THAT all persons having claims against the estate of James Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

HENRY W. HICKS, Executor,
of James Hicks dec'd.

april 15. 3q

A pair of young Mules
FOR SALE, if applied for immediately.
EDWARD ROBERTS.
Head-of-Wye, april 15 3

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post-Office, Chester-Town, Md. April 1, 1817.

A. W. M. Ashmun	Jesse Massey
Sally Auld	Joseph Morgan
Mary Ann Bowers	Catharine Macy
William Buffing	James W. Neal
Moses Briscoe	Thomas Nicholson
Henrietta Briscoe	William Pearce
Benjamin Barger	William Pearce
William Bowers	Cideon Pearce
Henry Brown, Esq.	James Pearce
Rev. Henry Boehm	Q. Patrick Quin
C. Samuel Coleman	J. Jacob Riley
Ann Cowarden	Rebecca Rosa
William Corse	Richard Roach
Maj. John Dames	Samuel Runney
Thomas Dodson	William Spencer
James Dawson	William Skervin
Richard Frisby, Esq.	William Strong
Richard F. Frisby	Samuel Simmonds
R. R. Gale	George Sneath
Robert Hughes	John Thomas
Samuel Hodges	William Thomas
James Hodges	William Tilden
Rachel Ingraham	Samuel S. Thomas
J. Samuel Johnson	William Uselton
Richard J. Jones	Aquila Uselton
Samuel G. Kennard	William Wickes
William Keating	Sarah Wilmer
Philip G. Kennard	Capt. Thomas Wilson
L. Sarah Lamb	Elizabeth Wickes
St. Leger Meeks	John A. Woodland
Capt. Joseph Mann	Edward Wilson
John Merryman	Rev. S. Williams
Harriott Miller	Arthur Wheatley
Ann Mett	

april 15 3

War Department

Section of Bounty Lands.
All persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1814, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers several times since that date, viz:

"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor not to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union."

In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the classes above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, but simply to "The Secretary for War, Washington City, D. C." Their communications should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.

april 15 8

New Edinburgh Encyclopedia.
1st & 2d part of vol. IX of the above work is received at the Star office—subscribers will call without delay for their copies.

Poet's Corner.

FROM THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

ODE

FOR THE FOURTH OF MARCH, 1817.

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION,

BY MR. SAMUEL WOODWORTH.

Time—"America."

WHILE the vassals of tyranny rivet their chains,
By birth-day effusions and base adulation,
Let freemen express, in their holiday strains,
The voice of a people—the choice of a nation.
Let laurels sing
The birth of a king,
Tis ours to rejoice for the first fruits of spring,
For still shall the fourth day of March ever yield
A harvest of glory in liberty's field.

Enchanted with glory the chieftain retires,
Who lead us in safety through war's dread
commotion:
While the spirit that rais'd him another inspires,
To watch over our rights with equal devotion,
Moxnos shall preside,
His countrymen's pride,
The soldier, the statesman, the patriot well tried,
And thus shall the fourth day of March ever yield
A harvest of glory in liberty's field.

To legitimate tyrants no freeman shall bow—
To virtue alone will we pay veneration;
The chiefs of Columbia are call'd from the plow,
And retire from the chair to the same occupation
Thus TOMERKINS arose,
In the face of his foes,
For the path of a patriot the "Farmer's Boy" chose,
And thus shall the fourth day of March ever yield
A harvest of glory in liberty's field.

Then hail to the day that beholds us once more,
Place the chaplet of power on the brow of true
ment:
Tis the sacred insignia our WASHINGTON wore,
A legacy none but the good shall inherit,
To the patriot Moxnos
The tribute we owe,
Till the people reclaim it again to bestow,
And the fourth day of March be again made to
yield
A harvest of glory in liberty's field.

Let freemen unite on this festival day,
To celebrate liberty's triumph in chorus;
Awaken the trumpet—our banners display,
And hail the bright prospect that opens be-
fore us.
In peans of joy
Your voices employ,
For the patriot Moxnos and our own "FARMER'S
Boy."
And when may the fourth day of March cease to
yield
A harvest of glory in liberty's field.

ITALIAN PROVERBS.

He who serves God has the best master in the
World.
He who lives disorderly one year, does not
live comfortably for five years to come.
When the ship is sunk, every sailor knows
how she might have been saved.
Weaniness can snore upon the flint, when
sloth finds the downy pillow hard.
If all the year were playing holidays, to sport
would be as tedious as to work; but when they
seldom come, they wished-for come; and no-
thing pleases but rare incidents.
One of the most useful effects of action is, that
it renders repose agreeable.
He who is puffed up with the first glaze of
prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of
adversity.
He who cannot bear a jest ought never to
make one.

ATTENTION.

The subscriber has again opened his house, as
a *TAVERN*, and flatters himself that the many
conveniences and advantages it possesses, will
induce travellers and others, who are called to
Chester-Town, to partake of them. His stable is
large and commodious, filled with the best pro-
vender, and he has faithful ostlers to attend to it.
His table will be supplied with Oysters, Fish,
Fowl, Terrapins and Crabs, in their season; to-
gether with the best provisions the market will
afford.
His Lodgings are the best that can be had from
Baltimore; and he assures his friends and the
public, that no assiduity, which himself or an at-
tentive Bar-Keeper can bestow, shall be spared,
to render those, who may put up at his house,
comfortable and agreeable.
He also expects in a short time to open an ele-
gant *BILLIARD TABLE*.
NATHANIEL HYNSON.
Chester-Town, April 1 3

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has removed to
the Mill, formerly *Mathew Draper's*, in Caroline
county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,
at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters him-
self he will be able to furnish a large and good
assortment of

SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR,
Meal, Corn, and Bran,
And every article in his line, by wholesale and re-
tail, at the lowest rates, for cash.

He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and re-
spectfully invites his friends and customers, and
all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his
line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is super-
intended by JAMES EDMONSON.
THOMAS HOPKINS, Junr.
1st mo. 14th

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

aug. 29

House-Servants Wanted.
WANTED, by a gentleman in Philadelphia,
as house-servants, two likely NEGRO GIRLS.—
He will give a generous price for such as can
well recommended, and will engage to set them
free at the age of 28 years. Enquire of the
Printer.
Easton, March 4

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COPPERED
ROCK-HALL PACKET,

Will run during the season on the following
establishment, viz:
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and
Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town
each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock
Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving
Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at half
past 7 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS HARRIS.
April 8 13

LOTTERY.

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.

S C H E M E.

1 Prize	of	\$2000
2	1000	
2	500	
4	200	
5	100	
11	50	
45	20	
50	10	
300	5	
1190		

1610 Prizes.
1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th to 500
1st on the 14th to 500
1st on the 15th to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th to 2000
and last day's drawing.

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue
by adjournments from time to time, until finished
200 tickets per day.
JAMES MILECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND,
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,
will be punctually attended to.
April 1

NOTICE.

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

By order—J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.
Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

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

SIR, The Levy Court, in order to carry more ef-
fectually into operation the provisions of the act
passed at the last session of the General Assem-
bly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief
of the Poor in the several counties in this State,"
have deemed it most advisable to appoint a num-
ber of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose
of selecting and recommending such persons as
they think are unfortunately placed in a situa-
tion to require assistance from the county; and,
for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that
number. We solicit your acceptance of the a-
bove appointment, and request that you will de-
liver to such applicants as you may think deserv-
ing, a written certificate, to be delivered to the
Levy Court at their several sittings.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abednego Bodfield
Col. William Hayward
Samuel Roberts
William G. Tilghman
James Denny
Capt. William Jordan
Allen Bowie

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland
John Kemp
Capt. Thomas Frazier
Wrightson Love
Alexander Hensley
Col. Hugh Auld
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem.—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell
Stephen Reyner
Thomas Stevens
Maj. Solomon Dickinson
Capt. James Goldsborough
Capt. Samuel Stevens
Joseph Martin

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.
James Chambers
Capt. John Dudley
Charles Gibson
Arthur Holt
Ennalls Martin, junr.
Wm. H. Tilghman
James Nabb
March 18

Negro Girls for sale.
ONE about seventeen and the other about
fourteen years of age—they were raised to house
work, and can be recommended as hearty likely
girls. For further particulars apply at the Star
Office, Easton.
march xxv 4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

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

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

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

List of Letters,

Remain in the Post-Office, Easton, Maryland,
April 1, 1817.

COL. HENRY AULD
Andrew S. Anthony
Daniel Adams
B—Ann Bell
Abednego Bodfield, 4
Thomas Barrow, 2
Mary Boots
Tristram Bowdle
John L. Bozman, 2
Capt. Charles Benson
John Beckwith
John W. Battce, 2
Garretson Blades
John Blake
Joseph Brown, 4th
Richard Barrow
John Bowers
C—Rachel Corkin
Henry Council, 2
Mrs. Crowder
Wm. Cooper, 2
John Council
Isaac P. Cox
John Culler
Sara Cox
Susan Cox
Turbutt Callahan
D—Isaac Dickerson
E—Reuben Emons
F—Henry Fountain
Joseph Frazier
William Furnace
Isaac Frampton
G—Sarah Goldsborough
John Garey
H—Matilda Hardcastle
Jane Huza
Thomas Harrison, 2
John Horney
John Beale Howard
Ann Holmes
Sarah Hale
L—Abel Jump
K—Sally Kersey
William Keckum, 2
Margaret Lambdin
James Lee
Thomas Lee, 2
Cornelia Lockerman
Joseph Ledeham
Candice Lewis
M—Maria Marshall
Capt. John Myrryman
Wm. Marland
Kitty Matthews
Eve Mills
April 1 3

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have re-
moved their STORE to that well known
stand, formerly the property of
Bennett Wheeler, dec'd.

WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING,
A well chosen assortment of
DRY GOODS:

ALSO,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
&c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE
Molasses, of a superior
quality
Sugar and Coffee
Cut & wrought Nails
Knives and Forks
Steele & Pad Locks
Hand-Saws
Saw Irons
Spades and Shovels
Iron Pots
Dutch Ovens & Skillets
And Irons
Sweet-scent Tobacco
All of which they will sell low for CASH.
1st mo. 21

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopon, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in-
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop on
part of the Land immediately on the post road to
Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand
for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a
spring of excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten a-
cres of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow. Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber
P. W. HEMSLEY.
April 9

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULD, Master,

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

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

The subscriber returns thanks for the encou-
ragement he has received from the public, and
assures those employing him, that every exertion
shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to speci-
fy in their orders by what Packet they may
wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his ab-
sence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug
store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morn-
ing until half past nine o'clock, for the conveni-
ence of the citizens of Easton—where those hav-
ing orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, March 4

List of Letters

Remain in the Post-Office at Centerville, Md.
April 1, 1817.

ANTHONY HENRY, 2
Allen William
B—Benton Turbutt
Brennup James
Brown Col. James
Blaie Mr.
Bordley Wm. H.
Blake Henrietta M.
Brown James
Baynard Nathan
C—Clerk of Queen-Ann's
county, 2
Cole Vickery
Churse Benjamin
Calvert Mr.
Colbert Benjamin
Carran Greenbury
Cook James
D—Dorsey Briscoe S.
Denny James, jr.
De Courcy Edward
Devonish Stephen
E—Emory John W.
H—Howard John
Haddaway James B.
Hughes Jacob
Horton W. L.
April 3 3

Treasury Department,

March 13th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been
assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes,
and the interest thereon, as are now due at
the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massa-
chusetts.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly
be paid, upon the application of the holders
thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in
Boston, at any time prior to the first day of May,
1817, after which day interest will cease to be pay-
able upon the said Treasury Notes.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several
states are requested to make this notice gener-
ally known, by all the means in their power; and
the printers authorized to publish the laws of
the United States, will be pleased to insert it once
a week, in their respective papers, until the first
day of May next.

Wm. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 25 6

President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of
Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1808,
entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the lands
of the United States and for other purposes," the
President of the United States is authorized to
cause certain public lands to be offered for sale.

WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the
United States, in conformity with the said act,
and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale
and disposal of the Lands of the United States
south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make
known that public sales for the disposal, agree-
ably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east
of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chick-
asaway River, on the south by the parallel of
the 31° of north latitude, on the east by the Mo-
bile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by
the Creeks, Santabogue and Bogue Homo, (the
one falling into the Tombigby and the other into
the Chickasaway rivers) which have been sur-
veyed and returned to the Register of the Land
Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been
disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall
be held at St. Stephens, on the river Tombigby,
on the first Monday of July next, and continue
till the said lands have been offered for sale.

Given under my hand the eighth day of
March, one thousand eight hundred and
seventeen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner
of the General Land Office.

Printers who publish the Laws of the U-
nited States will insert the above once a week till
the first of June, and forward their accounts (in
duplicate) to the receiver of public monies at St.
Stephens, for payment.
march xxv 10

Adj. & Insp. General's Office.

12th March, 1817.

NOTICE.

Those discharged soldiers who, at the close of
the war, empowered Brigadier General JAMES
MILLER to obtain for them their Land Bounties,
and who have not given him their original dis-
charges, will forward the same to the Adjutant
and Inspector General's Office, at Washington,
where the General has lodged all papers received
by him, solely with a view to secure the rights
of the gallant soldiers with whom he served. In
every case where this additional document (the
discharge) is forwarded, the Adjutant and In-
spector General will adopt the further measures
to accomplish the object originally confided to
General Miller.
April 1 3

By order of the Orphans Court
of Queen-Ann's County, Md.

ALL persons having claims against Joseph Ken-
nard, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased, are
seriously warned to exhibit the same, properly
proved, to the subscriber, on or before the last
day of July next; or they may otherwise by law
be barred from any benefit of the estate.
FRANCES KENNARD, adm'x
of Joseph Kenard.
April 1 34

In Chancery,

March 15, 1817.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported
by SAMUEL LECOMPT, trustee for the sale of
the real estate of Edward Smoot, be ratified and
confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary
before the 20th day of May 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 April next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be
\$953.

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

April 1 3

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives,
containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also,
about fifteen hundred acres of Land, partly in
Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland,
and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware.
Also, a number of valuable hands, men, women
and Children. For further particulars apply to
the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-
Ann's County, Maryland.
SAML. WRIGHT.
Sept. 24

OSCAR,

The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of
Washington,

WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm,
within six miles of Easton, at the very mode-
rate price of *Eighteen Dollars* the season, *Nine
Dollars* the single leap, and at *Twenty five Dol-
lars* to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty
cents to the Groom. In every case both cover
and groom to be paid on or before the first day
of September next; but with those who prefer
paying on or before the first day of July next,
(on which day the season will expire) I will dis-
count one third from their accounts.

He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every
Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on
Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the re-
minder of the week at my farm, near the old
Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dol-
lar per week, also grain and hay furnished at
market price, if required. Every care and at-
tention shall be paid to mares from a distance,
but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.

Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so
well known, that it is unnecessary to say any
thing of his pedigree and performance; since it
is universally admitted that he has been one of
the greatest racers in America. Should any
gentleman doubt either his blood or perfor-
mances as a racer, or his character as a foal get-
ter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy
him.

JAMES NABB.

P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three
years old colts against any on the Peninsula.
J. N.

March 11

Black Knight

Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this
spring, is newly sixteen hands high, and is now
in high stud condition, and was got by James—
James was got by the celebrated Black Knight,
who was got by Dove (known by the name of
Dames's Dove) out of a Packlet mare, known by
the name of Hopkins's Packlet. The dam of
Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's
Leonidas—his grand dam was got by old
Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by
the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed
to be equal to any breed of horses in the country
for saddle or gear of any kind.

