

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
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**TERMS**  
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**REPUBLICAN STAR.**  
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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, will be sold at public sale on *Wednesday* the 8th day of October next, at the Court House door in Denton, at 10 o'clock a. m. for cash only, all the right of William Colston in and to a tract of LAND called "*Plantership*," containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being in right of his wife Deborah, formerly Deborah Barwick, as her thirds for life—to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, debt, interest and costs—  
GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.  
sep 16 4

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Caroline County, to me directed, will be sold at public sale for cash only, on *Friday* the 10th day of October next, at Greensborough, at 11 o'clock a. m. one negro boy, ten years old, and one negro girl, fourteen years old—seized and taken as the property of Samuel Lucas, to satisfy Elizabeth Richmond, debt, interest and costs—  
GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.  
sep 30 2

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold at Thomas Andrews, on *Saturday* the 11th of October next, thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called Buck's Hill—two head of horses, three head of cows, one brandy still with the implements thereunto belonging, one small ox-cart; taken in execution as the property of Thomas Andrews, to satisfy the claim of John L. Kerr, use of James Jones, use of Sangston & Hardcastle, use of Henry Driver. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. and attendance given by  
JAS. KEENE, late Sh'ff.  
sep 23 3

### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on *Monday* the 13th of October next, at 8 o'clock p. m. part of a tract of Land called "*Cattle Town*," containing 100 acres: Also, part of another tract of Land called "*Neighbor's Neglect*," containing 374 acres, and will be sold as the property of John Thawley, to satisfy the claim of John Boon, debt, interest and costs.  
GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.  
sep 23 3

### Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on *Monday* the 10th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:  
No. 1. A Farm situate on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a, a dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer—The title is indisputable.  
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.  
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.  
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.  
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.  
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.  
Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.  
august 5 14

### Wanted to hire.

FOR the ensuing year—three *Agro Men*, who can be recommended as orderly, industrious fellows, and well acquainted with every kind of farm work. For persons of the above description, very liberal wages will be given by the subscriber.  
ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.  
Hope, sep 23

### A Miller wanted

FOR the next year. None need apply without being well recommended.  
THOS. MARTIN, Talbot County.  
Abbott's mill, sep 23 3

### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Vanderford, dec'd., are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with according to law; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of March next—otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.  
JOHN BAGG, Adm'or of said estate.  
John Vanderford, with the will annexed.  
sep 23 3

### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

EXTRACT OF AN OFFICIAL LETTER.  
*Cherokee Agency, 29th July, 1817.*  
GOVERNOR CLARK:  
SIR,

We have the pleasure to inform you, that we have succeeded in getting a treaty signed with the chiefs of the Cherokee nation yesterday, some of the provisions of which we conceive important for you to know.

It is stipulated that a census of the Cherokees east and west of the Mississippi shall be taken in the month of June 1818, and both parts of the nation bind themselves to cede to the United States so much land on the east side of the Mississippi, including a small cession now made on the east side of Chatahoohy, and north of Tennessee, as shall amount to the proportion to which the Arkansas Cherokees are entitled, in proportion to the numbers now there, and those who may emigrate to that country previous to the taking the census. The Cherokees on the Arkansas are also to receive so much of the antedates as they are entitled to in proportion to their numbers. The U. States engage, in return, to cede to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi, as much land on the Arkansas and White Rivers as they receive east of the Mississippi, which is to "commence on the north side of the Arkansas at the mouth of Point Remove, or Budwell's old place thence by a straight line northwardly to strike Chatanga Mountain, or the hill first above Shields' ferry on White River, running up and between said rivers for a complement; the banks of which rivers to be the line." The United States also bind themselves to remove all white persons now settled within our above said line, to prevent future encroachments in this way: Mrs. P. Loyely excepted. It will be well, therefore, to notify all persons by proclamation of this provision in the treaty.

We are, sir,  
With sentiments of esteem,  
Your obedient humble servants,  
ANDREW JACKSON,  
JOSEPH MIMINN,  
D. MERRIWETHER.

Extract of a letter from Return J. Meigs, Indian Agent, to Gov. Clark, dated.

CHEROKEE AGENCY,  
24th JULY, 1817.

Emigration is commencing, and may be expected to be considerable, between this and the winter coming. Several boats are now on the point of descending this river. Upwards of 700 have inregistered themselves already for removal.

It is probable, that within a few years, the principal part of the Cherokees will be within your superintendence. The tide is setting strong that way, and as all is peace and quietness in our national concerns, there is no danger of a counter current to emigration. White and red are pressing towards the Pacific Ocean, and that alone can set bounds to it.

I have the honor to be,  
With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
RETURN J. MEIGS.  
Governor Wm. Clarke.

CHEROKEE VILLAGE,  
11th July, 1817.

The Governor of Missouri Territory,  
SIR,

It is our duty to inform you of our conduct toward the Osages. We made peace with them several times, knowing it to be the wish of the President of the United States, our Great Father; but they will not be at peace with us. For nine years and more, we have been trying to make friends, all to no purpose; it appears that the more friendly we talk to them, the more they impose on us; now we are prepared we will meet our enemies; we lie down with our arms at our sides. We wish you to pity us, for the Osages are deaf to all we can say or do. To raise our troops for the support of our families has been our wish, but it has not been in our power; it is not we that are in the wrong, it is the Osages; they have stolen all our best horses, and have reduced us to work with our naked hands. With the few horses we have left we intend to go to the Osages and hunt for those horses taken; we are going to do mischief. We are but a few Cherokees; for father knows well, and we therefore beg that he will not scold us; the Osages have also insulted the whites—we are vexed, and have become deaf to their talks. Please to inform the President of all this; tell him that we promised not to spill blood if we could help it, but that at this time the river is red with the blood of the Cherokees.

We hope that the President our father will take our case into consideration, for he well knows that we are not the aggressors. Since our last talk to you, we have lost two of our young men, killed by the Osages; we have never attempted to take any revenge whatever, until now.

This is all we have to say for the present, intending to inform you of all occurrences hereafter. Your children, TOLLENTSKEE, TAKETOKA, THE BOLD, SHANANANI, HUMMING BIRD, KATIKOI, JOHN McLAMORE, TRANSLATE, JOHN DOGS.

### POWER OF PAINTING ON BRUTES.

From the American Monthly Magazine.  
MEASRS. EDITORS,

If the following anecdote of the power of painting, in deceiving canine sagacity, strike you as forcibly as it did me, I am confident you will give it a place in your Miscellany. I confess I do not recollect to have heard of an analogous case.

In the year 1815, Doctor Buchanan, of the United States' Navy, stationed at Sackett's Harbour, having sent his son to New York for the purpose of taking passage for Europe, wrote to a friend in this city to select a portrait painter, and have the boy's likeness portrayed & sent to him. This was done, and some time after the friend received a letter expressing the father's approbation of the portrait and relating a singular occurrence evincing the truth of the resemblance.

"My friend, capt. Heilmann, has a fine pointer dog, named Pero. My dear James being an excellent shot, and fond of sporting, an intimacy was consequently formed between him and Mr. Pero—who would frequently call (as it were) for James to go a hunting. After James's absence he repeated his visit about once a week, as if seeking his former friend. The first visit he paid after the arrival of Dunlap's semblance of his sporting companion was truly affecting—The moment he came into the door the picture struck his eye,—he stood motionless, one leg raised and his tail wagging for a few moments,—he then seemed to have identified the truth of his own sight; he rapidly approached it, whining and wagging his tail,—jumped upon the chair over which it stood, & placing his forepaws on the frame, licked the hands of his quondam young friend; & this visit he repeats frequently, standing ere his departure, with his eyes fixed on the picture and his tail wagging adieu. I presume this fact has taken place a dozen times, and in the presence of a dozen people."