BLACK KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season at the price of
eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on
or before the first of September, five dollars will
discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the
groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in
foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed
on by the subscriber.

Black Knight will stand at the subscriber's
stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday,
and will travel in the Bay-side one week and in
the neighborhood of the Trappe the other, and
will go round once a fortnight regularly. The
season to commence on the first Tuesday in Ap-
ril, and end on the twentieth day of June.
JAMES DENNY.

march 25

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the
19th of January last, living in Caroline county,
Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named
AREY TILLOTSON, about 15 or 19 years of
age, and from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches
high, of a black complexion, full and prominent
mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears
her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4
inches in length, and her head bound up with a
handkerchief. Arey is stout made for her height,
and very awkward and inactive in her gait: she
has worked in and out of doors, as necessity re-
quired: she is very slow to answer when spoken
to, and answers in a short and abrupt man-
ner. Had on and carried away with her the fol-
lowing clothing, as near as can be ascertained—
one black silk frock, one white cambric muslin
one, one stamped cotton do. red and green with
of cotton kersey, and one pair of coarse short half
worn.

If she has left the county, it is expected she is
on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives
living in the city. On her passage to the city, I
think it probable she will be lurking about Cam-
den and its vicinity for some weeks.

I will give \$50 if Arey is taken in the state,
and secured so that I get her again; or the a-
bove reward if taken out of the state, and secured
as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if he's
home.
NATHAN B. DOWNES.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,

PRINTER OF THE

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Royston A. Skinner, against Benjamin Denny, jun., will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Benjamin Denny, jun. in and to a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Swamp's Hole," alias "Haven," or by what other name it may be called or known, situated in Hopkins Neck, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less—to satisfy the principal, interest and costs due on the above case.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 8 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barrell, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and William A. Leonard, and Elizabeth Leonard, executrix of John C. Leonard, against Henry Thomas, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY, the 6th day of May next, at the Court House door, in Easton, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, the Life Estate of Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at Easton-Point—taken, and to be sold to satisfy the above claims, interest and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 15 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the residence of the said Darden, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Benjamin's Ridge," and "Balden," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoins the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the aforesaid claims.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 15 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhead, John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper, use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddart & Smith, and Isaac Bowdell, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the dwelling of the said Darden, at three o'clock p. m., one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk, subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 15 4

To the Public.

MY property has been advertised for sale by the Trustees of the Poor, to discharge what I owe them. I have, as security and assignee of my brother Samuel B. Darden, dec'd. due him on his books upwards of \$4000, and have no doubt at the session of the next General Assembly, that I shall procure the passage of an act for their collection, which would enable me to discharge fully my debts to the Trustees of the Poor. I have paid, and shall have to pay for him, upwards of \$4000, as security; and my object in this publication is to satisfy my friends that I have suffered in consequence of my being security, and not from any misconduct or extravagance of my own.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

April 15 3

N. B. The above mentioned books are deposited in the hands of Mr. James Neall, Easton, from the inspection of which any friend of mine may be satisfied of the amount due me. J. D.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Centerville, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of May next, one Negro Man, named Basil, one Negro Boy, named Edward, the property of Henry Dodd, and sold to satisfy a claim due to Christopher Cox. Sale to commence at 5 o'clock, P. M. by

RICHARD MOFFITT, Sheriff.

April 15 3

New Edinburgh Encyclopædia.

1st & 2d part of vol. IX of the above work is received at the Star office—subscribers will call without delay for their copies.

April 15

Farmers' Bank of Somerset & Worcester at Snow-Hill.

THE Notes of the above Bank will be received on deposit at the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, in pursuance of an arrangement made by the Officers of the two institutions.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Talbot county April 8 W. HAYWARD.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

AVAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have defined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction: therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PETER DEXTER, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JAMES KERRY, (Bay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.

We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement.

Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.

JOSIAH MASSY, WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8

House and Lot for sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by William J. Hamilton, on Harrison street, will be sold on a credit of six, nine, and twelve months. The purchaser will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Easton, April 15 3 L. W. SPENCER.

Tan-Bark wanted.

100 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscribers, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz:—for Red, Black, and White Oak, \$7; and for Spanish Oak, \$9 per cord.

M'NEAL & REARDON.

Who have

Upper & Sole-Leather,

For sale, cheap for cash.

Easton, April 15 6

NEW GOODS.

No. 1, Groome's Row.

Have just received, and are now opening, a small assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Which they offer to their friends and the public, at the most reduced prices for Cash.

April 15 3

EASTON ACADEMY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to Parents and Guardians, and the Pupils in the Easton Academy, that the vacation occasioned by the resignation of the late Principal Teacher, will expire on Monday, 21st of this month (April) on which day the Trustees flatter themselves, the Academy will be again opened and put under the direction of a Gentleman of the highest respectability and eminence as a Teacher.

Per order—

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Secy.

April 8 3

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their STORE, directly opposite the Bank,

An extensive supply of Goods,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.

Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash.

April 8 4

This is to give notice,

THAT all persons having claims against the estate of James Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

HENRY W. HICKS, Executor of James Hicks dec'd.

April 15 3

Red Fox and Mink Skins.

The highest market price will be paid in cash by the subscribers for

Red Fox & Mink Skins,

At No. 6, Spear's wharf.

BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.

Who have to let,

A LOT OF LAND,

About 12 acres, very near the city.

The Star at Easton will publish the above eight times.

April 8 8

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the

Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he will open a

DANCING SCHOOL

In Easton, about the middle of this month. He will also teach MUSIC on the Piano, Flute, Violin and Clarinet, and tune Pianos.

April 8 3

BOARDING-HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING taken the house lately occupied by

Mrs. BELL, near the Court-house, will be

lucky in accommodating a few genteel BOARDERS, by the week, month, or year. The house is roomy, and the situation very pleasant.

HENRIETTA B. MERRICK.

April 8 3

Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1817.

Edward Swift, use of

Thomas Cuthbert,

VS.

William Nicholson &

Sarah his wife,

AND

Andrew Moline &

Cornelia his wife,

VS.

Charlotte Brink, Mar-

ried Bart & Joseph

Parrie & Mahala

his wife.

Heirs at law of Eli

Burt, dec'd.

The Bill in this case states, that ELI BURT, in his life time, was indebted to the complainant, in the sum of \$483 17s 11 1/2d—and that he died intestate, without leaving personal estate sufficient to pay his debts, and was at the time of his death possessed and seized in fee of several parcels or parcels of Land, lying in Caroline county, which have descended to the defendants, his heirs at law, who reside in the State of Delaware. The object of the bill therefore is to obtain a decree for the sale of the said lands, for the payment of the debts due by the said intestate.

It is thereupon, this fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, ordered and adjudged by Caroline county court, that the complainant give notice of the said bill, and of the object thereof, by advertisement three successive weeks in some one of the Eastern newspapers, before the 20th day of May next, warning the absent defendants to appear in Caroline county court, in person or by a solicitor, on or before the fourteenth day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

Test—

JO: RICHARDSON, Clk. of Caroline County Court.

April 1 4

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:

SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Making appropriation for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks; for the payment of annuities & grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers; for surveying the coast of the United States; for making the Cumberland road; for ascertaining the titles to lands in Louisiana; for providing certificates of registry and lists of crews; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated; that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, four hundred and twenty one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationary, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the Library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Department of State thirteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said Department, and for the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said Department, including the expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the fourteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, twenty three thousand seven hundred and two dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury (ten thousand four hundred and thirty three dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of translating foreign languages allowed to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters, for stationary and printing in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Comptroller of the Treasury three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said Comptroller, fifteen thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in the Comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the Auditor's office, sixteen thousand six hundred and thirty two dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to clerks employed in the office of the Treasurer, five thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses in said office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed by said Commissioner, eleven thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, printing and contingent expenses of said office, including vellum for land patents, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said Commissioner, nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationary, printing and contingent expenses, including the paper, printing and stamping of licenses, in said office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For an additional sum which was allowed him for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said Register, seventeen thousand and twenty eight dollars.

For compensation to the messenger of said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of stationary, including books for the Public Stocks, printing the public accounts, and other contingent expenses of the Register's office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For fuel, and other contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, five thousand dollars.

To make good the deficiency in the sum appropriated last year for the general expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, and which, from a re-occupancy of the public building, required an expenditure for repairs, furniture and other contingent expenses thereon to incidental, six thousand nine hundred and twenty five dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen, employed for the security of the Treasury buildings; and for the expense of rebuilding two fire engine houses; for repair of two engines and hose; and for an additional number of buckets, and to keep the same in repair, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the Secretary of War, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and his assistants in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the additional accountant of the War Department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said accountant, sixteen thousand seven hundred and seventy five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the additional accountant of the War Department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said additional accountant, seventeen thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the said additional accountant, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for which no appropriation was made for contingent expenses of last year, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For an additional compensation allowed him for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, three hundred and forty six dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the paymaster general of the army, ten thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of Military Supplies, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of said superintendent, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, including a deficiency of two hundred dollars for the contingent expenses of the last year, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissary general of purchases, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of said commissary, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger employed in the ordnance office, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the said secretary, seven thousand two hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the Navy Department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the Navy Department, fourteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, six hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and of jurors & witnesses in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecution and offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the pensioners of the United States, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakes of channels, bars, and shoals including the purchase and transportation of oil, keeper's salaries, repairs and improvements and contingent expenses, seventy three thousand four hundred and ninety three dollars and thirty three cents.

For an appropriation in addition to the appropriation for building a light house at the mouth of the Mississippi, and for repairing the block house at the Balize for a temporary light house, twenty five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the Bald Head light house, in North Carolina, in addition to the sum theretofore appropriated for that purpose, one thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Nantucket, recently destroyed by fire, seven thousand five hundred dollars; beacon light on Sandy Hook, one thousand two hundred dollars; erection of a beacon, and placing buoy at the entrance of the harbor of Bristol, in Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

For a light on the beacon on Tybee, and for erecting six beacons and placing four buoys on such sites, and at such points as the commissioners of pilotage, residing at Savannah, shall fix on, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For an additional appropriation for building a light house at Tarpeuln Cove three thousand seven hundred and forty six dollars.

For the following objects, being the balances of former appropriations, carried to the surplus fund, viz.

For erecting light houses at the mouth of Mississippi river, and at or near the pitch of Cape Look out in North Carolina, twenty thousand dollars.

For building a light house on the south point of Cumberland Island, in Georgia, ten thousand dollars.

For erecting a light house on the south point of Sapelo Island, in Georgia, fourteen thousand four hundred and ninety five dollars.

For placing buoys and beacons at or near the entrance of the harbour of Beverly, in Massachusetts, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For placing buoys, as deemed necessary at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, in Massachusetts, one thousand four hundred and forty three dollars and forty three cents.

For erecting two light houses on Lake Erie, viz: On or near Bird Island, and on or near Presque Isle, seventeen thousand dollars.

For building a light house on Petite Menon, six thousand dollars.

For fitting up light houses heretofore authorized to be erected, with the apparatus for lighting the same, five thousand dollars.

For fitting up the light houses, with Winslow Lewis's improvements, agreeably to his contract of the 26th day of March, 1812, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated for that purpose, six thousand dollars.

For erecting a beacon on a point of land near New Inlet, in North Carolina, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner for settling claims for property lost, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in said commissioner's office, one thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry, and other documents for vessels five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of publishing certain notices by the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing various forms for the said commissioner, two hundred and forty nine dollars and twenty five cents.

For office furniture, stationery, wood, and other contingencies, seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For the hire of an additional clerk from the eighteenth September, eighteen hundred and sixteen, to the first of February, eighteen hundred and seventeen, at nine hundred dollars per annum, three hundred and thirty dollars.

For the hire of a messenger, from the first of July to the first of February following, one hundred and twenty dollars.

To defray the expense of ascertaining land titles in Louisiana; to provide for the payment of the sums directed to be paid by an act of the last session, entitled "An act for settling the compensation of the Commissioner, clerk, and translator of the board for land claims in the eastern and western district of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana, forty thousand three hundred and seventy eight dollars and thirty two cents.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several states and territories of the United States, one hundred and eighty thousand and eighty eight dollars.

For bringing the votes for President and Vice President of the United States to the seat of government, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For the salaries, allowances, and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, eighty seven thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, seventy thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers forty seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britannic majesty on the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, thirty four thousand three hundred and thirty three dollars and thirty two cents.

For the salaries of the agents for claims on account of spoils, and for seamen at London, Paris, Copenhagen, and the Hague, eight thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen, for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

On account of the paintings authorized by the resolution of Congress, eight thousand dollars.

For purchasing or erecting, for the use of the United States, suitable buildings for custom houses and public ware houses, in such principal districts in each state where the Secretary of

the Treasury shall deem it necessary for the safe and convenient collection of the revenue of the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE BOSTON YANKEE.

ENGLAND.

The late advices from England, show the disposition of the people, not only restless and discontented in the extreme, but actually rebellious. An open attack in the day-time on their actual sovereign, evinces a more daring—more desperate excitement, than existed among the populace at Paris, at any time previous to the consummation of their revolution. Nor is this discontent confined to the capital; accounts from most every part of the kingdom, within the last six months, show numerous meetings among the lower classes, either for the purpose of complaint or that of violence. These appearances certainly indicate much misery, much discontent; what will be the final result of such a state of things, is a subject well worth the attention of the profound statesman; but the most superficial cannot fail to perceive in its sources of great embarrassment, if not of danger to the government.

The people of England seem to possess as much patriotism as any people in Europe; and combined with this devotion to their country, is an enthusiastic attachment to the authority of the government, and the supremacy of the laws. The nation has perhaps answered as heavy calls upon its resources, without insurrection at least, if not without reluctance, as any nation of modern times, except the United States in their revolutionary war. The higher and middle classes have not only complied with a system of taxation, which must have encroached very much on their means of enjoyment, but have evinced the firmest determination to prevent internal disorder from the discontent of the lower classes. Such at least, was the appearance previous to the late general peace. This probably, arose from two considerations: that the independent existence of their nation was connected, with the support of her belligerent objects, as well as the preservation of their proud and haughty predominance; and secondly, from a belief that the pressure on their prosperity would be removed with the formidable power of their great opponent. The dissipation of this error might have exhausted the patience of the most temperate, and exceeded the measure of English loyalty; but from whatever cause it arises, it is nevertheless true, that within our recollection, there never has been so anxious and general a disposition among the most intelligent of that nation to correct errors in the administration of the Government. The advocates of reform are not now confined to men who are disposed to make a radical alteration in the form of their government, but exist among professed admirers of the British constitution. We hear of assemblies sanctioned by the very executive officers of the crown, calling the attention of parliament to the distresses of the people and openly recommending a reform in their representation. We will not say these things endanger the continuance of the government; but if it were not for the power of their immense standing army, and its auxiliary a numerous body of such militia as are within the influence of government patronage, we should think the most confident friends of the ministry would find in them much to excite their serious apprehension.

People suffering under the pressure of any evil, are apt to think every change is a relief and where the majority of a nation are at best, a good deal out of humor, and a very considerable portion is almost excited to a state of frenzy, a revolution is not an improbable consequence. Great and dreadful as undoubtedly are the horrors of a civil war, the history of every country shows them to be insufficient to preserve tranquility under a long continuance of general discontent. In civil wars however revolting may be the entire picture of suffering and crime, the individual hazard is far less great, and the causes of apprehension much less imminent, than in the most ordinary battle. But the least pressure of pecuniary want, or the slightest stimulus of military order are found sufficient inducements to encounter an opposing army; how much stronger then must be the incentives of poverty which denies the necessary subsistence to a perishing family, to meet the doubtful danger of a revolution, or even the certain hazard of a civil war! It may safely be assumed a political sentiment, that a discontent which affects more than half of a nation will never be of a long continuance without producing insurrection; and if real abuses exist, which excite the animal version of a large part of the remainder, a revolution can only be averted by the most complete military despotism. Such it appears extremely probable, is at present, the discontented state of England. The most temperate for a reform; the poorest are excited to madness; and nearly all are restless under sufferings without any strong expectation of relief. If in this state of the public temper, the government

should attempt a remedy of some abuses, in order to conciliate those on whose resources they must still encroach, the result may not be dissimilar, to the remedy of French abuses by Louis the sixteenth. The spirit of reform, when once in motion, may reach to consequences as much beyond the apprehension of the government, as beyond the original object of the reformers. The abuses of English representation have been continued to a time when perhaps it is more dangerous to correct, than to suffer them. The government may now perhaps, be driven to feel that concession can no longer be delayed; & the effect of such concession may show, by the revolution of the country, that great internal disorders should be corrected by the wise providence of the government, and not by the insufferable distresses of the people.

SOLDIERS BOUNTY LANDS.

We observe by an article in the Nashville Tennessee Whig, that the five millions of acres lying in the Missouri and Illinois territories, are in a rapid state of preparation. The surveys which are now making by more than four hundred persons, is calculated will be completed by the 1st of June next. The surveys are stated to be made from eight millions of acres, and the lands not fit for cultivation to be rejected. Two and a half millions of acres will lay in the Illinois territory, in the fork of Mississippi and Illinois rivers, between the latitude 39 and 41 degrees north; in parallels corresponding Washington city, Philadelphia, and the middle parts of Pennsylvania. This tract is washed by the Mississippi on the west, and the Illinois on the south-east, and has an easy communication with lake Michigan by Chicago, and may carry its commerce to New Orleans, or to New York, when the canal of that state is finished. Slavery is not admitted in the Illinois territory.

The other two and a half millions will lay in the Missouri territory, between latitudes 35 and 40 degrees north, and longitude 10 and 12 degrees west from the city of Washington. This tract is watered by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and its tributaries the Great Osage and the Gasconade.

These lands for richness of soil, healthiness of climate, and navigable waters, are said to be equal to any in the western country. The staples will be Hemp, Wheat, Tobacco, Lead, Salt, and Fur. The drawing of lots for the soldiers bounties, and the public sales, are calculated to take place shortly after the 1st of June.

This information is derived from Col. Benton. N. Y. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

The ship Volunteer, captain Fanning, (arrived yesterday) while on her passage in the Pacific Ocean, having her crew much affected with the scurvy, was obliged to put into the port of Coquimbo, for the purpose of obtaining refreshments for their relief. On the captain's landing with his boat, he and his boat's crew were made prisoners. Captain Fanning was immediately marched to prison, confined in a place ten by five and a half feet square, with a hole eight by ten inches square, called a window, to admit the air, and this nearly choked up with massy bars of iron; in addition to which, this hole of confinement swarmed with three kinds of the most obnoxious vermin. The ship was taken possession of by an armed force, her sails, powder and arms taken on shore, and after a month's detention, being robbed even of their wearing apparel, and the most unfeeling and inhuman treatment, the ship was released by an order from the Captain General and President of Chili to the Governor of Coquimbo, who directed the Captain, by letter, to put to sea without again approaching within ten leagues of the coast. Capt. Fanning, on being released from prison, entered into a firm, spirited and voluminous correspondence with the Governor of the city of Coquimbo, to endeavor to find out the cause of such treatment to citizens of the United States, which ended in an audience with his Excellency; but all the reasons given were strong suspicions that we Americans were disposed to favor or assist the opposers of the present government of Chili. This and other false inferences, his Excellency stated, imperiously obliged him by the orders he had received, to treat us in such a manner.

Captain Fanning saw at Coquimbo, whale boats and try works, which he was informed by one of the officers of his guard, belonged to an American whaling vessel that had been condemned there.

Mr. Havel, the Consul General of the United States at St. Jago, the capital, was arrested by the Governor of Chili, and sent as a state prisoner to the island of Juan Fernandez. Captain Fanning afterwards saw and conversed with two American Captains that had been made prisoners on the coast of Mexico, viz: Capt. Smith, of the ship Albatross, and Capt. Guysler, of the schooner Leda. Capt. Guysler, on putting into port for refreshments and water, had his vessel immediately taken possession of, and himself and crew imprisoned. After three months detention, his vessel was given up and ordered immediately to sea, but she had in the mean time been robbed of her provisions, &c. Capt. Smith had left his ship laying off and on at the mouth of the harbour, and entered it with his boat, as soon as he stop-

ped on shore, himself and boat's crew were made prisoners, and he was directed by the Governor to write to the officer commanding on board, and bring the ship into the harbour to anchor. Capt. Smith suspecting there was no person present that could read English, wrote the note, in which he informed the mate of his situation, directed him to send a shift of clothes in a small trunk by the bearer, and to put to sea and remain with the ship at a certain island for him. The mate acted accordingly, and Captain Smith remained several weeks a prisoner, when he was released by an order from Santa Fe, and permitted to leave the port in the Leda, and was on his way to join his ship when Capt. Fanning saw him.

Captain Hitch, of the ship Parnasso, while lying at the Balize, received the following per the mail boat from N. Orleans:

On the 20th of March a mob collected at New Orleans, in consequence of the vane of the British ship Hamilton representing the tri-colored flag in disgrace to the present national flag of France. It resulted in the death of one English sailor, and several others wounded, and the destruction of the ship's masts and lower rigging—when Gen. Ripley appeared with a part of his forces, on the discovery of which the mob dispersed without further contest.

The Congress Frigate left the harbor two days before the Parnasso, bound on a cruise.

We learn, by the schooner Hiram, that Com. Brown's despatch boat arrived at Curacao on the 15th ult. from the Main, with a report that the Patriots had obtained a victory over the Royalists, near Lagaira.

WILMINGTON, N. C. APRIL 5.

A circumstance has happened in this town, which, we believe, cannot find a counterpart in the civilized world. A man, calling himself Ronald Francis Murray, came to Wilmington about eight months since under apparent pecuniary embarrassments and was received by the community with that open confidence and hospitality, so common and so natural amongst the citizens of the south. He was a man of much literary information, and by his dialect, and by his own account, believed to be a Scotchman; although he was capable of assuming almost any character, as the event will shew. He first established himself in the good opinion of the heads of one of the most respectable commercial houses in this place, by his assiduity and attention to business, and became, we understand, the first agent of the counting room. Meantime, a general approbation from every quarter, of the excellent talents of the sojourner, and all endeavoured to bring comfort to the "EXILE." He became an inmate of a family, (the name of which delicacy forbids us to mention) of the first standing and of acknowledged piety and honor. A confiding father gave a daughter to his arms!—A daughter whose age did not exceed sixteen; and on whom her anxious parents had bestowed an education commensurate to her rank in life, and which her natural innocence and virtue deserved. He had been married about six weeks, when after forging the names of those who had first given him sustenance, and selling a false check to the man who had given him his child, he clandestinely departed, leaving despair and grief in the mansion where he met hospitality and love; and astonished and hatred in circles where he found respect and friendship. The crimes of which he has been guilty, as concerns the pecuniary affairs of individuals, are virtues when compared with the deadly blow he has given to domestic happiness and social intercourse. He has extended the hand of friendship, but friendship startles at the recollection of him. The blooming hopes of beauty will shiver at the mention of his name, and parental affection will be tortured with a jealousy that will keep the virtuous and sincere asunder. To form a just idea of Murray, reason must resign herself to imagination, and search for all that is base and infamous—language cannot speak of him as he is.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 14.

It behoves all police officers, tavern-keepers, steam-boat captains, &c. to be on the alert to detect, if they cannot prevent, the exploits of the light fingered gentry who are spreading themselves through the land. We have been happily exempt from their depredations hitherto in this quarter; but they have begun to make their appearance here from the North.

A person was detected, on Friday night at the Stage Office, at Davis's, almost in the act of picking a traveller's pocket. This person, who stated his name to be Sebbet, from Philadelphia, passed through this place ten days ago, and returned in the Steam-Boat from Alexandria on Friday Evening. Having observed a fellow passenger's pocket book to be well furnished, he determined to make good prize of it, and is supposed to have attempted it once before he succeeded. The gentlemen was making arrangements for securing a seat in the Stage for the North, when, feeling his pocket pulled, he put his hand on it and found his pocket-book was missing! There being no one near enough to be suspected as having taken it, but Sebbet, the loser gave the alarm, and Sebbet ran

off, but being pursued round the house was taken & searched. He was completely stripped, and for some time it was feared the search was vain; but at length the pocket-book was discovered in the leg of his pantaloons, and returned to the owner, who was not a little gratified at recovering a pocket-book containing more than two thousand dollars. The pickpocket exhibited much composure, sturdily denying the theft, till the pocket-book was discovered; and even then did not lose his self possession. There were found in his pocket a bundle of matches, a bottle of phosphorus, & some match paper. We need not add, he was safely lodged in jail.

Nat. Int.

FLOOD IN KENTUCKY.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 12.

Extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, March 28, 1817.

"It is with the most painful sensations we have to communicate the sad destruction of most of the produce on the Kentucky River. After a season of dry weather, which prevented all the first boats descending, an incessant torrent of rain, was experienced for four days and nights, which swelled the river beyond any flood ever known here before. It rose above its usual level, upwards of EIGHTY perpendicular feet, sweeping many warehouses and everything before it. The loss of Tobacco and other produce immense."

LExINGTON, MARCH 31.

The damage done on the Kentucky river by the late Freshet, is estimated at upwards of one Million of Dollars.

In consequence of the late rains, the Kentucky river has risen within a few days about fifty feet. The immense quantity of drift wood which lodged against one of its pillars, caused some apprehensions for the safety of the permanent bridge in this place. Yesterday morning a huge body of it broke, swept away one of the braces and did some injury to the Steam Mill and Warehouse below. The pillars of the bridge, however, stand unshaken; and it would take a rise of several feet more, seriously to endanger that structure. The water is now falling.

FROM THE GENEVA GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans to his friend in this village, dated 7th of February.

"This place is wonderfully enlarged & improved since I was here formerly. Upon a moderate calculation, I should think the inhabitants and the number of buildings increased, since 1801, in the ratio of three for one. The houses are in general of brick, plastered, with coloured walls, and built in the style of the French and Spaniards. The basement story is commonly used as a place of business—the highest for kitchens and domestic offices. All the new and good buildings have balconies or corridors in front and flat roofs, so that the place has very much the appearance of a Spanish or French city. When I was here before there was little or no English spoken—the language was almost universally French, particularly the language of the street, and there was scarcely an English sign in the place—now the predominant language is English, and many of the trades-people do not take the trouble to put their show-boards in French, though the more general custom is to have it in French and English. The principal planters in this state are generally French, and many are increasing in wealth rapidly—some of them realize an income of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum.—It is thought that the produce which is likely to be shipped from this port during the present year, will amount to ten millions of dollars.

BOSTON, APRIL 10.

A friend has put into our hands a Paris paper of January 26, a full sheet supplement of which is filled with the Report of Count Beugnot to the House of Deputies, on the ways and means of defraying the expenses of 1817. After a view of the financial operations of past years, he proceeds to state the estimate of expenses of the year, which he makes 16 millions less than the ministerial estimate, as follows:

Ordinary expenses,	468,000,000 francs,
Extraordinary do.	431,000,000
Expenses of public debt,	137,000,000

Making a total of 1,036,000,000 francs, which is about equal to 139,000,000 of dollars. Of this sum, it is proposed to raise 759,000,000 by taxes and imports of different funds, and the deficiency of 298,000,000 by a loan, from a company through which it was expected that the aid of foreign capitalists might be obtained. To enable the government to effect this loan, it was proposed to appropriate, from certain revenues, the annual sum of 30,000,000.

A Counterfeit ONE DOLLAR Note, purporting to be of the Mechanics' Bank was offered in payment at the Bank—it is similar in its appearance to the note described yesterday, & is well calculated to deceive.

Gaz.

Among those members of the late Congress who will not be in the next are Messrs. Pickens, Randolph, Cyrus King, Hulbert, Sheffey, and Gros-

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Extract of a letter from Hiwassee.

"With regard to the *Cherokees* represented by the President of the United States as a reward for the extraordinary enterprise of three young *Cherokee* warriors, I must give you a short history.

"The *Creeks* were fortified on a point of land formed by a bend of the Tallapoosa river, at a place which, from its shape, obtained the name of *Horse-Shoe*. The river was deemed a sufficient security, on account of its depth, and that part of the point adjoining the country was strongly fortified by the *Creeks*, quite across the isthmus, with large square timber, well put together, & raised high. Gen. Jackson approached the work with such artifice as he had; the *Cherokee* warriors having been posted on the opposite side of the river to prevent any reinforcements from coming to the *Creeks*. He then commenced a cannonade on the works, while the *Cherokees* and *Creeks* fought across the river with small arms. The General found that his artillery was too light to make any effectual impression on the works—the *Cherokee* warriors, at the same time, found that their fire across the river promised nothing—they grew impatient—and three young *Cherokees* plunged into the river, while the battle was raging, and swam towards that point of the *Horse-shoe* where the *Creeks* had secured their water craft. As these three brave *Cherokees* approached the shore they were fired at by *Creeks*, and one was wounded—two reached the shore unhurt, each of these seized a canoe and re-crossed the river; the two canoes were then filled with other *Cherokees*, who crossed over and seized a number of canoes and returned. By these means, in a short time, nearly all the *Cherokees* landed themselves on the *Horse-shoe*, attacked the *Creeks* there, drove them and burned their cabins. Gen. Jackson, finding that the *Creeks* were attacked in their rear on their own fortified ground, made an assault on the works by *escalade*, and carried them with the loss of some valuable officers and men; but, notwithstanding the works were carried, the *Creeks* fought obstinately till night, when a few escaped. It was estimated that about seven hundred *Creeks* fell in the action. The *Cherokee* warriors suffered considerably, as well as the American troops. A regular regiment, commanded by Colonel Williams, lost a number of men in carrying the works. Col. Williams assured me, that had it not been for the enterprise of the *Cherokees* in crossing the river, as stated, nearly his whole regiment would have been cut to pieces."

Nat. Int.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Peace of Ghent has given a new spring to the genius and enterprise of the people of the Union; from Massachusetts to the Mississippi—in almost every state, we hear of the intended formation of Roads and Canals for the accommodation of the traveller, and to open convenient communications with the various parts of the continent, by which Civilization and Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactures, will be extended and improved.

In Massachusetts, a Canal is to be cut from the Merrimack to Boston—New York, besides the contemplated great Canal from Lake Erie to the North River, a Canal is soon to be commenced from Champlain to the Hudson—Jersey, a Canal from the Delaware to join the Raritan—Pennsylvania, \$459,000 have been granted to make Roads and Canals, and particularly to complete the great Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh—Virginia, vast improvements are projected to improve and extend the navigation of the Roanoke and James Rivers—The same spirit prevails in North Carolina—At Savannah, it is intended to purchase and drain the rice lands in the vicinity of that town—the great tract of country which lies between Georgia and the Mississippi is to be divided and formed into two states, to be called East & West Mississippi—In this portion of our vast territory, hopes are already entertained that by means of the River Tombigbee, which extends from the bay of Mobile to within 50 or 60 miles of the River Tennessee, a shorter and cheaper conveyance may be made in the transport of merchandise from the Atlantic to the countries on the Ohio—And, it is already contemplated, to open a water communication from the Mississippi by the River Illinois, with Lake Michigan—If this communication were completed (but this and many other of these projected schemes will require much time, labour and money) it would counteract the views of the New Yorkers in bringing all the traffic of the Western Lakes to their deposit.