Yours, &c. R. T.

We certainly do consider the circumstance narrated by our correspondent, both extraordinary and interesting. It is, however, not the only instance we have met with of the triumph of the graphic art over brute instinct. Antiquity furnishes two remarkable incidents of the same class. Apelles had executed an equestrian painting of Alexander, with which the king was dissatisfied, but a horse passing at the instant, neighed at the steed represented in the picture. The story of the grapes, in the piece of Zuexis, at which the birds pecked, is familiar,—though the artist confessed that had the figure of the man who carried them, been equally well drawn, it must have frightened them away. A very recent illustration of the effect of the illusions of the pencil upon birds, is found in an humorous anecdote in Northcote's Memoirs of Sir Joshua Reynolds. Mr. Northcote thus introduces it,—

"Sir William Temple, in his memoirs, relates a surprising instance of sagacity in a macaw, one of the parrot genus of the largest kind, which occurred under his own observation. His relation is indeed, a very wonderful one; but I am the more apt to give it credit, from being myself a witness of the following instance of apparent intellect in a bird of this species, and therefore can vouch for its truth; at the same time I hope to be excused for giving what I consider merely as a curious circumstance, and not to incur the accusation of vanity in this instance at least, by making a weak endeavour to extol my own poor work, for very poor it was.

"In the early part of the time that I passed with Sir Joshua, as his scholar, I had, for the sake of practice, painted the portrait of one of the female servants; but my performance had no other merit than that of being a strong likeness.

"Sir Joshua had a large macaw, which he often introduced into his pictures, as may be seen from several prints. This bird was a great favourite, and was

always kept in the dining parlor, where he became a nuisance to this same house-maid, whose department it was to clean the room after him; of course they were not upon very good terms with each other.

"The portrait, when finished, was brought into the parlor, one day after dinner, to be shown to the family, that that they might judge of the progress I had made. It was placed against a chair, while the macaw was in a distant part of the room, so that he did not immediately perceive the picture as he walked about the floor; but when he turned round and saw the features of his enemy, he quickly spread his wings and in great fury ran to it, and stretched himself up to bite at the face. Finding, however, that it did not move, he then bit at the hand, but perceiving it remain inanimate, he proceeded to examine the picture behind, and then, as if he had satisfied his curiosity, left it and walked again to a distant part of the room, but whenever he turned about and again saw the picture, he would, with the same action of rage, repeatedly attack it. The experiment was afterwards repeated on various occasions, in the presence of Edmund Burke, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Goldsmith, and most of Sir Joshua's friends, and never failed of success; and what made it still more remarkable was, that when the bird was tried by any other portrait, he took no notice of it whatever."

FROM THE NEW-YORK D. ADVERTISER.

We have had the opportunity cursorily to examine a work which has appeared in England, in the course of the present year, entitled—"*An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, &c.*" compiled and arranged from the extensive communications of MR. WILLIAM MARINER, several years a resident in those Islands. By John Martin, M. D." This work, which is in two octavo volumes, is dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. Mr. Mariner is stated to be a respectable man, who, in the year 1805, he being then a youth, went on board an English private armed ship called the Port-au-Prince, captain Duck, with a commission, in the first place to cruise, and if not successful to go into the Pacific Ocean, on a whaling voyage. The ship sailed from Gravesend in Feb 1805. Capt. Duck died in August, 1806, and the command devolved on Brown, the whaling master. In November of the same year, the ship came to at Lefooga, one of the Mapai Islands, where in a short time afterwards, she was taken possession of by the natives, and most of the crew massacred. Mariner, and some others, escaped. It seems that Finow, king of the Islands, had taken a fancy to Mariner and had him brought to him, took him into his service, and became his protector and friend.

This chief was a man of a bold & daring character and though a savage, had many distinguishing qualities. He had some years previously rebelled against the reigning sovereign, Toogo-Ahoo, a tyrant, whose character is represented as cruel and detestable. Finow was stimulated to this course by his brother, Toobo Neuha, who considered himself particularly oppressed by the tyranny of Toogo Ahoo, and was resolved, at all hazard not only to be revenged himself, but to rid the country of such a scourge. He was a man of greater courage & nobleness of character, than Finow. The two brothers dispatched Toogo Ahoo in the following manner. They waited upon him in the evening in the customary manner to pay him their respects, and make him presents—and then retired. About midnight they again repaired to his house, with their followers, whom they placed around as guards, for the purpose of dispatching such as might attempt to escape. Finow took the command of the guards, while Toobo Neuha, armed with an axe, entered the house. After passing through the place where the king's mistresses were asleep, he came to the king, stretched upon his mat, and in a profound slumber.—Wishing the king should know by whom he was about to be butchered, Toobo Neuha struck him with his hand, upon which his majesty started up—Toobo exclaimed, "It is I, Toobo Neuha, that strike!"—and immediately levelled a blow at his sovereign's head, which put an instantaneous end to his existence. The guards then rushed in and sacrificed the whole family except a child of three years old whom Toobo snatched up and carried away with him.—This produced a civil war, in which after considerable fighting and bloodshed, the insurgent chiefs prevailed, and Finow was established in the sovereignty of the Islands.

The inhabitants of these Islands are represented by Mr. Mariner as pagans,

savages and cannibals. He had abundant opportunity to witness the exhibition of one of those several traits of character. In a variety of instances, the wives of the principal men were strangled at the death of their husbands, and it was a common occurrence when a member of their families was sick, to sacrifice a child as an offering to appease their God.

Previous to Mr. Mariner's effecting his escape, Finow died; and was succeeded by his son, also called Finow. This Chief is represented as being of a very different character from his father—opposed to war, fond of peace, desirous of inducing his subjects to attend to the cultivation of their land, and eagerly bent on the acquisition of knowledge.

Mr. Mariner, at length effected his escape in the latter part of the year 1810, by getting on board the English brig Favorite, Captain Fisk, which fortunately came near to the island. After having secured himself on board, he put the men whom he had forced to carry him thither on shore, from whom Finow learned what had occurred. The next day he visited the brig carrying presents to Mr. Mariner of provisions, &c. He and his attendants were treated by Captain Fisk with great civility and kindness, and were so well pleased as to tarry through the night.

This young Chief is stated to have been so desirous of improving his mind, and learning the accomplishments of civilized life, that he might benefit the condition of his subjects, that he was extremely urgent to be carried to England for that purpose. A proposition was made to that effect to Captain Fisk, at the request of Finow by Mr. Mariner, who did not think proper to give his assent. This was a sore disappointment to Finow—for notwithstanding Mr. Mariner represented to him how differently he would be situated in England, standing as he necessarily would in a subordinate station among a people so highly civilized and informed, compared with living at home as a king—still he could not but learn to read and write, and think, like an Englishman, that a state of poverty, with such high accomplishments was far superior to regal authority in a state of ignorance.

We should think, if this prince really deserves the character which is given of him by Mr. Mariner, that it would be a very easy task, for the Missionaries in that region to introduce into his dominion, not only the arts of civilization, but the light of christianity. There appears nothing wanting but the attempt under the countenance of a sovereign of such a disposition, to insure full success.