Our readers, by casting their eyes on either Bradley's or Mellish's Maps, will be able to form a judgment of the practicability of the projected improvements—They display a noble spirit of enterprise worthy of a free and great people; and we may conceive, how much these States will be populated and improved before the year 1850.

* The Waggoning Company of Philadelphia has been organized and is soon to commence its operations in transporting goods to Pittsburgh—It consists of nine Managers, with a President, Secretary, &c.

FROM THE GEORGIA GAZETTE.

By a gentleman recently from the Alabama, we are informed that the popula-

tion of Monroe county exceeds ten thousand; nearly all of which have removed to that country since the 1st of October 1815, at which time the whole population of that country was not supposed to amount to five hundred; that in consequence of this rapid influx of inhabitants, and the incipient state of the settlement, provisions had become so scarce as to nearly threaten some of the most recent settlers with absolute starvation; but from this distressing situation they had sanguine hopes of being shortly relieved, as a number of the most respectable merchants of the neighbourhood of Alabama and Tombigbee, together with some of the most opulent of the place, had associated themselves for the purpose of procuring provisions from Tennessee, and several agents had been dispatched, some for the purpose of forwarding provisions down the Mississippi, thence to Mobile, and up the rivers Tombigbee and Alabama, and others for the purpose of forwarding waggons immediately by the way of Fort Deposit, Fort Jackson, &c. and that some of the waggons were expected to arrive about the 10th inst. Many families intending to move to that country have been compelled to stop on the frontiers of this state, and many have been compelled to return, after nearly reaching the place of destination, in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, which, through the Indians, are not to be had on any terms, many of the Indians and half breeds having sold out so near as to threaten themselves and families with extreme want.

An elderly gentleman in a Philadelphia paper advises farmers not to prune their orchards this spring, because the present is the regular period for the return of that species of locust which appeared in the United States in 1800; which locust will want all the spare leaves for food. We well recollect, in Maryland, during that year the immense number which filled the air for several days and after almost covered the earth with their dead bodies, a particular description of this kind of locust is given by Linnaeus. Should they appear this season, their re-appearance will be a proof of the correctness of the description given of them; though it will not explain the mystery of their nature. In 1800 they were first seen, if we rightly remember, the last week in May.

Virginia Patriot.

From the Norfolk Herald of April 9.

We are gratified to learn, that an order has been issued from the Navy Department, for the immediate discharge of all hired slaves or coloured men who may be retained as labourers or servants in the Navy Yards, &c. of the United States, and the forbidding in future the employment of any other than white persons. This regulation will extend the means of subsistence to a large number of poor and industrious white men, out of employ, at the same time that it will prove an effectual remedy against a system of speculation, said to have been profably exercised in a certain quarter, where the government has paid full price for services which have been previously bargained for at less than one-half, or perhaps one-third of the pay, &c. established by law. It will be recollected that the President in his inaugural speech, declared his determination to keep a strict eye over the public expenditures, and to overhaul every agent of government whom he might find misusing the public money—"and that accounts for it!"

CHARLESTON, APRIL 7.

LATE FROM GIBRALTAR.

The U. S. schooner *Hornet*, Lieutenant CLAXTON, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, in 45 days from Gibraltar, with despatches. She sailed from that port on the 19th of Feb. Left there, the U. States ship of the line *Independence*, Commodore CHANCEY; sloop of war *Pearl*, brig *Spark* and the *Alert* store ship. The remainder of our squadron were at Port Mahon. All was quiet in the Mediterranean. A Dutch squadron, consisting of two frigates, was lying at Gibraltar.

Lieut. C. contradicts the report received via the West Indies and New York, of a Revolution in the South of France.

APRIL 9.

Capt. DILL, of the Br. brig *Adelaide*, arrived on Monday fr. Trinidad, informs us that just before sailing, he read in a Barbadoes paper an account of an expedition of 21 sail of men of war fitting out at Plymouth and Portsmouth. The object of this armament was not precisely known—the opinion of some was, that it was destined to the Spanish Main—of others, that it was in consequence of a rupture between France and England.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The ship *Elizabeth*, Samuel Hill, master, 60 days from Bordeaux, for Charleston, touched at our bar yesterday, in consequence of head winds and a want of provisions. The captain and one passenger came up to town last evening. The latter gentleman states, that the report of a Revolution having taken place in France, is without foundation; but that, from the general discontent of the inhabitants, he had not the least doubt but that such an event would take place at no very distant period.

Grain of all kinds was very scarce. Georgetown, S. C. Gazette, April 9.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 17.

War in South America, &c.

The new papers of Jamaica speak out as decidedly in favour of the Patriots, as any papers in this country. By a Kingston article of the 17th of March, it is stated, that Gen. Maitland had taken Cumana on the 6th of that month, with the loss of from 4 to 500 men—The Royalists, European troops, from six hundred to a thousand, were all put to the sword.

It is truly afflicting to hear of the horrible cruelties on both sides in this warfare. A letter from Trinidad, dated the 20th of Feb. gives a sad account of the Royal butchery at Venezuela—War, (says the writer) in its mildest form, is dreadful; but, in South America, it is prosecuted with indiscriminate horror; the sun shines to-day upon at least two thousand human skeletons bleaching in my fields in Guira, butchered by the Spanish assassins under the command of Morales, and most of them women, children and negroes! In fine, every thing on that coast has been destroyed—Guira exists no more; no vestige of habitation remains!"

HABEAS CORPUS.

The case of Don Joseph Almeida, who had been arrested on a charge of piracy under the Spanish treaty, by the warrant of a Justice of the Peace of this State, has been argued before the Judges. Bland and Hanson, in the County Court of Baltimore; and it being objected on the part of the prisoner, that Congress had no power to invest any Judge or Justice with judicial authority, which power is solely confined to the Federal Courts, on Monday last, both the Judges concurred in supporting the objection and discharged the prisoner. A wish has been expressed, that the opinion of the Judges, on this important case, may be published, in order that Congress may apply a proper remedy.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 10.

BLOCKADE OF CUBA.

The British schooner *Friendship*, Capt. Wilsey, arrived at this port yesterday 10 days from St. Jago de Cuba. The day he sailed, Capt. W. was boarded from the independent privateer brig *Patriot*, Commodore Taylor, who informed that all the ports of Cuba were under strict state of blockade by his squadron, and requested him to report it in the United States. His force amounts to 12 or 13 sail, among them one ship the remainder brigs and schooners. The Commodore treated Captain Wilsey with marked politeness and respect, as is his constant practice to all nations except the Spanish. He expressed his determination of continuing the blockade as rigorously as possible, and declared that he would never be captured by a Spanish vessel while his magazine held out. The vessels of the squadron are continually cruising round the island, and intercept a great many Spanish merchantmen and slave traders, the prisoners from which are set ashore.

RIOT AT NEW-ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a gentleman in New York, dated March 20.

We had yesterday a most alarming mob here in consequence of the English ship *Hamilton* having hoisted a small vane, which bore some resemblance to the tricolored flag. Every Royalist (Frenchmen) assembled on the levee, armed with swords and pistols, and ordered the captain of the ship on pain of death, to haul down the flag; upon the captain's refusing to haul it down, they made a charge, and in the bustle, killed the captain and four of his men. Gen. Ripley ordered out his men, and secured about 15 of the fellows, & was obliged to fire on the remainder to disperse them. This morning the mayor ordered the prisoners to be released, which was done. In consequence of which the sea captains formed a line, & attempted to take the mayor, & tar & feather him, but did not succeed. The whole town is in an uproar, and ere it ends there will be much blood shed. The *Hamilton* has her masts cut away, and about 150 men were fired into the cabin from the dock. A guard of men, with major Humphreys at their head, has just passed me with 10 or 12 prisoners, whom he says he will not deliver up to the civil authority, but will have them tried by military laws. The press, for fear of this affair becoming public, has been ordered not to mention particulars, and nothing of importance has been seen in any paper—the ladies are frightened to death. The captain (formerly mate) of the *Hamilton*, has given his ship up as a prize to the American government by the advice of the English consul. He says that his ship was taken in an American port by force of arms and his colors pulled down—himself and the living part of the crew taken prisoners—consequently he thinks that the ship is a lawful prize, and himself & men prisoners of war. This affair will be of serious consequence. The English consul has also offered to give himself up as a prisoner of war, and some of our *petit matres* begin to look a little blank on the occasion. This morning every British ship in port has hoisted the same colored vane, and have armed their men, who are determined to protect their ships or die in the attempt. Every man in the city has a sword by his side and pistols in his pockets.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The signal triumph of correct principles, in a state where such an event was not confidently expected to take place at

so early a day, is a subject of congratulation to all who have marked and condemned the intolerant course of procedure which has ever characterized the Federalists of Connecticut. In that devoted state, for a man to be a democrat, was to be guilty of the most frightful sin in their political decalogue; and not to oppose, with bitterness and rancor, every proceeding of the national administration, was a crime of omission which formed a sure passport to scorn and contempt. But, thanks be to Heaven, the devotees of this persecuting spirit are now recorded as the minority; and the Republicans, more ingenious and liberal in their sentiments and feelings, scorn to exercise retaliation upon their political enemies. The sweet and pacific voice of toleration, so worthy of the name of republicanism, is now heard, where before it was but the hoarse & hateful accent of persecution and illiberality resounded.

It may be said by some, that the gubernatorial contest does not determine the relative strength of the two great political parties, as the toleration candidate was not considered as a *bona fide* republican. To resolve this objection, we would merely observe, that the republicans have also a majority in the legislature; so that no doubt can remain of the COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF "GOOD PRINCIPLES!"

NEW YORK, APRIL 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived last evening, the British Packet *Frances* Freezing, Captain Cunningham, in 51 days from Falmouth, with the Feb. mail, and last from Bermuda in 9 days. Our regular files of London papers by this arrival, are only to the 13th of February, and Shipping Lists to the 11th. The former contain no news; extracts from the latter under shipping head. A passenger informs that the ship *Solon*, had sailed from London, for this port, and the *Venus* was about to sail.

We understand the Packet bro't papers to the 20th of Feb. She sailed on the 24th.

Ten thousand British troops from France, arrived in England on the 27th of February, the day on which the Packet sailed.

Corn Exchange, Feb. 17.

We had but a moderate supply of wheat this morning from Kent and Essex, and none from any other part; which occasioned ready sale for fine samples at last Monday's prices; but the inferior qualities cannot be got off on any terms.—Barley is full three shillings per quarter lower than on this day week, but rather better sale than on Friday.—Old corn goes off freely, owing to the demand for shipping; but new continues unsaleable. In peas, beans, and other articles, there is no alteration.



Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1817.

The President of the United States, we understand, will shortly visit most of the principal fortifications, and other public establishments on the seaboard and the northern frontiers, and should his health and time permit, will proceed to the eastward as far as Boston. He will thereby be enabled, from ocular demonstration, to estimate the strength and importance of our different public works, constructed for the national defence, and to suggest any improvements, which he, as a military and scientific character, may deem advantageous. We have no doubt, that his appearance, in every portion of the country which he may visit will be welcomed with undiminished marks of reverence and regard.—Pat.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The resumption of specie payments by the Banks has become general, and promises to be permanent. Now that people are satisfied they can at any time exchange their paper for gold and silver, they prefer the former, as less bulky and weighty than the latter; and most of the banks, so far as we are informed, have received more specie in payments and deposits, than they have been called on to disburse.—This liberal course of the public towards the banks, calls for corresponding conduct from the banks towards the public. An immediate and considerable extension of discounts, would remove or relieve many of the evils and inconveniences now suffered by the community. If a man can obtain money, at bank to meet his individual engagements, he will pay B. who will pay C. and so on through the whole alphabet. Thus one thousand dollars loaned by a bank, may, in its circulation, pay an hundred thousand dollars of debts, free hundreds of worthy persons from embarrassment, and save many from ruin. Can the banks hesitate, then, as to the course which their duty, as well as their interest, calls on them to adopt at this crisis? Trenton True Amer.

WESTERN TRADE.

A paper printed at Columbia, Ohio, on the Scioto river, mentions that on the 5th inst. there had been built and were then building in that vicinity, twenty-one boats for the purpose of conveying flour to New-Orleans; that much larger numbers were building at Delaware, Circleville, and Chillicothe, each to carry 300 barrels. Some of these boats had already received their freight, and were descending the river. Price of Flour at Chillicothe, Super barrel, Corn 37 cents per bushel.

FROM THE FRANKFURT ADRES. We learn with much regret, that Governor SHELLEY will decline accepting his commission of Secretary of War.—It would have been highly gratifying to the Union and particularly to the western country, if this tried patriot and soldier had consented to serve in that office.

DIED, yesterday morning, Mrs. Anna M. M. Early, relict of the late James Early, Esq. of this town.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkhed, John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper, use of James Armstrong, John Thomas Denney, admorsator of Lewis Bush, use of Seaboard & Smith, and Isaac Bowdler, against Joseph Dendron—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May next, at the dwelling of the said Darden, at eleven o'clock a. m. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, SHF

april 22 3

For sale.

THE subscriber will sell all her property in the town of Easton, consisting of a LOT fronting on Washington and West streets, and situated nearly opposite the Mountain Inn. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious dwelling, kitchen, smoke-house, and an excellent well of water. A LOT on South street, on which is a large framed stable. Also, a LOT on South street, containing four acres of Land. As it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase the above property, will previously view it, it is not deemed necessary to say anything concerning it. The above property will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 27th of May next, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For terms apply to Thomas Hayward, Esq. or to Samuel Nicols, Esq. Easton.

april 22 6

For sale.

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

CHARLES D. BARROW.

april 22

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has opened his

DANCING SCHOOL At Mr. Lee's Long Room, on Friday the 18th of April, and will continue every Friday and Saturday, as long as a sufficient number of scholars will make it worth his attention. He will have a PRIZES BALL on every Saturday evening, beginning the 31st of May next. The company will meet at 4 o'clock, and every gentleman to pay 50 cents at the door; parents of the scholars will be admitted gratis.

april 22 3

NOTICE.

CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE, April 15, 1817.

A N election for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

J. STERRETT, Cashr. The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, "An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore," is published for the information of Stockholders.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September, and be made payable in the months of April and October.

"And be it enacted, That hereafter thirteen members of the old Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election.

"And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

april 22 6

Washington Monument Lottery

THIRD CLASS. SCHEME

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

11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10

Tan-Bark wanted.

200 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscriber, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz: for Red and Black Oak, \$7 50; and for Spanish Oak, \$9 50 per cord.

JOSEPH STEINGASSER Who has for sale,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET HOUSE, All kinds of Leather.

Which he will sell low for cash, and will give the highest price for Leather in the ruff.

april 22 3

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 19th of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St. Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of mixed jersey overalls, torn linen shirt, coarse shoes, stockings, and an old felt hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment.

JOSEPH M. CROWWELL, Shf of Frederick county, Md.

april 5—22 8

Was committed.

To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, an her on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, a pair hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Piscataway. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees, &c. agreeably to law.