FROM THE N. Y. NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

### THE LAW.

The number of Attorneys and Counsellors who are admitted to practice law in this state, as well as in other states in the union, increases to that degree as to render it necessary to oppose those barriers indispensable in the formation of an enlightened and respectable bar. Parents mistaking the genius and talent of their sons, affixing an inordinate value to the acquirements of their youth, in many instances incapable of appreciating the nature and extent of that genius, bring them up to what they call the liberal professions, and bestow on them an education incompatible with their future pursuits, incomplete in relation to professional studies, and calculated to acquire for them merely subordinate stations in society, when the fond expectations have been indulged of seeing them maintain a distinguished rank among the learned and scientific. Of all professions the law, next to physic, may be considered as the most difficult of perfect attainment: it embraces so many essential points in relation to man, to society, and to governments; it is so intimately connected with the science of history; it calls into operation all the minor acquirements; it is so closely blended with a knowledge of the essential principles of true liberty; it is, in short, a study of such importance in relation to a correct and honorable system of jurisprudence, that it is worthy of consideration whether a citizen should be permitted to practise without having received a classical education, taken his degrees at an accredited college, & then passing for an extended term of years through all the branches necessary to constitute an approved attorney and counsellor.

Every citizen should know as much of the law of the land as would be necessary to conserve his rights, and induce him to take a becoming interest in the affairs of his country; but it is not every citizen who thus acquires a smattering of the science that should be permitted to practise at the bar. It is not a superficial knowledge of the theory & practice



of the law which can justify the court in admitting a student, much less a few years occasionally passed in the office of an attorney, filling up writs, reading Blackstone, or memorising Jacob's law dictionary. Law knowledge must be obtained on a sound classical education, and that knowledge must be copious and extensive. Education prepares the mind for a higher branch of study while it instills principles of equity, and a high sense of honor—acquirements indispensable in the profession.

The evils complained of from the present system are numerous and increasing. The mechanic, who has honestly acquired competence, nay, independence, from his labour, dazzled by a false and delusive ambition, brings up his child to the study of a profession, without first ascertaining, probably without being able to ascertain, the extent of his genius and ability. Instead of giving him an inextinguishable fortune, in teaching him an honest trade—instead of bracing his sinews by labour, and giving him to understand that the hardy mechanic, strengthened and invigorated by active employment, is the sure support of his country, in his person and in his property, he makes a lawyer of him—gives him merely the rudiments of a plain education, places him in the office of an attorney, where he becomes familiar with John Doe and Richard Roe, and all their crooked allies—because the mind has not been duly fortified against pernicious impressions. He presents his certificate of having studied the period prescribed by law; he replies to a few questions on estates in fee simple and fee tail, and explains the nature of bonds and obligations, and the distinction between common and statute law, and then he is admitted; he is duly enrolled; he causes his name and profession to be affixed in golden letters to his window; he talks politics, asks for an office, wraps himself up in the mantle of infallibility, and thinks there is no merit or talent without the pale of the bar.

Most unfortunately for us, we have at the bar, not in this state alone, but throughout the Union, many a good oaken head, the genius of which would be more suitably employed in cooping rum punchcoons, or making Wellington boots. With such a system we shall produce few Buffs and Cokes, Mansfields, or Ellenboroughs. Not alone, then, do we suffer from injudicious regulations in the admission of students, but there is suddenly let loose on society a set of men who, from necessity, disturb its harmony by promoting mischief and encouraging litigation; they must live, and they can only live in the chaos of dispute; they labor in a narrow, crooked vocation—make every client's case conclusive in itself; a wit is their litany, and a bill of costs their creed. This is to strain a profession beyond its natural boundaries, and make a pursuit discreditable, which, in itself, requires the highest attainments to acquire perfection. The learned and intelligent in the law will concur with us in these remarks; those who feel their effect will not relish their truth. The increasing number of lawyers has produced a reform in political regulations. There was a time when they filled almost every office connected with, or dependent on the government, on the plea of possessing the necessary law knowledge or qualifications, and at a period when education was not so generally diffused. The custom of choosing none but lawyers for the offices of governor and legislators is getting out of fashion, or rather the people have discovered, that sound principles and a good share of common sense was all that was necessary to administer a government, simple and well organized as ours. If a proportion of citizens admitted to the bar is considered necessary to participate in the offices of government, we wish to see those citizens well qualified in their profession; we expect they will sustain a high standing, and their talents and acquirements be generally acknowledged. To accomplish the object a reformation appears to us necessary in the rules and regulations for the admission of students to the bar. It may, on the first glance, appear rather hard, that in a free country, obstacles should be created and opposed to the advancement of students, when it is known that worth and talent are the sole criterions of merit, and will always find their level; yet we are bound to recollect that certain fixed principles and rules are indispensable in the formation of a professional body, which seeks to claim a respectable or distinguished rank in society; and that body which is the organ and support of the majesty of the laws should be organized according to the most approved systems, so as to secure all the benefits contemplated by the freedom of our institutions with as few of the inconveniences and privations as may be possible. These considerations refer to the states in the Union generally; of course we can have no local or individual objects in view.

It is already known, that in June last Cesar A. Rodney, John Graham and Walter Jones, Esqs. were appointed by the Executive of the United States, commissioners to proceed to S. America, for purposes which have been rather guessed at than fully explained. These Commissioners were to have sailed in the *Hornet*, but that vessel having been found on trial not well suited to accommodate them, and other circumstances having occurred to cause delay, those gentlemen did not proceed on the mission at the time contemplated.

The nomination of Mr. Rush as minister from the United States to Great Britain, made it necessary to look out for a successor to him in the office of Attorney General, and as it is said Mr. Jones is to be appointed to that office, it will account for his declining to proceed on the South American mission.

The other Commissioners, we learn, are to sail in about 2 weeks, either in the *John Adams* or the *Macedonian*—whether another commissioner has been, or will be appointed in the place of Mr. Jones, we have not ascertained.

We have also reason to believe that H. M. Brackenridge, Esq. of this city is to proceed in an official character with the Commissioners, perhaps as Secretary to the commission.

*Fed. Gaz.*

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in this city, dated.

LEGHORN ROADS, July 17, 1817.

Dear Sir,  
We sailed from Mahon, on the 8th of June, with the Squadron, & anchored in the Bay of Marseilles, two days afterwards.

We saluted the town with 21 guns, which was returned, with the like number of guns, in the worst order I ever heard. The beauty of salute consists in the regularity of time between the interval of firing:—The French paid no attention to this, in returning ours.

Mr. Fitch, an American Merchant at Marseilles, was alongside of this ship, and represented that place, as in a miserable condition. They had but four hours rain for 6 months, and all the crops had failed. The government officers found it impossible to collect the taxes, as it took all the poorer class could earn, to purchase bread. Mr. Fitch says, that if the people are not relieved in some manner, commotions will take place. France is divided within herself, and very little will kindle up a blaze; which Louis will find difficult to extinguish.

One evening, while we lay in Marseilles, there was a boat with six or eight gentlemen looking men in it, pulling round this ship, viewing her, when our band struck up the Marseilles Hymn. You will recollect, that in the time of the French Revolution, this was, at one time, the national tune. They used to sing it through the ranks in action, and charge with it; it inspired them in the same manner, as the bagpipes do the Scotch Highlanders.—The leader and principal part of our band are French; and, I believe, struck up this tune intentionally, as it is treason to play it under the existing government. The tune was no sooner struck up than the people in the boat pulled off their hats, danced, beat time, clapped, cheered and appeared frantic with joy; it gave them new life. The principal part of them, could well recollect the time when this tune was first brought in fashion; perhaps some of them had rushed on to victory with it in their mouths.—What ideas it must have brought into their minds! Once it was considered as a mark of a true Frenchman, to sing or play it, now that of a traitor to his king. These trifling incidents tend to show the disposition of the people.

BOSTON, SEPT. 24.

The District Attorney of the United States has returned to town from Portland, and we learn has secured for adjudication Spanish property to the amount of nearly 50,000 dollars.

The crew of the *Independencia*, Capt. Pica, a Spanish insurgent cruiser, of 20 guns, and 122 men, have risen on the Captain, because he refused to capture a Portuguese vessel, and put him on board an English brig bound to Newfoundland. The pirate had 45,000 dollars on board.