JASON MOORE, Shf.

april 3—22 8

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

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed at the suit of Royston A. Skinner, against Benjamin Denny, Junr.—will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 29th of the present month (April) at the court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Benjamin Denny, Junr. in and to a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Swampy's Hole," alias "Rivers," or by what other name it may be called or known, situated in Hopkins's Neck, containing one hundred and sixty-two acres, more or less—to satisfy the principal, interest and costs due on the above case.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 8 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Jonathan Spencer, use of James Barrell, Susan Seth, executrix of William E. Seth, and William A. Leonard, and Elizabeth Leonard, executrix of John C. Leonard, against Henry Thomas, will be sold for cash on TUESDAY, the 1st day of May next, at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of Henry Thomas, in and to a House and Lot, at Easton-Point—taken, and to be sold to satisfy the above claims, interest and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 15 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Samuel Orme, State use of Robert and Clement Sullivan, executors of James Berkehead, John Stevens, sen. Thomas Cooper, use of James Armstrong, Thomas Denny, administrator of Lewis Bush, use of Stoddard & Smith, and Isaac Rowdie, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the dwelling of the said Darden, at eleven o'clock A.M. one negro woman and three children, twenty-four head of cattle, a yoke of oxen, thirty head of sheep, five horses, two carts, five beds and furniture, four tables and one desk; subject to prior executions—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 22 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county court, at the suit of William Brown, James B. Ringgold, and the State use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against Joseph Darden—will be sold at public sale for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 7th day of May next, at the residence of the said Darden, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title and interest of the said Joseph Darden in and to three tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, called "Taylor's Ridge," "Bennett's Freshet," and "Balden," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, near the late Mr. Abbott's mill, and also adjoins the mill owned by Isaac Cox, containing two hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the said writs, damages and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

April 15 4

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fi fa to me directed will be sold at Sheriff's sale, in Centerville, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of May next, one Negro Man, named Basil, one Negro Boy, named Edward, the property of Henry Dodd, and sold to satisfy a claim due to Christopher Cox. Sale to commence at 5 o'clock, P.M. by

RICHARD MOFFITT, Sheriff.

April 15 3

To the Public.

My property has been advertised for sale by the Trustees of the Poor, to discharge what I owe them. I have, as security and assignee of my brother Samuel B. Darden, dec'd, due me on his books upwards of \$4000; and have no doubt at the session of the next General Assembly, that I shall procure the passage of an act for their collection, which would enable me to discharge fully my debts to the Trustees of the Poor. I have said, and shall have to pay for him, upwards of \$4000, as security; and my object in this publication is to satisfy my friends that I have suffered in consequence of my being security, and not from any misconduct or extravagance of my own.

JOSEPH DARDEN.

April 15 3

N.B. The above mentioned books are deposited in the hands of Mr. James Neill, Easton, from the inspection of which any friend of mine may be satisfied of the amount due me. J.D.

New Edinburgh Encyclopaedia.

1st & 2d part of vol. IX of the above work is received at the Star office—subscribers will call without delay for their copies.

April 15

SENATOR
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,
MATHEW CAREY,
AUTHOR OF
"THE OLIVE BRANCH, OR FAULTS ON BOTH SIDES."

Many of our readers will recollect with what avidity the above work was sought after, by men in search of the many valuable truths it contained, and what pleasure a perusal afforded; while a succession of editions were run through the press, surpassing any other publication in this country, each receiving such corrections and additions as suggested themselves to the author, with the aid and approbation of men of the first standing of both political parties: But it was left for Senator Goldsborough to pass that sentence that by one "fell swoop" "to blot out every line," when it had passed its seventh edition, and its author in search after correction and materials for the eighth, as will be seen by the following circular, its reception and rejoinder—a perusal of which will no doubt call the book in more general circulation and perusal, if not a second reading by those who had given a contrary opinion to that of the enlightened Senator.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20th, 1816.

SIR,
The encouragement with which the proposals for the eighth edition of the *Olive Branch* have been honoured, is sufficient to warrant the publication. I therefore intend to put it to press on or about the 1st February next, and to publish it early in April.

I am sincerely desirous of correcting whatever errors may be in it, and rendering it as unexceptionable as my means of information and leisure will allow.—I therefore request you will, if perfectly convenient, unreservedly point out any of its errors or deficiencies that have occurred to you. To any such suggestions, due attention shall be paid. I sincerely seek truth. And if I do not attain my object, it shall not be for want of suitable endeavours.

I have in all former editions, notwithstanding my utmost exertions, laboured under a very great deficiency of documents. I most respectfully & earnestly solicit your aid, and shall receive with thankfulness any documents you may think proper to communicate. Such of them as you direct, shall be safely returned, by

Your obedient humble servant
M. CAREY.WASHINGTON, Franklin House,
January 6, 1817.

SIR,
I have just received a letter from you, in which you are pleased to announce to me the contemplated publication of the 8th edition of the *Olive Branch*, and request me "unreservedly" to point out its errors and deficiencies—professing yourself desirous to correct them, and earnestly solicit my aid in communicating any documents for that purpose.

Allured, like many others, by the title of this book, I read it a year or two ago, and I was as much surprised to find it a virulent party work, as to see a result so diametrically opposite to an avowed intention. If a zealous and artful partizan had employed his time in cutting out incidents and fragments and in colouring them to his own taste, with a view of degrading one of the great political parties in this country, and of elevating the other, he could scarcely have been more successful in his glosses, than the *Impartial author of the Olive Branch* has been.

I should not have been disappointed, if the work had not been strictly impartial, for I did not anticipate it; but my astonishment was great indeed to find, that it was wholly destitute of every claim to such character.

They who expect that men, who have been long associated with conflicting political parties, will give fair and perfectly impartial representations of their respective merits and faults, will be most generally disappointed—the pride of men, their interest, and their feelings forbid it; and the universal failure of works of this sort, which even bear strong marks and evidence of such a disposition, may be considered as conclusive. The course that the work called the *Olive Branch* has taken, the hands into which it has almost exclusively fallen, demonstrates at once, that it is received in the world as a strong party work. In all parts of the country where I have been, it is found almost entirely in the possession of one party; and it is kept and considered by them as the magic wand of democracy, which is used among the ignorant to cleanse all it touches from the supposed sin of federalism.

Those who are well acquainted with the political history of our country, neither require the aid of the *Olive Branch* nor are in danger from it—but those who may unsuspectingly look into it for in-

formation, and they will constitute much the greater portion of mankind, will be deceived, imposed on and misled. A more subtle poison, more ingeniously disguised, was never ministered, than that which lies concealed and is circulated abroad through your book. It is a work deadly hostile to every hope of reconciliation, and tears up by the roots every fibre of forgiveness.

If I am called on to point out its errors I would blot out every line of the work as being a cruel fraud upon the unsuspecting credulity of the unwary, and as a durable conservatory of materials calculated to extend error and engender hatred.

Thus, sir, I have briefly and "unreservedly" given you my view of the errors and defects of the *Olive Branch*, & it only remains for me to assure you, that I have no documents in any degree allied to the character, or auxiliary to the design of the work in hand.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient servant,
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Mr. Matthew Carey,

Philadelphia.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, Esq.

SIR,

Yours of the 6th has just come to hand. As the mail takes but two days from Washington, I presume you were employed the 6th, 7th, and part of the 8th, in elaborating this dignified performance. You have in part adopted the advice of Horace, pity you did not adopt it more fully.

That I sent you my circular is, believe me, sir, a subject of sincere regret. For the honour of the legislature of the union, of which you are an unworthy member, it is unfortunate that it provoked you to degrade and dishonor yourself by a tissue of scurrilous and "false" comments, which, but for the evidence before my eyes, I could not have believed there was an individual in Congress capable of writing.

I have used the word "false." This is language that ought not to pass between gentlemen. And however destitute of truth your assertions were, I should not have soiled my page with it, had you not used the word yourself, and thus broken down the barrier that ought to shut out from the intercourse of men of liberal minds the language of billingsgate.—Those who play at bows must expect rubbers.

The accusations against the *Olive Branch* are "false," malicious, and indecent; they have not the shadow of truth or candour. And I defy you to produce a single decent federalist in America who will support you in them. Judge Yates is a decided federalist. He may not be as rich as you, but his standing is higher. His mind is more cultivated. He pronounced in a large mixed company, that the *Olive Branch* was the fairest and honestest book on politics he had ever read." On another occasion he explicitly declared it reflected honor on my head and heart.

Nicholas Biddle is also a decided federalist. He stands on as high ground as any man in America. He is far your superior in head and heart. In a word, he is in the fullest sense a real American. I have now before me a bi-leaf from him in these words:—(To Mr. Carey.) "Mr Biddle takes this opportunity of expressing the satisfaction which he has derived from reading his manly appeal from the passions to the reasons of contending parties." December 4, 1814.

William Rawle, Esq. stands high in your party, for head and heart, like N. Biddle. No man can doubt his federalism. He acknowledged to a friend of mine lately, the book contained a great many good things—that I struck about both parties very freely and justly, but that I struck one party with the right hand and the other with the left—and that a man struck harder with his right hand than with his left. This is the criticism of a gentleman, and is probably correct. It is likely enough, that I may have been, though unintentionally, more severe on the federalists than on the democrats. I pretend to no exemption from human frailty. But that to correct a book of nearly 500 pages, you "would blot out every line as being a cruel fraud upon the unsuspecting credulity of the unwary," would in any literary court or court of honor, insure you an unanimous verdict of fool or madman.

My book, thank God, has done good, and is doing good. I bless that Being who has made me the humble instrument to accomplish so holy a purpose as that of allaying the horrible violence of party rage, excited by wicked men, which had brought the blessed country to the verge of destruction. Its success is pretty strong evidence in its favor. The approbation and decisive testimony of some of the best men in the country amply repay me for the abuse of some of the worst. And be assured, sir, that

your billingsgate attack affords me as much pride as any of the highest eccumisms with which it has been honored. The reprobation of such a violent, outrageous and indecent partizan as you are is exquisitely gratifying.

In enumerating the persons who have applauded this work, I have passed over Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Dr. Eustis, R. Rush, W. Wirt, W. Sampson P. Freneau, Judge Moore, &c. &c. as you might appeal from them as democrats. But there are among them men who will never be dishonored by being compared with R. H. Goldsborough, even by his own party.

Your exalted situation as a member of the most respectable deliberative body in the world, would have secured you from the language I have used, had you not forfeited all claim to delicacy by your own coarse style by the use of the words "false," "imposed on," "deceived," "subtle poison," "fraud," &c. &c. No man that ever lived, even Gen. Washington himself should use to me this language with impunity.

The work has had as scurrilous critics and carpers as you, they have used harsh names they have availed themselves, like you, of the blackguards vocabulary. But Sir, they like you, have dealt in general terms. Neither they, nor you, have pointed out a single error of importance—I dare you to a fair investigation of its contents, if you are capable of such an investigation. I have earnestly and sedulously sought after truth and I believe, I have not sought in vain. There are I trust as few important errors in the *Olive Branch* as in any work of equal extent and embracing such a variety of delicate subjects.

I now draw to a close. Your letter rendered me heavily your debtor. I hope the debt is paid with any little accruing interests—I therefore consider the account as closed. You may open it a new or close the correspondence as you judge proper. I am not ambitious of the honour and am equally indifferent about your hatred—your praise your abuse—your silence or your reply.

I remain Sir, with all due regard,

Your most obsequious humble servant,

MATHEW CAREY.

January 10th 1817.

I feel disposed to publish this correspondence, in the next edition of my work, in order that the state of Maryland may know how dignified, polite and accomplished a representative it has in the Senate of the United States. This is under consideration. I shall not decide on it hastily.

As I presume you shewed your letter to all your friends in Congress to prove how completely you had scourged the democratic author of the *Olive Branch*, you ought, in common justice, shew the reply.

Read this and then to supper with what appetite you may."

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorizes a loan of money or an issue of Treasury Notes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as authorizes the President of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and to cause certificates of Stock to be issued for (the money so borrowed, be, and the same is hereby repealed: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to invalidate, or in any way affect any securities or claims for money heretofore borrowed under the said acts.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That so much of any act or acts of Congress as authorizes the President of the United States to cause Treasury Notes to be prepared, signed and issued, be, and the same is hereby repealed: PROVIDED ALWAYS, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the rights of any persons who may be the holders of Treasury Notes already issued.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That so much of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen," as makes it lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Treasury Notes (in the cases therein mentioned, to be re-issued and applied anew to the same purposes, and in the same manner, as when originally issued, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all Treasury Notes which are now, or shall hereafter become, the property of the United States (from reimbursement, purchase, exchange, or receipts on account of taxes, duties, and demands) shall be cancelled or destroyed at such times, and under such regulations and securities as the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the approbation of the President, shall establish and determine.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the army and militia during the late war with Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment, and those incurred by calling out the militia during the late war with Great Britain, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law for those objects, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, viz:

For pay of the army and militia, including the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of interest, advanced by the State of Pennsylvania, for defraying the expenses of the militia of said state, during the late war, seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, two hundred thousand dollars.

For the quarter master's department, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the ordnance department, one hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of balances due to certain states on account of disbursements for militia employed in the service of the United States during the late war, seven hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

For paying the expenses incurred in ascertaining and surveying the boundary line established by the treaty lately made with the Creek Indians, fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the several sums hereby appropriated be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig *Epervier*.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and, in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then to the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then to the brothers and sisters of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States and lost, in the brig *Epervier*, shall be entitled to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Peter Caslard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional account of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Peter Caslard, on account of the destruction of his saw mill and other property, by order of General David B. Moore, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of such injury as he may satisfactorily shew he has sustained in consequence of such destruction.

Sec. 2. [REPEALED] AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Caslard, or his representatives, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force the second section of the act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That on all foreign ships or vessels which shall be entered in the United States after the thirtieth day of June next, from any foreign port or place, and with which vessels of the United States are not (ordinarily) permitted to enter and trade, there shall be paid a duty at the rate of two dollars per ton, to be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law in relation to the duties upon tonnage, now in force.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from James Madison.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all letters and packets to and from James Madison, now President of the United States, after the expiration of his present term of office, and during his life, shall be carried by the mail free of postage.

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

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Highly Interesting Law Case.

On Tuesday, came on for trial before his honor the mayor at the court of general sessions of the peace for this city and county, an indictment found at the same court, against Isaac Roget (the only defendant taken) for uniting with J. B. Dufrenoy, (of the house of Hutchinson & Dufrenoy) and P. Lefevre* in a conspiracy to defraud the underwriters. This case from the nature of the transaction, and particularly from the standing in society of Isaac Roget, for many years a French merchant in this city, & generally considered here a man of respectability, excited more interest than any one that has taken place for many years. The trial began at 11 o'clock A. M. and lasted till past 4 yesterday morning; more than 17 hours. The following are the principal facts that appeared in evidence:

That the schooner Ocean, being in France, and up at Havre-de-Grace, in Dec. last, for Boston, & the defendant being in this city, with others here, and some persons abroad, entered into a conspiracy to make a false insurance upon her and the cargo, consisting, as they stated of dry goods and plaster of paris, but in reality of bones and rubbish; and actually insured \$18,000 here, \$10,000 in Boston, \$30,000 in Paris, besides other sums in London and elsewhere, and then caused her to be sunk at sea. It appeared, however, that the piece of roguery from which they calculated to derive the greatest profit, was from an ingenious deception practised upon the custom house at Havre. This deception was managed in the following manner: They first entered at the custom-house, say 30 boxes of goods, amounting to 30,000, and procured the necessary stamps upon the boxes; but then, instead of putting the boxes on board, they only carried them to some private place where they removed the goods into other similar boxes, provided for the purpose, and supplied their place in the stamped boxes, with rubbish of the same weight, which was so ingeniously done, by splitting the ropes, &c. &c. as to elude suspicion. These boxes were then put on board the schooner, as so many boxes of dry goods with the custom-house stamp, which secured them from all further inspection.

Having thus succeeded with the first 30 boxes, they filled a 2d & 3d with the same goods, which had once been entered; and a second time procured the stamp of the custom-house; then, a second time they removed these boxes to some private place where they in like manner, filled them of their genuine contents and filling them with stones as before, they closed them neatly up again and shipped them on board. In this way they repeated the deception on the custom house, until they had obtained its stamp upon 97 boxes of stones and shipped them on board as dry goods. Their next step was to provide for the lives of the innocent and unsuspecting crew, when the vessel should go to the bottom—for which purpose they procured a stinker built boat, sufficient to hold them all, with provisions and other necessities;—and thus equipped, they wrote to their friends in this country an account of their success that they might do the needful, at the different insurance offices; & then set out upon their voyage.

After meeting with some rough weather, which caused them to delay the execution of their purpose, for fear of their lives, they, at length after two abortive attempts, which failed through the vigilance and activity of the mate, succeeded in scuttling her in a smooth sea, on the 25th of February, about 9 in the evening, in lat. 26° 30' N. and long. 60° 10' W. when they shaped their course for the nearest land which was the Bahama Islands, distant about 500 miles, and arrived at Nassau the 3d of March.

R. H. Wolcott, the mate who was not let into the secret, swore that the first time the alarm was given that the vessel was sinking, he exerted himself contrary to the remonstrance of Favours, and succeeded in getting a sail under the bottom, by means of which they were able to clear her head of water, so that he could examine the leak when he found her bottom bored with auger holes, which he plugged; but that advantage was taken of his being aloft with most of the crew to bore others in another place, which was the cause of her sinking. But the principal witness in the case was Lefevre himself, one of the conspirators, and acquainted with the whole transaction from its origin, through all the steps of its progress, down to the present time. The testimony which this man, who discovered a great share of intelligence, gave, was so clear, so consistent, never involving himself in contradiction, or even discovering the least embarrassment, though closely and severely cross-examined by able counsel, that he commanded universal belief.

It ought to be mentioned that the person the conspirators first attempted to corrupt was one J. A. Dufrenoy, a Frenchman, who seems to have listened to the proposals, but upon reflection, not only refused to be concerned, but disclosed the mediated fraud to Mr. W. Lovett, of this town, in July last, to

* Commonly called Peter Favours.

† This conspiracy began a twelve month sooner, just before the Ocean left this country.

F. Depati, and to several insurance companies in Boston. In the course of the trial, facts came out that induced strong suspicions that the defendant and some others had long been engaged in similar frauds, particularly in the sinking of the brig Mary some years ago.

The counsel in this highly interesting case, were, Messrs. Emmet, Hoffman, on the part of the insurance company, & Fisk, U. S. D. Attorney, and Maxwell, D. A. for the state, and for the defendant, Colden and D. B. Ogden. We were not present, but understand there was a great display of bar eloquence on both sides on the occasion.

The jury retired about 1.2 past 4 o'clock this morning and returned into court just after five, with a verdict of GUILTY.

Mr. Roget's amiable wife and sister, together with five or six children were present the whole time: The sight of these two highly interesting and wretched females, and one of them, Mrs. R. in a situation of all others the most affecting, surrounded too by her children, could not fail to create so powerful an effect on the minds of the court and jury that nothing short of the most satisfactory testimony, and a due sense of the stern obligations they were under, could have produced his conviction.

N. B. The names of others concerned with Roget, but who are absent, or not yet arrested, are from prudential motives, concealed.

CORRECTIONS.

Not being present at the trial of Roget, which was reported in Wednesday's paper, I could only obtain the facts from others; and though I took great pains to be correct and precise, yet I find that a few errors escaped me, some of a more material nature. For instance, the fraud is represented to have been committed at Havre-de-Grace, when it should have been at Paris, where the boxes being stamped secured them from inspection at Havre. Second, it is stated that "in the course of the trial, facts came out that induced strong suspicions that the defendant and some others had been engaged in similar frauds, particularly in sinking the brig Mary some years ago."

Here is an error in the name of the vessel alluded to; it should have been the brig Amiable-Mary-Ann; but I am informed, that the witness who testified respecting the Mary-Ann, Mr. Du Rousseau, testified only that D*** & L*** named in the indictment with Roget, were concerned in that nefarious transaction but not so far as to implicate him.

We understand that powerful exertions are making to get the jury who convicted, to apply to the court for a pardon. We would be the last to turn an obdurate ear to the petition of the miserable, but does not duty to the community in which we live sternly demand of us before we give way to our feelings, to remember, that the only object the law professes to have in view, when it inflicts punishment, is, to deter others by the example.

Even. Post.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Trial for Conspiracy.

At the Court of Sessions, on Tuesday, came on the trial of a Mr. Roget of this city, for a conspiracy to defraud some of our Insurance Companies. The facts alleged were, that Insurance was effected at the American and National Insurance Offices, to the amount of 18,000 dollars on goods said to have been shipped at Havre de Grace, on board the schooner Ocean, Capt. Kelso; that when the vessel had arrived off New Providence she was scuttled and abandoned and that the captain, mate, and three French merchants were concerned in the transaction. Two of the merchants are in France; the captain is not to be found; the mate turned State's evidence; and Mr. Roget was tried under an indictment by the Grand Jury. Messrs. Ogden and Colden were counsel for the prisoner, and Messrs. Hoffman and Emmett for the people. The trial continued thro' the whole night; & at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of GUILTY.

We understand that insurance was also effected in Boston to the amount of \$14,000; and at Lloyd's to a much larger amount.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

At the last Mayor's Court, came on the case of Cynthia Van Cleef vs. William G. Lawrence, for defamation of the plaintiff's character, in point of chastity. The evidence for the plaintiff was full and direct to the purpose of proving the defamatory words, and of the malice with which they were spoken. Nothing whatever appearing in extenuation of the defendant's guilt, in propagating a slander of the grossest nature, respecting a young woman of irreproachable character, and unsullied by the breath of suspicion, the jury, notwithstanding the narrowness of his circumstances—(being a school-master at Brooklyn, with a wife and family dependent upon him)—gave a verdict of five thousand dollars damages; which, however, being 1000 more than what was laid in the declaration, was reduced accordingly. Too much praise cannot be given to the jury, for thus marking in this exemplary manner, this cruel, unmanly and atrocious slander.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 21.

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS.

By the very fast sailing ship Comet, Capt. Center, in 35 days from Havre, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 10th of March containing London dates to the 5th. They give from these papers, several interesting items.

Among the papers, we have the London Courier of the 20th February, which contains two Reports of the Committees of Secrecy, both of which were presented to the House of Commons. The general features of these reports are similar. The Lords' Committee express their full conviction that the designs destructive of the Constitution, "have been extending and are still extending, widely in many other parts of Great Britain."

The disaffected adopted the different forms & symbols of the French Revolution; and that the Revolution they meditated was, it possible, more sweeping and immediate in its effects. They meant to begin by depriving every man of his landed and funded property, to declare all the land in common, and to extinguish the funds. Nor was the religion of the country to be more respected. They meant to recite profane parodies of the liturgy, or songs blaspheming the Holy Scriptures. One of their handbills expressed, "all constables who touch a man of us to be run through. No Regent—no Castlereagh—off with their heads—on Placemen, tithe, or inclosures—no bishops." The symbols of revolution, the tri-colored flag and the red cap of France, were adopted here, as well as the names of the revolutionary committees; they had their committees of public safety and the conservative committee. To the soldiers they had by a second determination, resolved to adopt the means of seduction. But the first plan and impulse was the murder of the soldiers by midnight. The report to the commons informs, that the design was by a sudden rising in the dead of the night to surprise, and overpower the soldiers in their different barracks, which were to be set on fire. Arms were procured; a large quantity of pike heads, ordered; and a machine projected for clearing the streets of cavalry. The prisons were to be drained; and the murderer, and the felon, and the criminals of all descriptions were to be let loose upon the metropolis with arms. The general rising was fixed for the 2d of December.

The committee then show the intimate connexion between the clubs in London and the clubs in the country. The Commons committee do not decide what measures are necessary to be adopted; but they conclude, by stating, that the dangers which exist are of such a nature, that the utmost vigilance of the government, under the existing laws, has been found inadequate to prevent them.

The following is given as a copy of one of the placards exhibited in London previous to the meeting at Spa-fields in November:

"Britons to arms! The whole country only waits the signal from London.—Break open the gun-smiths'. Arm yourselves with all sorts of instruments. No rise in the price of bread. No Regent. No Castlereagh. Off with their heads! No taxes. No Bishops—they are useless lumber."

N. B. 5000 of these bills are posted up in the town, and in the principal parts of the neighborhood.

The British Parliament on the 4th of March, suspended the Habeas Corpus Act.

About a fortnight before the Comet sailed, three hundred barrels of flour drifted on shore at Cape L. Hogue east of France, some of which had the New-York brand.

Capt. Center has politely favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 11th of March, containing London dates to the 6th (17 days later than before received) and the London Courier of the 20th of Feb.

The report of the secret committee of the House of Commons is published in the London Courier of the 20th Feb. They express their full conviction that designs "destructive of the constitution have been extended, and are still extending widely in many parts of Great Britain."

The motion for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act was made by Lord Castlereagh in the House of Commons, and carried, 273 to 98. The Common Council of London presented a remonstrance against it.

The bill for the suspension of Habeas Corpus did not receive the Royal sanction.

An extraordinary number of petitions were presented to the House of Commons on the 4th of March, for a Parliamentary Reform. They contained nearly a million of signatures, and were principally presented by Sir F. Burdett.

The society for moderate Reform, (Boughton, &c.) met for the first time at Free Masons Tavern on Saturday. This meeting declared itself against universal suffrage and annual Parliaments. Sir Francis Burdett is one of its members.

A Paris paper of the 2d March states, that an American frigate remained before Palermo, to attend, as was believed,

concluded by the Court of Naples and the U. States.

A letter received at Lloyd's dated Maderia, 7th February, states that most of the Portuguese merchantmen, bound to Lisbon, were detained in consequence of the Island being infested by insurgent privateers.

The English funds continued to rise—3 per cent consols, on the 6th of March, 69 3/8—on time 71.

London, March 3.—The ports are open for six months for the importation of peas and beans, free of duty.

An order of the Prince Regent in Council, permits the importation into the Isle of France of all foreign merchandise, excepting cotton and woolen goods, and manufactures of iron and steel. Foreign goods are to pay a duty of two per cent above those imported from England.

The customs produced for the month ending 5th Feb. 1832 above that of the same month the preceding year, but was £60,575 less than that of 1815.

The expenses of the British army in France for one year is estimated at £1,030,603.

A letter from Cadiz of the 11th February, states, that the expedition of 15,000 men, destined for South America, was ready to sail, with an escort of a ship of the line and several frigates.

The actual armed force of Austria is computed in a German journal at 530,000 men.

The weather had been uncommonly mild in Europe. The Gazette de Lussanne, of March 1, mentions that the spring was so favorable, agriculture and gardening were already commenced, and that intelligent agriculturists predicted an abundant year.

The question of Parliamentary reform in England seems to engross the British papers.

The Duke of Orleans had arrived in France from England.

Of the state of the markets we learn, that bread stuffs had fallen a little; the cargo of rice of the ship James M. was sold at Havre for 45 francs per cw.—Cotton was dull.

CONCILIATORY MEETING.

IN FREDERICK TOWN.

From the Political Examiner, April 16.

At the federal meeting on Monday last, at the court house in this town, there was considerable spouting, and not a little acrimony displayed. We had not an opportunity of hearing Mr. Taney, who first addressed the meeting, but understand that he was by no means sparing in personalities. His attacks were more particularly levelled at col. Thomas, col. M'Pherson and Mr. Kilgour, the latter of whom he pronounced a mere "baby in politics, possessing more impudence than brains." If his adversaries sincerely desired a reconciliation, he wished one proof, the putting down the Star of Federalism, that vehicle of slander and detraction. He went pretty much over the same ground pursued in his pamphlet defence; reiterated the charge of conspiracy, vowed his attachment to the present judiciary system, &c.

Previous to Mr. Taney's speech, a preamble and some resolutions adopted by the committee appointed at Talbot's, were read. The resolutions were considered as conciliatory, and were supported by the Hansonians and opposed by the Taneyites.

Mr. Kilgour followed Mr. Taney in a speech of some length; charged him with having been guilty of gross artifice and dissimulation; of having sacrificed even honour to the gratification of his ambition; doubted the integrity of his political principles; quoted as instances of tergiversation, his having stricken from his tickets the names of John H. Thomas, colonel John Thomas, &c.; his agreement with republicans as to the baseness of the Algerian fraud; his disapprobation of the lathing hatchet expedition, &c. He maintained that the existing difference among federalists, was not a mere dispute about persons, but an actual and palpable difference in principle. He contrasted the political tenets of Mr. Taney with those of A. C. Hanson & the late John H. Thomas; spoke much of the persecution they and A. C. Magruder had undergone from Mr. T. and his associates, or as he termed them "his tools."

Mr. Ports endeavored to justify his own and Mr. Taney's conduct; they had acted in all things agreeably to the best dictates of their judgments; and had taken the constitution as their guide. He mentioned his having been singled out at the last election, as an object for sacrifice; but the redeeming spirit of the people had enabled him to rise superior to the factious efforts of a few, &c.

The rev. Mr. Snethen succeeded. He dived by turns into the Heathen mythology and the Holy Bible. He hoped yet to see them all unitarians. [This by the bye, was rather an odd doctrine for a Methodist preacher; but we suppose he meant the word only in a political sense.] He had no idea of having tutelary deities or promoting polytheism in this country. He spoke but for a few moments, and concluded by offering a preamble and resolutions, which he proposed to substitute for those submitted by the committee. The preamble contained a severe reflection on the Hansonians and their Star; and the resolutions proposed, that delegates from the districts should be elected in the ratio

the third Saturday of May, to form a ticket—and that the delegates should be pledged to recommend such men only as are favorable to the permanency of the present judiciary system.

Mr. Kilgour again spoke, but added little to what he had before advanced. When he closed, the question on adopting Mr. Snethen's substitute was taken and decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Although the result of this meeting must be highly gratifying to Mr. Taney and his friends—yet we cannot say, that it has advanced the interest of his party. The Hansonians will doubtless maintain the ground they have assumed with greater pertinacity than ever, as Mr. T. has distinctly and positively declined any compromise. We applaud the spirit of both sides, and shall view the conflict with singular satisfaction. They are fairly by the ears, and whether one or both be politically destroyed, we do not conceive that the public interest will sustain any material injury.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

ON SOCIAL INTERCOURSE.

There is an evil, which if I knew how to remedy, no exertion on my part should be wanting: I mean that embargo which is laid on a free, unceremonious, though innocent intercourse between the sexes. There are few men of any pretensions to taste, who are not fond of associating with women, and without having any other object in view, than the pleasure and advantage which result merely from their society. Female conversation has a powerful tendency to refine the ideas and manners of men, and, when natural good sense and information unite in their associations, they form a magnet irresistibly attractive. A happy facility of expression, a pleasing versatility of disposition, together with an agreeable sprightliness, which they in general possess, render the company of the fair sex truly delightful.