MURDER AND PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from William Porter, Esq. Consul of the United States at Palermo, dated

June 20th, 1817.

"You will probably have read in the newspapers before this reaches you, an account of the piracy and diabolical murders committed by six abandoned wretches, about six weeks ago, on the north of this Island. If however you should not have seen any statement of this cold blooded business, the following may serve.

"These miscreants armed themselves at Messina, with muskets, sabres and long knives, and proceeded to a place three or four miles from that city where they stole a small row boat and embarked themselves, taking a direction towards Melazzo, (thirty-five miles on the coast west of Messina) near which place, in the afternoon, they took a station for the purpose of seizing upon a small vessel, they knew to be ready to sail from Messina for this place, and on board which they likewise knew of several passengers on whom they supposed money might be found.—Soon after the approach of this vessel, these wretches, apparently as fishermen, rowed towards her, and at about half past 7 o'clock, being within the reach of musket shot, a volley was fired into her. Shortly afterwards they boarded her and in a few minutes murdered and mutilated every person on board. Of murdered were 12 men, one woman, and one child; and of the mutilated and left for dead were three

men and two women. One of the twelve men, the woman and the child were of one family.—To the woman two alternatives were offered, one of which was instant death, she preferred. They then searched for money and other things; & actually, with all this carnage before their eyes, cooked victuals, and partook of a supper, and remained on board the vessel until the next morning.

In a few days afterwards these same wretches took another small vessel, only a few miles distant from this harbor, bound to one of the Lepari Islands, and after murdering three men, drove the remaining six under deck, nailed down the hatches, & bored holes for the purpose of sinking her, and left her; fortunately, however, a small boy, who in the confusion had covered himself with one of the sails, and was not discovered by the villains, was able with the assistance of those below, to uncover the hatchway, and the vessel was kept above water until assistance was rendered by some fishermen.

"The day after this second butchery, the villains landed at one of the King's tunny fish establishments, about ten miles from this city, and retreated to the mountains. It was impossible, however, that such monsters should long escape being apprehended. The orders of his Royal Highness, the Hereditary Prince, were prompt on the occasion; and the measures immediately taken did away the possibility of their escaping from the Island. In a few days after, four of them were apprehended in Messina, and the other in a mountain, near Catania.

"The whole six were this morning exposed to the view of the inhabitants of Palermo.—They have confessed their crimes, and have nothing now to wait for, but the justice of this world, & the world to come."

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

It is with much concern we learn from a Passenger from the South, that the gallant THORNTON POSEY, late Col. of the U. S. Army, and recently a Colonel in the Patriot Army, under Gen. M'Gregor, breathed his last at Wilmington, N. C. on Wednesday week. He reached that harbor in a vessel from Amelia, in company with the gallant friend who shared the toils of the expedition. He had symptoms of the bilious fever when he embarked, which proved too violent for his naturally strong constitution.

Much of the success which attended the expedition was owing to Posey's exertions; his generous and gallant soul would have been proud to have led the banners of liberty into an enslaved land, but when he found the means were insufficient for any great purpose; that a bold military expedition was about to degenerate into a privateering system, he and his Virginia friend threw up their commissions, and bade adieu to Amelia Island. He has now sunk into the grave, where neither the voice of liberty nor glory can reach him: but over its silent sod is poured the sigh of every man who sets a value upon gallantry, generosity, and noble daring.

It is said that Gen. M'Gregor is about to visit South America.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 22.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

Our advices from the scene of contention, come down to Monday, the 15th inst. per schr. *Lucretia*, Capt. RUMFORD, which put into Rebellion Roads on Friday evening last, on her passage from St. Mary's to New York. On the day (Sunday) previous to her sailing, the patriots were attacked by the Spaniards, amounting to about 200 men, and were beaten off after a sharp contest with the bayonet, with the loss of 7 men killed and 27 wounded. The Patriot forces amounted to but seventy men, and sustained a loss of 2 killed, 1 severely, and 4 slightly wounded. By landing a part of the crews of the vessels lying at Amelia, they could at any moment command a force of 200 fighting men. Many of the Spanish party were supposed to be \*\*\*\*\*; but it was afterwards ascertained that they were white men; disguised with black handkerchiefs, some of whom were deserters from the Patriot cause.

The inhabitants of Amelia had all moved off and taken refuge at St. Mary's. The brig in which General M'Gregor had embarked, and bearing his name, sailed in company with the *Lucretia*, and steered a southerly course.

When the *Lucretia* sailed, four or five prizes were going in, one of them a large ship, (probably the same that touched off our bar some days since,) the remainder brigs and schrs.

A Venezuelan privateer, commanded by the famous Com. AURE, from a cruise, arrived at Amelia the day Capt. R. sailed, and sent his boat on board the U. S. brig *Saranac*, laying off St. Mary's, requesting an exchange of salutes—which request, we understand, was passed over in silence.

On Wednesday night last, in lat. 32, 21, Capt R. spoke the pilot-boat *Favonite*, Johnson, 10 days from New York, bound to Amelia—and was informed the vessels were still fitting out there to carry men to Amelia.

*City Gazette.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchitoches, to his friend in Natches, dated Aug. 20.

"The mail is left open a few minutes for me to say to you, that col. Perry, Maj. Gordon, and 25 men with them,

were attacked on their way to this place at the two Cowpens, near Labadie, by three hundred Spaniards; twenty-seven were killed, the remainder badly wounded and prisoners, except two. Perry and Gordon are among the killed. Mina had had a hard fight but beat back the royalists who attacked him, and proceeded on to join Gen. Victoria. This account is brought from the Camanches by the Strothers, who have just arrived.

They bring an armful of the despatches, which the Indians took from the expresses, and brought to the nation. They are all in the hands of Bullard, who is translating them for the Alexandria paper. You will hear further next mail."

*Natches Intel.*

NORFOLK, SEPT. 25.

ARRIVAL OF THE CONGRESS.

On Wednesday last arrived in Lynnhaven Bay, the U. S. frigate *Congress*, Charles Morris, Esq. commander, from a cruise on the coast of South America. The *Congress* arrived along the main, touching at Margarita, Cumana, Barcelona, and lately at Lagaira, from whence she sailed for the U. States, and arrived as before stated, in a passage of 18 days.—The *Congress* will put into this port. We have not been able to obtain the particulars of her cruise for this morning's paper. From a gentleman who came up from her yesterday, however, we have collected the foregoing and also learn, that there had been a hard fought and bloody engagement between the Spaniards under Morillo, and the Patriots under Gomez, at Assumption in the Island of Margarita.—Morillo had previously taken Pampatar and another small place, and Gomez had retreated to Assumption, where he was attacked by the Royalists, but defeated them with great slaughter, driving Morillo to his shipping, in which he embarked with the wreck of his army and sailed for Lagaira, where he arrived a few days before the *Congress* sailed, & marched immediately for Caracas.—We give this as an imperfect sketch, calculating on receiving a more detailed and correct statement in time for our next.

Since writing the above, the *Congress* has come up and anchored in the bite of Craney Island.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE LAWLER WHEAT.

BUCKLAND, SEPT. 6, 1817.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton:

GENTLEMEN,

A letter of which the enclosed is a true copy, and which I have lately received, is in all respects, so corroborative of the description given of the Lawler wheat, that it is desired by the Buckland committee it should be published; you will please, therefore, give it a place as soon as possible in the National Intelligencer, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

West Chester, 8th mo. (Aug.) 25.

RESPECTED FRIEND:

Thy letter of the 3d inst. has been received, and I should have answered it sooner, but I wished to have an opportunity of enquiring in a particular manner into the character of the Jones, or, as it is called with you, the Lawler wheat. I have accordingly consulted a number of respectable farmers, and they have uniformly told me they have never had it injured by the Hessian fly, neither have they known or heard of its being much affected. That wheat was first introduced into this neighbourhood by Cheney and Jacob Jefferies, about the year 1802, and they have continued to sow it since that time, and have also sowed divers other kinds of wheat in the same field, which has been frequently much injured by the fly, and I believe it may be fully relied on. There is no wheat raised in this part of the country which so effectually resists the ravages of the Hessian fly.

The wheat stated to be introduced into your parts by James Lawler, was taken in his saddlebags from the farm of Wm. Townsend, who says he recommended it to him on account of the character it so justly merited in resisting the attacks of the fly. The statement of Richmond Graham must be incorrect respecting the character of this wheat, which it has always supported since being first introduced among us. It is true, it is not now sown so generally as it has been a few years past. It was much affected for one or two seasons with mildew or rust, being later in ripening than some other kinds. It is also harder to separate from the straw and chaff, which has induced some farmers to decline sowing it as much as they have therefore done. For making flour, it is considered equal, if not superior, to any other wheat.

A certificate will accompany this, signed by a few respectable farmers, in corroboration of the foregoing statement.

Respectfully, thy friend,

PHILIP PRICE.

P. S. It should not be understood from what I have said, that the Hessian fly has never been known at any time to make any appearance in the Jones wheat—my meaning is their effect upon it is so small it does not amount to an injury.

P. P.  
We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have cultivated the Jones wheat for a number of years since 1802, and have at no time had it injured by the

Hessian fly, and fully accord with the foregoing statement of Philip Price, as being correct.

WM. TOWNSEND,  
CHENEY JEFFERIES,  
JACOB JEFFERIES,  
WM. DAVIS,  
JOSEPH ERINTON,  
JESSE MERCER,  
THOMAS HOOPER.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 25.

FROM CADIZ.

Mr. Tunis, who came passenger in the ship *John Dickenson*, arrived this forenoon from Cadiz, is bearer of despatches from Mr. Erving, our minister at the court of Madrid.

MORE SPECIE.

The British brig *Unison*, arrived at this port yesterday from London, has brought 21 kegs, about 100,000 dollars, specie, for the U. S. Bank.

It will be recollected that an account was published a few weeks since, of the imprisonment at Vera Cruz, of five American seamen, part of the crew of the schooner *Ellen Tooker*, of this port. We are happy now to learn that the gentleman to whom they addressed their letter, succeeded in obtaining an order from the Viceroy for their release. One of the men Mr. T. A. Bergman, who was second mate of the sch. arrived in town yesterday, via Cruz, about 45 day ago, waiting an opportunity to reach the U. States.

These men, as before stated, were ordered ashore in the *Ellen Tooker's* boat, for the purpose of procuring water, but were upset, and obliged to swim a considerable distance before they reached the beach. They got ashore at a small place called Tacafura, about 30 miles to the northward of Vera Cruz, and were immediately made prisoners by a body of 40 Spanish troops. A few days after they were marched under a strong guard to prison, where they remained 5 months, suffering many indignities, privations and cruelties.

EROSTATION.

FROM A LATE IRISH PAPER.

In the annals of Erostation, perhaps there never was a more interesting exhibition than the ascent of Mr. Windham Sadler, from Portobello Barracks, on the 22d July. The day opened delightfully fine, the wind S.W. The inflation commenced at about nine o'clock, and at twelve, punctual to the hour mentioned, it was completed, and announced by the discharge of three pieces of artillery, when soon after a small Pilot Balloon was sent up, and took a direction of about N. N. E.: a very bad omen in attempting to cross the Channel, as the adventurer must inevitably have been carried into one of the wildest districts in Scotland, notwithstanding which we understand, Mr. Sadler remained firm in his determination; but fortunately, the wind suddenly veered to due West, when, after the necessary time in attaching the car, &c. at 15 minutes past one the brave young Eronaut took his seat, and after receiving the flag from the amiable and accomplished Lady Aylmer, he was launched into the "azure void."

"New the bold Eronaut, ascending far,  
Launch'd in the azure void his air borne car;  
High on the winds with silken sails unfurld,  
He wav'd his pinions o'er the admiring world,  
And looming far beneath his eager eyes,  
Saw Nature's mighty Panorama rise!"

The Balloon remained in view about eight minutes; the Eronaut waving his hat and flags was seen drinking to the health of the surrounding multitude, when it was obscured by a cloud; a shower of rain succeeding, it was not again visible; for half an hour, and about half past two, it was seen "diminished to a speck." In a few minutes afterwards it entirely disappeared.

By Mr. Sadler's appearing in view after such a lapse of time, some apprehensions were entertained that meeting a different current of air (no uncommon case) he might have been retarded; but from the state of the wind and weather for the remainder of the day, there was little doubt but that he reached his destination; particularly when the calm philosophic coolness he displayed at his departure, and quantity of ballast (at least 200 lbs weight) which he took with him, were considered.

A few scientific Gentlemen came to a determination on the spot, that should Mr. W. Sadler succeed in his attempt in crossing the Channel, a piece of plate, with suitable inscription, should be presented to him. Several names were instantly put down, and, we trust, in such a case that every admirer of experimental philosophy will be forward to promote it.

Yesterday morning we had the gratification of receiving the following.

*Pelham Packet, Wednesday-Morning.*

"On Tuesday, at fifteen minutes past six, P. M. being six miles off the Head, on board the *Pelham Packet*, saw a Balloon to the Southward, which descended gradually until it came over the land, about two miles from Holyhead. At five minutes past seven, P. M. saw it go down—was visible for three quarters of an hour, supposed it to be Mr. Sadler's Balloon.



We are happy to add, that Mr. Sadler arrived this morning in the packet from Holyhead, in high spirits. He descended in the field, a mile and a quarter south of the Head, being the first of the Irish Channel, or so wide a sea. The inhabitants of the Head and neighborhood crowded to his assistance. Of their anxiety to render him every act of kindness, he speaks, we understand, in the highest terms, and particularly of the hospitable attention of Captain Skinner, to whose house he was invited, and where he passed the night.

#### FROM THE MAIN.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 25.

The United States' frigate Congress anchored above Craney Island last evening. During her late cruise she visited Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois, at both of which places every attention was shown by the officers of government & supplies readily furnished. She afterwards touched at Pampatar, in the Island of Margarita, & at Cumana, Barcelona and Lagaira, on the Main. Gen. Morillo, with the royal army, had left Pampatar for Cumana four days previous to the arrival of the Congress, without having effected the reduction of the Island. He had, however, destroyed nearly all the cultivation and most of the useful animals, having fought five battles, and approached, in different directions, very near to Assumption, the capital of the island. The islanders defended themselves with the greatest bravery, but attributed the departure of Morillo to the progress of Bolivar and the patriots in Guayana, rather than to their own strength. Morillo took with him to Margarita about 3,500 Spanish troops, and from the best accounts lost 1000 killed, wounded and sick. The inhabitants of the island appear determined to defend themselves to the last extremity against Spain, but are very deficient in munitions of war. The Spanish royal force in Venezuela and its dependencies, and in New Grenada, are supposed to be about 6000, besides from 2000 to 3000 Creole and Indian troops. Morillo is drawing all the forces that can be spared from the different garrisons to the city of Caracas, and it is thought intends proceeding south to meet the patriots before they enter the province of Caracas. His effective force in the field, which is composed of fine troops and well officered, may be about 4000, besides Creoles and Indians, say 2000 more. The force of the patriots is not well known, and was variously estimated, from 4000 to 8000 men. It is not probable they will hazard a general action, as they are very inferior in point of arms, discipline, and skill, to the Spaniards, but superior in their ability to carry on a predatory warfare, and manage attacks in small parties.