In this case, there is an indissoluble fascination, a kind of secret magic which surrounds them, and which none but the coldest of cold blooded stoics could possibly resist. Without considering them, therefore, in any other point of view, than rational beings, and pleasing and instructive companions, it is certainly very hard, that established habits should prevent us from enjoying that gratification, which their society is peculiarly calculated to bestow. That this is the case, every person acquainted with the manners of the times, will be ready to acknowledge. If the young of both sexes frequently assemble together, ill-natured remarks, and malicious observations, are immediately circulated; the tongue of scandal is busy, and intercourse is thus prevented. Now I can easily imagine how a man, whether married or single, may be fond of female society, without having any improper design on the heart, the person, or the purse, of any individual in it. But though, by his conversation and conduct, he may demonstrate the disinterestedness of his attention, though it be clearly seen and understood by those whom it more particularly affects, yet the world takes so much good natured interest in the affairs of individuals, that we must yield to its opinions.

The fond anxiety of mothers, indeed, in this case, is very often troublesome. They are in general so much bent on having their daughters properly established in the world, that every attention which is paid, is watched with a jealous eye, hints of coming to an explanation are frequently dropped, when in reality there is nothing to explain; the daughters, in the mean time, are lectured into reserve, and taught to suppress the impulse which would prompt them to act with that openness and candour which they naturally possess. Hence it is, that in few assemblies do they find that ease and affability, without which there can be no true enjoyment; and thence it is, that in such meetings the conversation assumes an air which is evidently forced. Caps, lace, ornaments & bouffees; plays, novels and complexions, are the interesting objects of discourse; flattery, flirting, sighing, ogling, and all that, occupy time: the heart is little interested, the understanding less. The women are pretty little playthings—the men exquisitely ridiculous.

Prevented from treating the other sex with freedom and reserve, we begin to treat them as devoid of good sense; their talents are thus concealed through want of opportunities to exert them, and thus the mind gradually sinks into insensibility. Were the embargo of which I complain removed, formally and affectionately would be banished and the vivacity of conversation, which at present so much prevails, would give way to something more solid and useful. The sexes would be led to consider each other, not as men and women merely, but as rational and intelligent beings; their intellectual powers would be mutually drawn forth and expanded, and mutual improvement on the one hand and accuracy and refinement on the other, would be the natural consequences. Will not a man be allowed to cultivate the acquaintance of a pleasant, sensible woman, unless he declares himself her professed admirer? Prejudices are vanishing rapidly from among us, rational ideas are spreading around, and beginning to influence in some degree the inhabitants of Richmond. I hope yet to see the day when the sexes shall mingle in the bosom of harmless conversation, without fear of censure or dread of reproach.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday at Bladensburg, between ten and eleven o'clock; an explosion in the powder mill belonging to Mr. Bussard, of Georgetown. The ignition of this powder took place in the pounding mill, as we understand, probably from the friction. Two men passed in a moment from time to eternity, and two others were dreadfully mangled and wounded—the one a white man with a family, the other a man of colour. The injury to the works, it is understood, cannot be repaired at a less expense than 5000 dollars. The explosion, it is believed, occasioned no injury beyond the limit of the works.

It has been already intimated in several papers, that the President proposes, within a short time, to commence a tour through a part of the U. States.

It is some time since this intention of the President reached our knowledge. We had not intended to have announced it until the time for putting it into execution approached; but it having been variously represented, we think it proper to state our impressions respecting the object and course of his journey.

By the constitution of our country, it is made the duty of the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend, from time to time, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. One of the principal objects of the association of these states, under a federal head, was to secure adequate provision for the national defence. No object certainly can be more important, if we except the preservation of civil and religious liberty. Such attention has always been paid to that object by the national Executive hereof, as the best information authorized and required. But there is no information so satisfactory, none upon which as much reliance can be placed as that obtained by personal observation. It is, therefore, believed in the present quiet state of foreign and domestic concerns, not requiring the presence of the President at the seat of government, that he could not do a more valuable service to his country than by personally inspecting the state of the public works of the military and naval depots, and all the establishments connected with national defence.

With a view to this object, we believe it is the intention of the President, in a few weeks to commence a tour northward along the whole Atlantic border to the remotest public posts, thence to Plattsburg, &c. and by Sackett's Harbor on to Detroit; whence he will return across the country. The objects of the President are, we believe, exclusively of a public nature; to inspect the forts, navy yards, and other public institutions; to view their positions; to investigate their economy, system and relative utility; to enquire into the expenditures of public money that have been made on particular objects, whether advantageously or otherwise, &c. and to ascertain what further works may be proper and appropriations necessary to their completion. To aid him in these enquiries, the President will be attended, by the chief of the corps of Engineers, Gen. Swaney, by the general officer commanding at each station, and by a naval officer, when their respective services shall be necessary.

The President proposes to travel without his family, and without attendants, as a private citizen. His proposed tour being extensive and on public business, it will not be in his power whilst on his journey, however gratifying it might be on personal accounts, to attend to those public or private invitations, which hospitality or respect for his public character might induce, if this intimation were not given.

Such are our impressions respecting the projected tour of the President; which we anticipate for him much satisfaction, and for his country much good.

We understand that the President has it in contemplation, after his return to the seat of government, to take a view of the Chesapeake, and, on a future occasion, to extend his journey, for like purposes, to the western and southern states.

Ant. Int.

By Yesterday's Packet.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ships Ann Maria, Waite, and Juno, Rathbone, both in 40 days from Liverpool, having sailed from the latter harbour on the 14th of March, in company with many other vessels for the United States.

By these arrivals the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 14th, and London the 12th ult. The most interesting articles they contain are extracted for this day's paper.

The above vessels brought about 6000 letters.

American stocks were at par in England.

Flour and Cotton had advanced a little.

The Prince Regent approved & signed on the 4th of March, the bill suspending the Habeas Corpus Act. Immediately after several persons who had been engaged in the late riots were arrested, and a Mr. Cashman had been executed.

At Manchester, Birmingham, and in several of the manufacturing towns of Scotland, as late as the 10th and 11th of

March, a large number of the people assembled and manifested a riotous disposition.

The weather in England, during the month of February and the first twelve days in March, had been unusually severe and tempestuous;—and we are sorry to learn that several American vessels have been lost on the European coast.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 14th of March, states, that there were then in that port 600 sail of vessels, out of which, from a moderate calculation, there were upwards of 300 ready for sea.

LONDON, March 5.

The funds continue to rise with an unprecedented rapidity. Consols this morning were at one time 69 3/4. It is stated in the city, that one great cause of the advance is the large majorities in Parliament in favour of ministers, who have pledged themselves to maintain inviolate the Sinking Fund.

MARCH 7.

Consols, at the opening of the market this morning, were down at 69-1 at twelve o'clock they had advanced to 71.

There is an innovation in the mode of calling meetings in the counties. We mean the practice of including in the requisitions for county meetings, the mass of the inhabitants. Formerly the requisition ran thus—"the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders." None but the freeholders were summoned. Now the call is extended to the inhabitants in general, of whom the freeholders must be the minority. From such meetings can any free or fair discussion be expected?

MARCH 12.

About 12 o'clock last night intelligence was received at Lord Sidmouth's office, that several hundred persons were collected in Skinner street, determined to rescue Cashman as soon as he should be brought out in the morning. Orders were immediately given in consequence from Lord Sidmouth's office, that the troops should be at their stations this morning as early as five o'clock. It is probable that the peace of the town was very much owing to this arrangement.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.

Manchester.—The Times of Wednesday says, that last Friday evening an express was received at the Home Secretary of State's office, the purport of which was of such a nature as immediately to induce government to dispatch one of the police magistrates and a king's messenger to Manchester, for the apprehension of persons suspected of high treason—four persons were taken up, and a search instituted for others.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

HERALD-OFFICE, NORFOLK, APRIL 24, 1817.

REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

By a gentleman who arrived here in the brig Herald from Barbadoes, we are informed, that the Province of Pernambuco (in Brazil) had revolted and declared itself independent of the Brazilian Government. Our informant, who is a resident of the town of Pernambuco, which place he left on the 13th March, states, that this revolution was brought about by the concurrence of the military with the citizens, on the 6th of March. It commenced at the barracks where a Colonel of Artillery attempting to put some officers of the regiment's actioned there, under arrest one of them ran him through with a sword; and the principal aid-de-camp of the Governor arriving and endeavoring to harangue the troops, he was instantly shot. A general beat to arms ensued, the militia were called out, but they, also a promiscuously armed population (as various in its character as its color) joined the military, and by five o'clock in the evening, this armed multitude was in possession of the town, when patrols and guards were immediately established to prevent individual plunder and violence.

The Governor and the heads of the Provincial Government, had taken refuge in the principal fort, which was given up without opposition early the following morning to the popular party. On the morning of the 9th March, the Governor and his suit embarked for Rio Janeiro, being also permitted to carry his personal property along with him.

On Friday the 7th of March, a provisional government was adopted, consisting of five distinct executive departments, viz. one for the Judiciary, one for Commerce, one for Agriculture, one for Military and one for Ecclesiastical affairs; the chiefs of these departments having the title of "Patriotic Governors." The officers of the old government retain their places, under the new order of things, with one or two exceptions of voluntary resignations.

The tidings of the revolution spread from the town to the interior, with the rapidity of lightning, and inspired the most enthusiastic joy among the proprietors and planters, who were daily arriving in town for the purpose of declaring their unalterable adherence to the popular cause. Those who held public situations either civil or military under the former government were among the first to come forward and tender their adhesion to their new rulers.

With the exception of the colonel of artillery and the aid-de camp before spoken of, no person of any note was killed, a few lives were lost among the struggling parties unconnected with the main body, caused rather by thoughtlessness and imprudence than from a deliberate wish to commit violence; but as soon as the government was formed, every precaution was taken to protect persons &

property, and all arms were collected and put into the possession of the government.

On the 13th of March, perfect harmony & tranquillity prevailed; but Portuguese property or vessels were not allowed to leave the port. Preparations were making to place the forts and other points of defence in an effective state, and the pay of the military was considerably augmented.

It is believed that as soon as they may deem it expedient to adopt a permanent system of government, they will choose that of the United States for their model. In the mean time they have forwarded despatches to our government, which are understood to contain a minute narrative of their proceedings and views; soliciting an acknowledgement of their independence, & inviting an intercourse with them upon the most liberal and friendly terms. Similar communications have also been forwarded to London, for the consideration of the British government.

Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING APRIL 29, 1817.

The late and important foreign news in this morning's paper, can but materially interest the reader.

The National Intelligencer has received late accounts from New-Orleans which states the late riot there not of so much moment as previous accounts, which greatly overrated the fact, but one man was killed, the regulars did not fire, the gathering having dispersed at their approach, not was the vessel materially injured.

A case has recently been decided in Virginia, in the Superior Court of Chancery, on an information against Andrew Bonduca, for having married the sister of his former wife, contrary to an express statutory provision forbidding it. The information was dismissed on the ground that it was not competent to the Legislature to confer on that court jurisdiction of a criminal prosecution. The act itself appears not to have been brought into controversy. Instances of such intermarriages are frequent in several states in the Union; in Maryland particularly.

MARRIED—On Thursday the 17th inst. by the Rev. Henry Clift, Mr. ARTHUR G. CONNELLY, of Dorchester county, to Miss ELIZA SHEPHERD, of Caroline county.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. James Thomas, Mr. PETER REX, of Cambridge, to Miss HENRIETTA HOPKINS, of this place.

DIED—On Wednesday last Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, consort of Mr. William Brown, of this county.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an Order of the Honorable the Orphans' Court for Queen-Anne's County.

Will be offered at public sale, in Centreville, on Tuesday the 13th day of May next, all the Personal Estate of Samuel L. Bunnister, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased—consisting of Merchandise (Dry Goods & Groceries) sundry articles of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one second handed Cofee, a few Shares in the City Bank of Baltimore, also sundry articles too numerous to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, and will continue day after day until all the property is sold, and the terms thereof will be made public on the day of its commencement, by

ELIPHALET MEEDS, Executor of Samuel L. Bunnister, dec'd.

april 29 3

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of Maryland.

The subscriber will expose to public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of May next, at Chapman's tavern, in the town of Centreville, Queen-Anne's county—the REAL ESTATE of James Keen, deceased, consisting of all that tract or parcel of LAND, called "Keen's Reserve," containing 26 1/2 acres, more or less; part of a tract called "Chesterfield Addition," containing 70 acres, more or less; and part of another tract adjoining thereto called "Pascall's Choice," containing 11 acres, more or less, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county. Also, a Lot of Ground and store house and other houses thereon, in the town of Centreville, in the county aforesaid. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of the above property, as it is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the same previous to the sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale. The purchaser to give bond with good security, for the payment of the purchase money within twelve months from the day of sale, with interest thereon; and on the ratification of the sale, and payment of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to give a deed.

LOUIS CASSAWAY, Trustee.

april 29 3

In obedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, to me directed, dated the 6th of March, 1817—I will sell on Monday the 26th day of May next, on the premises, at twelve months credit, to the highest bidder, the purchase money to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months from the day of sale with interest thereon—the FARM lately the residence of William Fountain, deceased, lying in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, situated on Tuckahoe Creek. This farm contains about 270 acres, is well improved, and has a very valuable tract and herring fishery on it.—A plot of the land will be shown on the day of sale.

The creditors of the above named Wm. Fountain are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of William Fountain.

april 29 4

Elegant Family Bible.

PROPOSALS of JOHN HOLBROOK, Brattleborough, Vt. for publishing by subscription.

A Stereotype edition of the Holy Bible, in quarto. Embellished with 25 elegant copper-plate Maps and Engravings.

TERMS.

I. It shall be handsomely printed, on superfine paper, and bound with gilt back, and gold edges.
II. It is in the press, and will be ready for publication in six or eight months.
III. Price to subscribers twelve dollars—to non-subscribers fourteen dollars.
Subscriptions received at the Star-office, where a specimen of the work may be seen for a few days.

In obedience to a Decree

OF the Judges of Caroline county court, dated the 6th of March, 1817, to me directed—I will sell on Wednesday the 26th of May next, on the premises, at twelve months credit, to the highest bidder, the purchase money to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon from the day of sale, all the REAL ESTATE of John Harvey, consisting of a Farm lying on the main road leading from Pottery's Landing to Marshhope Bridge, containing about two hundred acres. This Farm is in a tolerable state of repair, and is convenient to mill and market. A plot of the above lands will be shown on the day of sale.

The creditors of the above named John Harvey are hereby notified to exhibit their claims to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of John Harvey.

april 29 4

The Subscriber

HAS taken that well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Wright, over Mr. Latham's Grocery Store, at the end of Chesapeake, where he will be happy to receive (after the 26th of May) consignments of

What. Corn. Rye. Oats, Tobacco, &c. &c.

From those who may favour him.—He will always execute commissions with punctuality and dispatch.
As the subscriber intends devoting his whole attention to the *Commercial Business*, he earnestly trusts that his friends on the Eastern Shore, Captains of vessels, and Farmers generally, will give him a share of that patronage which he will try to merit.

WILLIAM HINDMAN, Jr.

Baltimore, april 29 6

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their STORE, directly opposite the Bank,

An extensive supply of Goods,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.

Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

They have received a box of elegant 44

Irish Linens, a few Lawns, &c.

april 29

Agricultural Machinery.

PERSONS concerned in Agriculture, are respectfully invited to call at Mr. Lee's Tavern in Easton, and examine a

MACHINE,

for cutting Hay, Straw and Cornstalks. Mechanics who would like to engage in erecting machines of this kind, are more especially invited to call and see the operation of this useful invention.

The subscriber considers it unnecessary to mention the advantages derived by feeding chaff, as it is most obvious to all.

JONATHAN S. EASTMAN,

Agent for the Patent.

april 29. 3q

In Chancery.