The provinces of Cumana and Barcelona are nearly desolated: their population is supposed not to equal one half its former numbers. In the cities of Cumana and Barcelona it does not amount to one fourth, and these in the greatest misery and distress. The Congress was not able to procure fresh meat or vegetables of any description at either place, and at Lagaira a few vegetables & a little fresh meat was obtained with difficulty. The province of Varinas and Caracas have suffered less than the others, though their population is very greatly diminished; the city of Caracas does not contain one half its former numbers. The war is conducted by both parties on the most barbarous principle: it is the war of death. Prisoners are not made except to suffer death in a different form; and not even women or children are exempted from the general destruction when in any manner connected with the contending parties.

The Congress was visited by the Governor of Margarita, by Gen. Morillo, and by most of the principal officers of his army; and in all their ports where she touched every civility was shown, and every accommodation offered in their power to grant.

The very unsettled state of the country and the ravages of the war have nearly suspended all commercial operations. Except in the provinces west of Barcelona, there is no cultivation, and the products of the others are but small to what they were formerly.—Herald.

The keeper of the Steam Boat Hotel Reading Room Books, gives it as a report which admits of very little doubt, that the ex-commandant of Amelia Island, Sir Gregor McGregor has either arrived at or is on his way to Petersburg. Gen. McGregor is said to have arrived in the Potomac in a schooner of ten guns, and from thence shaped his course for Petersburg; but whether by land or water, incog., or otherwise, this report saith not.—It is surmised, for the fact is not known, that the object of the general's visit to Petersburg is to pick up recruits for the Patriot service. It is believed that if such be his intention, he might spare him a select few from this neighborhood.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Baltimore Weekly Register, dated "Natchitoches, Aug. 26, 1817.

SIR, A few days ago four men came from the other side of the Sabine, and reported that they went from Galveston with Gen. Mina and Col. Perry—landed at Sotola Marina, on Tompico River, and that they there erected a small fort and landed some cannon and small arms,

&c; the vessels that took them from Galveston came away, and that Col. Perry and Maj. Gordon, with 46 men, set off to come to Natchitoches, passed River Grand, Roques, Labahia, &c., unmolested and were every where treated by the Spaniards in a friendly hospitable manner: they arrived at Labahia, and were there promised provisions for their journey, and encamped a small distance off. Next morning a number of Spaniards made their appearance under suspicious circumstances. Perry sent six men back to reconnoitre the road—they soon saw a large body of Spanish troops advancing; they amounted to near 200—4 of them deserted, the other 2 returned to Perry's camp; the four secreted themselves in sight of the camp, and saw the Spaniards attack them—Perry fought desperately, and killed many of the Spaniards, but at length being overpowered, the Spaniards shouted for victory, when these men made their escape and arrived on this side of the Sabine, believing that Perry and all his party were killed or wounded. This story was not generally believed, but it was found to be true. On the 23d inst. some persons who trade to the Hictan nation of Indians from this place, returned and bro't with them a number of intercepted Spanish dispatches which the Indians had taken from the Spaniards who were carrying them, whom they killed and threw into the St. Antonio River, between that city and Labahia. Amongst them is found (which I have seen and read) an official report of the attack upon Perry the 19th of June, and after a severe conflict killed 26, and made 14 prisoners, 12 of whom were severely wounded, & that the Spanish officer commanding was badly wounded—confirming substantially what these four men had related, so that no doubt remains of its being true. These intercepted dispatches state likewise, that Perry was detached by Gen. Mina to Natchitoches after Gen. Bernardo Gutierrez, whose presence amongst the inhabitants in that part of the country was greatly desired—and that after erecting the small fort as afore stated, at Sotola Marina, and leaving in it Major Pierre of New Orleans, the Patriot Bishop Mier, and 200 men, mostly inhabitants who had come to him; Mina, with from 800 to 1000 men, penetrated into the country towards St. Louis de Potosi. The Governor General Arzobispo, whose head quarters is at Montarrey, with his whole force and some heavy cannon, went against this little fortress, and after a siege of six or seven days, took it, after suffering considerably by the fire from the fort—the articles of capitulation not mentioned, only that the officers who became prisoners were sent to Mexico—a Colonel with about 3000 men, 600 of whom were cavalry, were dispatched after Gen. Mina, and came up with him about 13 leagues distant, who formed and received them with great gallantry and military skill, received their fire and returned it with great effect—the whole of the Royal Cavalry then charged upon Mina's infantry, who stood firm, broke the cavalry, who returned back upon their own infantry, and threw the whole royal force into confusion; Mina profited by this situation, and harassed them for three hours, when from their own statement, they retreated with considerable loss—the cavalry they never could rally again. Mina went on his route to join a division of the Patriot army near Green Lake and the Royalists were not able to pursue him. These papers contain many more unimportant particulars, showing that the country was much divided, and not much inclined to fight for the royal cause and that there was little probability that Mina would be prevented from joining the Patriots, who were strongly fortified at Lagaira Vale, or Green Bay, on Green Lake. If you think proper to make out a paragraph for the Register from what is hastily written above, the facts you may be assured are substantially true.

"The Spanish Official report of the attack upon Col. Perry, states that him and Major Gordon were amongst the killed—Gordon is from North Carolina, lately in the army of the U. States, a Lieutenant in the Rifle Regiment."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, September 29th, 1817. (CIRCULAR.) SIR, Inclosed you will receive a copy of the act of Congress "Concerning the Navigation of the United States," passed the first day of March last, which is to take effect on the 1st day of October next. The first section of the act makes an important change in the commerce of such foreign nations with the U. S. as have in force regulations of a similar nature. To secure uniformity in the execution of this measure, and to render the change imposed by it as convenient to those whose interests are to be affected as the provisions of the act will admit. The term "Country," in the first section, is considered as embracing all the possessions of a foreign state, however widely separated, which are subject to the same supreme executive and legislative authority. The productions and manufactures of a foreign state, and of its colonies, may be imported into the United States in vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of such state, without regard to their place of residence within its possessions. Gold and silver coin, and bullion, are not considered goods, wares, or merchandize, within the meaning of the

act, and may, therefore, be imported into the United States in foreign vessels, without regard to the place of production or coinage.

A list of foreign states known to have in force regulations which subject them to the operation of this act, is subjoined. To insure uniformity in the execution of the 3d, 5th, and 6th sections of the act, it is expedient that, in all cases where proof is exhibited, on oath, according to their provisions, the witnesses should be cross examined by the collector, whose duty it is to decide, for the purpose of avoiding imposition and detecting evasion.

I have the honor to be Your most obedient And very humble servant, Wm. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector of [Great Britain and Sweden, we learn, are the only states known to have in force regulations of the nature embraced in the first section of the above act, and referred to in the Circular.]

SAVANNAH SEPT. 22. LATEST FROM AMELIA. We have just time to state that we have conversed with a gentleman direct from Amelia, who informs us that the Patriots completely defeated the Spaniards on the 13th inst. and compelled them to retreat 9 miles. Several Officers belonging to the Spaniards were killed. On the part of the patriots, no loss sustained whatever. Col. Irwin was daily receiving reinforcements, and it is confidently thought that he will be able to hold possession of the town of Ferdinandina. The Spanish force amounted to 500 men, composed of Negroes, Spaniards and renegade Americans. The Patriots had on the day of battle not more than 150 men—General MacGregor and suit have sailed for Nassau [N. P.] in the brig St. Joseph. Two large ships prizes, arrived at Amelia last week, supposed to be worth 250,000 dollars. Com. Aury had also arrived at Amelia with two large privateers, and a prize captured by him, of considerable value. The force which went against Ferdinandina was not commanded by governor Coppinger, but by a Spanish colonel, name not recollected. Coppinger is still in Augustina.