MARCH 13, 1817.
ORDERED, That the creditors of Levi Prampston, deceased, exhibit their claims, with the vouchers therefor, to the Chancery Office, within three months from the above date.

By order

THOMAS H. BOWIE, Register.

april 29 3

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

By the President

J. MILES, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

april 29 11

Department of War.

Additional Accountant's Office,

September 27, 1816.

HAVING been made the duty of this office, by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled, it is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrearages of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted without incurring any expense by appointing an agent to transact their business for them.—The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.

The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.

THOMAS DONNELLY, Jr.

Third Auditor's Office.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

Editors are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to publish the above notice a week for three weeks.

april 29 6

To the widows and heirs

Of the Officers, Seamen and Marines of the late United States' brig of war E. Perrier.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen and marines who were lost in the United States' brig E. Perrier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, assembled in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any such there be, and, in case there be no widow, the child or children, if there be no child, then to the parents or parent, and if there be no parent, then to the brothers and sister of the officers, seamen and marines, who were in the service of the United States and lost in the brig E. Perrier, shall be entitled to receive, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives aforesaid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased on the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, to which day the arrears of pay due the deceased shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

[Passed 3d of March, 1817.]

The amount of six months extra pay authorized by the above act of Congress, will be paid to the legal claimants, upon application to the Navy Department, Washington, when they shall severally transmit a certificate of marriage duly authenticated in behalf of a widow, a certificate of baptism, and of the parish record in behalf of orphan children, a certificate of the relationship of brother or sister duly attested by a magistrate of the county, proving intestacy in the deceased and just claim under the said act. As no intermediate agency is necessary in the case, claimants are requested to send their vouchers and papers direct to the Navy Department, and the money will be paid by checks upon the banks, in the neighborhood of their residence, without expense or deduction. Those who constitute attorneys will have to prove their identity, and affidavits to the officer, seaman or marine, and no letters of administration will be required, or admitted in favor of a claim.—The payment being specifically applied to the relations aforesaid, none other need apply, and the strictest scrutiny will be observed when the application is not direct from the person designated in the law.

By order of the Secretary of the Navy.

BENJAMIN HODMANS.

Navy Department, 10th June, 1817.

N. B. The same proofs and vouchers will be sufficient for the arrears of pay due on the 14th July, 1815, which will be paid by the fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department.

april 29 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

22d DAY OF APRIL, 1817.

Anna Domini 1817.

On application of WILLIAM TURNER, Administrator of Henry Turner, 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 estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. B. I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 22d day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg. of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the estate of the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor to the subscriber, at or before the 21st day of April, 1818; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately.

Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1817.

WILLIAM TURNER, Adm. of Henry Turner.

april 29 3

Farmers' Bank of Somerset & Worcester at Snow-Hill.

NOTES of the above Bank will be received on deposit at the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, in pursuance of an arrangement made by the Officers of the two institutions.

april 15 3

This is to give notice.

THAT all persons having claims against the estate of James Hicks, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next, otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

HENRY W. HICKS, Executor of James Hicks dec'd.

april 15. 3q

Tan-Bark wanted.

100 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscriber, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz:—for Red, Black, and White Oak, \$7; and for Spanish Oak, \$5 per cord.

M'NEAL & REARDON.

Who have

Upper & Sole-Leather,

For sale, cheap for Cash.

Easton, april 15 6

Tan-Bark wanted.

200 CORDS of TAN-BARK wanted by the subscriber, for which the following prices will be given in Cash, viz:—for Red and Black Oak, \$7.50; and for Spanish Oak, \$5.50 per cord.

J. JOSEPH STEINGASSER.

Who has for sale,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET-HOUSE,

All kinds of Leather,

Which he will sell low for cash, and will give the highest price for Leather in the ruff.

april 22 3

Six Cents Reward.

Benaway from the subscriber, living in St. Michaels, Talbot county, Maryland, on the 14th inst. WILLIAM H. HOWARD, an apprentice to the shoe making business, about 16 or 17 years old, rather small for his age. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be paid if brought home.

CHARLES BENSON.

april 29 3

A pair of young Mules

FOR SALE, if applied for immediately.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

Myrd of Wye, april 15 3

For sale.
THE subscriber will sell her property in the town of Easton, consisting of a 1.01 fronting on Washington and West streets, and situated nearly opposite the Fountain Inn. The improvements thereon are a large and commodious dwelling, kitchen, smoke-house, and an excellent well of water. A LOT on South street, on which is a large framed stable. Also, a LOT on South street, containing four acres of land. As it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase the above property, will previously view it, it is not deemed necessary to say anything concerning it. The above property will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday the 27th of May next, if not previously disposed of at private sale. For terms apply to Thomas Hayward, Esq. or to Samuel Nicols, Esq. Easton.
ELIZABETH NICOLS.
April 23 6

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water:—
All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land; Also,
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agent. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Talbot county April 3

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
AVAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction: therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PETER DENNY, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KEMP, (Bay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.
We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSHUA MAESY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.
April 3

House and Lot for sale.
THE HOUSE and LOT at present occupied by William J. Hamilton, on Harrison street, will be sold on a credit of six, nine, and twelve months. The purchaser will of course view the property, and further particulars will be made known by application to the subscriber.
L. W. SPENCER.
Easton, April 15 3

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. DUCLAIRACQ respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Easton, and its vicinity, that he has opened his
DANCING SCHOOL
At Mr. Lee's Long Room, on Friday the 18th of April, and will continue every Friday and Saturday, as long as a sufficient number of scholars will make it worthy his attention. He will have a PRACTISING BALL on every Saturday evening, beginning the 3d of May next. The company will meet at 4 o'clock, and every gentleman to pay 50 cents at the door; parents of the scholars will be admitted gratis.
April 22 3

NOTICE.
CITY BANK OF BALTIMORE,
April 15, 1817.
AN election for sixteen Directors to manage the affairs of this Institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house in Gay street, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.
J. STERRETT, Cash'r.
The following extract from a supplement to the act, entitled, "An act incorporating the City Bank of Baltimore," is published for the information of Stockholders:
"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, all dividends in the City Bank of Baltimore, shall be semi-annually declared in the months of March and September, and be made payable in the months of April and October."
"And be it enacted, That hereafter thirteen members of the old Board, and no more, shall be eligible to a seat as Directors of the City Bank at each next succeeding election."
"And be it enacted, That every part of the original Charter of the City Bank, that is inconsistent herewith, be, and the same is hereby repealed."
April 22 6

Groome & Lambdin
HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers and the public, that they have just received, and are now opening, at their STORE, directly opposite the Bank,
An extensive supply of Goods,
CONSISTING OF A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
SUITED FOR SPRING SALES.
Which they respectfully invite them to call and examine, assuring them that they will be offered at the very smallest advance for Cash.
April 8 4

NEW GOODS.
MORSELL & LAMBDIN
No. 1, Groome's Row,
Have just received, and are now opening, a small assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Which they offer to their friends and the public, at the most reduced prices for Cash.
April 15 3

Red Fox and Mink Skins
The highest market price will be paid in cash by the subscribers for
Red Fox & Mink Skins,
At No. 6, Spear's wharf.
BUCKLIN & OLYPHANT.
Who have to let,
A LOT OF LAND,
About 12 acres, very near the city.
The Star at Easton will publish the above eight times.
April 8 8

Washington Monument Lottery
THIRD CLASS.
SCHEME.
3 PRIZES OF - - - 30,000 Dollars.
4 - - - - - 10,000 Dollars.
5 - - - - - 5,000 Dollars.
20 - - - - - 1,000 Dollars.
100 - - - - - 100 Dollars.
100 - - - - - 50 Dollars.
400 - - - - - 20 Dollars.
11,000 - - - - - 12 Dollars.
11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.
April 8 8

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

FOR SALE,
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith's and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber
P. W. HEMSLEY.
April 9

FOR SALE OR RENT,
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen-Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore
aug. 29

Treasury Department,
March 13th, 1817.
NOTICE is hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as are now due at the Loan Office in Boston, in the State of Massachusetts.
And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Boston, at any time prior to the first day of May, 1817, after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.
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 United States, will be pleased to insert it once a week, in their respective papers, until the first day of May next.
W. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.
March 24 6

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

Relief of the Poor.
The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused the following Circular to be addressed to each of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed:—
Roston, March 18th, 1817.
SIR,
The Levy Court, in order to carry more effectually into operation the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the Poor in the several counties in this State," have deemed it most advisable to appoint a number of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose of selecting and recommending such persons as they think are unfortunately placed in a situation to require assistance from the county; and, for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that number. We solicit your acceptance of the above appointment, and request that you will deliver to such applicants as you may think deserving, a written certificate, to be delivered to the Levy Court at their several sittings.
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abdnego Bodfield Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton
John Kemp Doct. Edmundson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennals Martin
James Denny John Bennett
Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley James Esqarte
Col. Hugh Auld Mordical Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orem—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reynier Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Brownwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Tripp
Joseph Martin James Cain—14.

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPPE.
James Chambers William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennals Martin, jun. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nabb Joseph Turner, sen—14.
March 18

List of Letters,
Remaining in the Post-Office, Chester-Town, Md. April 1, 1817.
J. Wm. Anderson Jesse Massey
Sally Auld Joseph Morgan
Mary Ann Bowers Catharine Macoy
William Buffum, 3 At-James W. Ned
Thomas Briscoe, 2 Thomas Nicholson
Henrietta Briscoe P-Milcha Pearce
Benjamin Barger William Pearce
William Bowers Gideon Pearce
Henry Brown, Esq. James Pearce
Rev. Henry Boehm Q-Patrick Quinn
C-Samuel Coleman R-Jacob Riley
Ann Coward Rebecca Rason
William Corse, 2 Richard Rouch
M-John Dumes Samuel Runney
Thomas Dodson S-William Spencer
James Dawson William Skerrin
P-Richard Frisby, Esq. William Strong
Richard L. Frisby, 2 Samuel Simmonds
C-Rason Gale George Singsat
Robert Hughes T-John Thomas
Samuel Hodges William Thomas
James Hodges Rachel Tildes
Rachel Ingraham Samuel S. Thomas
J-Samuel Johnson U-William Usselman
Richard I. Jones Aquila Usselman
K-Samuel G. Kennard W-William Wickes
William Keating Sarah Wilmer
Philip G. Kennard Capt. Thomas Wilson
L-Sarah Lamb Elizabeth Wickes
M-St. Leger Meeks John A. Woodland
Capt. Joseph Mann Edward Wilson
John Merryman, 2 John Wilson
Harriott Miller Rev. S. Williams
Ann Mott Arthur Wheatley
April 15 3

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

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods.
All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

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

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP
General Benson,
CLEMENT YICKERS, Master,
WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.
The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient ser't.
CLEMENT YICKERS
N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Rock-Hall Packet.
THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COPPERED
ROCK-HALL PACKET,
Will run during the season on the following establishment, viz:
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at half past 7 o'clock A. M.
April 8 13
THOMAS HARRIS

War Department
Section of Bounty Lands.
ALL persons entitled to Military Bounty Lands for services rendered the United States during the late war, would do well to recollect the notice given from this branch of the War Department, so long since as the 22d of August, 1815, and which has been repeated in the public newspapers several times since that date, viz:
"A Land Warrant will not be issued to an executor nor to an administrator. The government of the United States has not authorized any person to act as an agent for transacting any part of the business relative to the obtaining Military Land Warrants; which will, as usual, be issued gratis at the War Department: nor does it recognize any pretended Land Office for such purposes, nor any other agency of that nature, in any State of the American Union."
August 22, 1815.
In addition to the above, it may be proper to remind applicants of the clauses above referred to, that their letters and documents need not be addressed to any individual at the seat of government, by name, but simply to "THE SECRETARY OF WAR, Washington City, D. C." Their communications should contain the address to which the reply ought to be transmitted.
April 15 3

OSCAR,
The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Washington,
WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of **Eighteen Dollars** the season, **Nine Dollars** the single leap, and at **Twenty-five Dollars** to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty cents to the Groom. In every case both cover and groom to be paid on or before the first day of September next; but with those who prefer paying on or before the first day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.
He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the remainder of the week at my farm, near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dollar per week, also grain and hay furnished at market price, if required. Every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.
Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything of his pedigree and performances, since it is universally admitted that he has been one of the greatest racers in America. Should any gentleman doubt either his blood or performances as a racer, or his character as a foal getter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy him.
JAMES NABB
P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three years old colts against any on the Peninsula.
J. N.
March 11

WAS COMMITTED
To the gaol of Harford county, on the 29th ult. a negro man who calls himself MINNY, is about 28 years of age, five feet one and a half inch high square made, has lost part of the forefinger off his right hand. His clothing consists of a dark mixed cloth suit, a red flannel jacket, light striped trousers, fur hat and shoes, &c. He says he belongs to James Anderson of Alexandria. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law to pay his prison charges.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, April 8 8

WAS COMMITTED
To the gaol of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7-14 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, another on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, a paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Philadelphia. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison charges, &c. agreeably to law.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
April 3—22 8

President of the United States.
WHEREAS, by the first section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1816, entitled "An Act concerning the sale of the Lands of the United States and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain public lands to be offered for sale;
WHEREFORE, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, and other acts of Congress, providing for the sale and disposal of the Lands of the United States south of Tennessee, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of the Public Lands in the district east of Pearl river, bounded on the west by the Chickasaw river, on the south by the parallel of the 31st of north latitude, on the east by the Mobile and Tombigby rivers, and on the north by the Creeks, Santabogue and Bogue Hom, the one falling into the Tombigby and the other into the Chickasaw river, which have been surveyed and returned to the Register of the Land Office at St. Stephens, and which have not been disposed of, or excepted from sale by law, shall be held at St. Stephens, on the River Tombigby, on the first Monday of July next, and continue till the said lands have been offered for sale.
Given under my hand the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
JOSIAH MITCHELL, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers who publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week till the first of June, and forward their accounts (in duplicate) to the receiver of public moneys at St. Stephens, for payment.
march xxv 10

FOR SALE.
The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land, partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Delaware, and partly in Kent County, state of Maryland. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.
SAML. WRIGHT.
Sept. 24

Black Knight
Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition and was got by James—James was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames's Dove) out of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopkins's Packet. The dam of Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leontidas—his grand dam was got by old Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country for saddle or gear of any kind.
BLACK KNIGHT
Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty-five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.
BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay side one week and in the neighborhood of the Trappe the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.
JAMES DENNY.
march 25

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 19th of January last, living in Caroline county, Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named AREY TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of age, and of black complexion, tall and prominent mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4 inches in length, and her head bound up with a handkerchief. Arey's usual mode for her height, and very awkward and inactive in her gait: she has worked in and out of doors, as necessity required; she is very slow, a snower when spoken to, and answers in a short and abrupt manner. Had on and carried away with her the following clothing, as near as can be ascertained: one black silk frock, one white cambric muslin do, one striped cotton do, red and green with broad stripes, two short gowns and skirts of cotton sersey, and one pair of coarse shoes half worn.
If she has left the county, it is expected she is on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives living in the city. On her passage to the city, I think it probable she will be lurking about Camden and its vicinity for some weeks.
I will give \$50. if Arey is taken in the state, and secured so that I get her again; or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if bro't home.
NATHAN B. DOWNES.
Jan 28

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 13th of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St. Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of mixed kersey overalls, tow linen shirt, coarse shoes, stockings, and an old fur hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment.
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.
April 5—22 8

WAS COMMITTED
To the gaol of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 7-14 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, another on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, a paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Philadelphia. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison charges, &c. agreeably to law.
JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
April 3—22 8

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JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
April 3—22 8