An important decree has recently been made by the Spanish government which authorizes the free cultivation and sale of tobacco in the island of Cuba, and its free exportation thence to foreign countries in Spanish vessels exclusively, on payment of a moderate duty. It moreover authorizes the importation of that article into Spain, on private account, by the ports of Cadiz, Corunna and Alicante only, and its re-exportation [in Spanish vessels] free of further duty.

The Spanish Minister of state has notified the American Minister at the Court of Madrid that the Light House for the port of Malaga was completed, & that it has been in use since the 26th of May last.

Instances of sagacity in dogs have been frequently quoted, but one lately occurred of peculiar interest: One of our carriers being indisposed, his son took his place, but not knowing the subscribers, he was aided by the dog, who being accustomed to the routes, trotted on ahead of the boy, and stopped at the door of each subscriber, where the paper was left without the least mistake.

SIMPLE BUT VALUABLE RECIPE. The following prescription, it is said, may be depended upon as an effectual remedy for an ulcerated sore throat. Drop some good brandy on a piece of refined lump sugar till it has absorbed as much as will contain, which suffer to remain in the mouth till it be gradually dissolved.—Repeat the same 4 or 5 times a day: & in the course of a few days the ulcers will wholly disappear.

RAPID CARRIAGE. 630,000 dollars were shipped in the steam boat at Norfolk, for Baltimore, on Monday last, the 22d inst. On this day last, Captain Willins of the Union Steam Boat Line, arrived at Philadelphia, with 450,000 dollars of the above sum, which was immediately transferred to another steam boat of the Union Line, and arrived at New York yesterday. Thus from 12 1/2 to 16 3/4 tons of silver, were transported 470 miles in four days and a half.

Sheriff's Sale. BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas do me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the instant and one of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against John Seth, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, on Wednesday the 29th of the present month (October) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said John Seth in and to a tract or part of tract of Land called "Widow's Chance," lying and being in Talbot county, adjoining the three Bridges, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs, and charges.

Surveyor's Point. I WILL sell by very liberal terms, that valuable Farm called Surveyor's Point, containing 500 acres, situated on Gunpowder River, fourteen miles from Baltimore (on one of the best roads leading thence)—This farm is adapted to clover and timothy—a considerable quantity of both are now in a flourishing state; a fall crop is now in the ground; there is a very valuable fishery on this farm; the buildings are large and comfortable. There is a marsh attached to this farm, where from 100 to 150 tons of hay (which is very fine for home cattle) can be cured annually, without any expense save that of cutting. The stock, farming utensils, and fishing apparatus, will be disposed of with the farm, if wanting. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Baltimore.

Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore. September 29, 1817. The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.

State of Maryland, Dorchester County, sec. A T an Orphans' Court held at Cambridge, in and for the said county, on the eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1817, the following entry was made by order of said Court, to wit: It is ordered and directed, that CHARLES GOLDENBOROUGH, administrator of Robert Goldenborough, late of Dorchester county, deceased, give notice for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Eastern, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

This is to give notice. That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Goldenborough, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next; they may, otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. Given under my hand this 30th day of September, A. D. 1817.

Will be sold. At public vendue, on Monday the 20th day of October, at the town of Cambridge, all the personal estate of the said Robert Goldenborough, deceased, consisting of household furniture, several valuable house-servants, a lot of three acres of ground in the town of Cambridge, held under a lease for 99 years, and sundry other articles.—Also at the same time will be sold for the benefit of the representatives of the said deceased, a valuable House and Lot in the said town, in fee simple, the legal title of which is in the subscriber. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and the terms of sale will then be made known.

List of Letters. Remaining in the Post-Office, Eastern, Maryland, OCTOBER 1, 1817. B. Thomas Barrow, Richard Harrington, Mr. Herge, Richard Bauling, Nathan Berwick, Americus Berry, C. Edward Cox, C. P. McCas, Penelope Causey, William Churchill, Edward Courser, jun. Mary Creswell, Daniel Cheezum, Joseph Crain, Horatio Courser, D. Hester Downes, Priscilla Dobson, Joseph Dawson, E. Martha Edmondson, R. P. Eammanes, William Edmondson, Jno. Eschell, F. Isaac Francham, Vinson Francham, Wm. Ferguson, G. Jas Gollin, John Godwin, H. John Hopkins, Ann Hangan, Samuel Harrison, Francis Hawley, Sarah Harris, Rowland Howard, Alexander Hands, S. Thomas Hunt, Arthur Holt, Edward Hambleton, 2. K. John Kemp, L. Rebecca Lowrey, Nicholas Loveday, S. Ebenezer Lewis, William S. Leggett, Robert Layton, Levi Lee, 2. Lodge No. 6. M. Henry Matthews, Mary A. Macquay, Sarah M. Guire, Cannell & Miller, Hetty Matthews, Richard Cardinale, Robert Norton, Jeremiah Quire, N. John Noble, David T. Noek, P. Sally Nye, Kine, Samuel Pritchard, O. Thomas Oldson, Richard Oliver, E. Sally Robinson, William P. Ridgway, John Rodgers, Charles Ross, S. Elizabeth Snyder, Robert Spedden, John Sawyer, Sheriff of Talbot, George G. Simmonds, Thomas Stevens, Jonathan Spencer, T. Samuel Turner, V. Samuel Vickers, H. H. Villard, Nicholas Valiant, W. Martha Wilson, Thomas Warden, Mary Williams, Joseph Waters, Cassia Wright, Ramsay Waters, Tilman Warren.

List of Letters. Remaining in the Post-Office, Centreville, Md. October 1, 1817. A—Thomas Ashcom, 2. B—Harriet Bruscup, John Brown, William Blake, 2. C—Richard Crisp, Luther Covington, Sophia Cook, William Chambers, Commissioners of the Tax. D—Wm. Dodson, 2. Eliza Downes, M. John Dames, W. J. Dowd of Thomas Daffin, E. Jonathan Evans, J. W. Emory, John L. Elbert, P. Wm. Farrell, G. Capt. S. Ginnede, Jno. Goodhand, Jno. Goldsmith, H. Edward Harris, L. Thomas Leonard, Cleotrenny Lescally, M. Richard Moffett, 2. James Massey, P. Juliana Baco, William Primrose, Sarah Phillips, R. Sophia Ringgold, John Rigby, William T. Ringgold, Luther J. Rolleson, Joseph C. Roberts, S. William R. Stewart, Zebulon Skinner, Thomas E. Sudler, David W. Scott, Alexander Stewart, Thomas Stevens, T. Eleanor Tilghman, Pere Tilghman, 2. Mary Taving, Charles Tilghman, Matthew Tilghman, W. Robert Wright, jun. Paray Wilmer, James Walters, Clinton Wright, Y. Elizabeth Yoe.

Notice to Creditors. In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Elisha Lewis, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the tenth day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 4th inst. a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JASON—say, he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Ager, near Alexandria, in Virginia. He is about 38 years of age; 5 feet 10 inches high—had on when committed a brown coating doublet, low linen shirt, and a vest, and old wool hat. The owner is desired to come and reclaim him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment &c.

A FEW TICKETS IN THE Washington Monument Lottery. NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE, (warranted undrawn 4th day.) May be had at this office. Price—Twelve Dollars.

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## POETRY.

### Health.

FROM THE HUSBAND'S WRIT.

The following beautiful lines are the production of a gentleman of Providence, R. I. whose name we do not now recollect. The subject is wife; but the talents of the poet have invested it with all the charms of novelty.

CHARMING nymph, with step so airy,  
Why so swiftly strip the dew?  
Whether goddess, sylph or fairy,  
Quit not yet my ravish'd view.

See the flowers, that rise to meet thee,  
Gathering lustre from thine eye,  
See the grateful grove that greets thee,  
Echoing soft the west wind's sigh.

See how every hill grows brighter,  
See how meadows every shade;  
See, each lass's step is lighter,  
See, the rose forgets to fade.

Why, then, fair unknown and whither,  
Dost thou hasten to depart?  
Let my wishes be no further,  
And oh tell me—*what thou art.*

I am one, enquiring stranger,  
Whom no wish or prayer detains;  
Through the coets and fields a ranger,  
Mountain's side, or corn-clad plains.

Often by the sound of labour,  
I the rustic's care beguile;  
On the brow of honest labour,  
Is bestow'd my richest smile.

From the city's smoke-rolled vapours,  
Far away I bend my flight;  
Midnight revels, glaring tapers,  
Ne'er behold my footsteps light.

Thousands spread their wealth before me,  
Bribing my eternal stay;  
Thousands more with prayers adore me,  
Wealth and prayers are thrown away.

What, deprived of me, is treasure,  
What Golconda's glittering wealth?  
Stranger, know that not a pleasure  
Lives without me—I AM HEALTH.

## The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Master.

PROPELLED by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.

She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,  
via Miles River Ferry.

Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce Street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same day for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to GEORGE STILES & SON.  
The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.  
sep 16 6

### New Goods.

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

### FAIL SUPPLY,

Which they offer at a very small advance for ready money, and which they respectfully solicit their friends and customers to call and examine.  
Easton, sep 30 4. GROOME & LAMBDIN.

### Fall Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK  
Has just received, and is now opening,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
SEASONABLE GOODS;  
Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine.  
sep 23

### New Goods.

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

### Seasonable Goods,

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

### Notice.

HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot County, I hereby leave to inform the public that the collection will be commenced on or about the 22nd inst. In districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Deputies will be appointed to collect, and I shall attend at the store of Messrs. Marshall & Lambdin, in Easton, on Tuesdays, for the purpose of receiving assessments. It is desirable that this notice should be particularly attended to, as I am determined to close the collection within the time limited by law.  
ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.  
sep 9 8 Collector of the Tax for T. C.

### 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 on it, as there have been many notices of its discovery. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.  
CHARLES D. BARROW.  
april 22

## DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Direct Tax laid by the United States upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per cent. in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October next, the said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Tax and twenty per cent. in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the house of Samuel Chaplin, in Centreville. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. on the said 30th day of October: viz.

### 1st OR FORREST DISTRICT.

Names of taxable Persons.	Description of Property.	Amount of Tax.
Thomas Atlix	Name unknown	1 15
Lawrence Everett	Andover, Andover meadows, Bucton & Nicholson's Adventure	6 9
Wm Genn or Samuel Spry	Name unknown, situated on Red Lyon branch	1 59 1/2
Daniel Green	Carson's Adventure	1 75
Henry Lowman	Name unknown, situate near Bullock Town	—
Rebecca Miller's heirs	Two houses and lots	50
Thomas Ruth	Hamilton's Range	1 20
Zina Solloway	House and lot	37 1/2
Frances Solloway	William's Lot	1 50
David Wilson for David Harwood	House and lot	37 1/2

### 2d OR CENTREVILLE DISTRICT.

John Cole	House and lot	19
Elizabeth Hynson	Narborough	12 1/2
Henry Heims for Saml Ewing's hrs.	Sarah's Fancy, pt. Hendly's Choice, pt. & Oakenthorpe, pt.	3 64
James Jerman's heirs	Inclosure, pt. Barefield, pt. and St. Martins, pt.	7 2
John Lawrence	House and lot	37 1/2
James Shobrooks	Partnership, pt.	49
Sarah Williams' heirs	Broomley Lambeth	4 35
Solomon Wilson	Mount Hope, pt. and Shotland, pt.	4 75
Robt Wilson, Jr. for Winefred Potts	Partnership, pt.	90

### 3d OR KENT-ISLAND DISTRICT.

Jesse Blunt	Conner's Neck, pt.	1 27 1/2
Susanna Elliott	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inclosure	3 22 1/2
Mary Gist	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inclosure	3 37 1/2
Matthew Hazard for John Weedon	Walnut Neck, pt.	1 32
Ann Lenox	Sillen, pt.	1 42 1/2
John Mullen	Eastern Islands	96
Rebecca Stevens for Jno Stevens' hrs.	Stevens' Adventure	1 19
Thomas Tolson's heirs	Morgan's Inclosure	4 51
Ruth Tolson	Dun's Hazard, pt. and Coppage's Bange, pt.	49
Mary Tolson	Barnstable Hill	62 1/2
Richard Weedon for Thos. Small	Slip Point, pt.	15
James Winchester	Isaac's Addition	1 23
John Wilson for Wm. Osborn's hrs.	Martin's Neck, pt.	—

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1817.  
WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector for the 2d Collection District in the State of Maryland.  
sep 30 4

### Military Bounty Lands,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 7  
25th Sept. 1817.

### Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants, in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of that Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending at this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post office at ——" Signed,

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them, to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers' warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill receipted; the money will be sent by mail.

JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
sep 27 (30) 19

### 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

### Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale these valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to Pillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centreville, containing 1230 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.

Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq., the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.  
sep 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

### Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 85 Market-street, (next door to Mr. Baruch Williams's old stand) on the corner of South-street—where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of choice L. P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Teneisie, &c. &c. Cordials of all descriptions, Cogniac Brandy, Brandy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. Spirits, Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection of Imperial, Imp. Gunpowder, Hyson, Y. Hyson TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Loaf Lump, Piece and Brown SUGARS—Java and Havana Green COFFEES, &c.—And all articles appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to merit a share of public patronage, and all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.  
C. R. & T. R. BROOM.  
Baltimore, July 29

### 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
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 1 <sup>st</sup> 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 MILLECIOP,  
THOMAS FISHER,  
JOHN W. REDDEN,  
JAMES P. LOFLAND,  
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

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

### St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet

THE SLOOP HELEN,  
Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.  
june 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

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

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

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

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

### Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP General Benson,  
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

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

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

The Publics ob'dt 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.

### Mrs. Cunningham's

### Seminary for Young Ladies.

CHESTER-HOUSE, CHESTER-TOWN.  
WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will consist of the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Music. For recommendations to the Academy, Mrs. C. is authorized to refer to Judge Daniel, Capt. Spencer, Doct. Joseph M. Gordon, Richard Barol, Esq., Dr. Morgan Brown.

Wanted in the above establishment, a Lady qualified to assist in teaching the French language, Geography and Arithmetic; a native of France would be preferred. Applications, either personal or by letter, will be immediately attended to.

The Editor of the Star, at Easton, will insert the above 6 times, and forward his bill to this office. aug 28 (sep 9) 6

### For sale, or to rent,

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe creek. The situation is handsome for a small settlement. On the premises are a good frame house well finished, a good granary now fit for the reception of grain for vessels to take off, and is the highest navigable water for vessels in that creek, and a place very convenient for business in that way; there is also a good brick well of excellent water, and a beautiful fishery can be made with very little expense.—It is needless to give any further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the land and improvements thereon, and make application to the subscriber.

N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.  
Wm. BENNY.  
aug 26 W. B.

### For sale,

ON the most accommodating terms, four small Farms, situate in Talbot county, two and three miles from navigable water. Any person really disposed to purchase, may have an opportunity of treating for them by leaving his name with the Editor.  
sep 23

### Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JENNIN'S "Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths," now offers them for sale at his store in Centreville, and will attend to any order for the same by mail or otherwise.

The above "Baths" are very highly recommended by a number of the most eminent Physicians, in the United States, in a variety of diseases, especially in the forming stage of acute fevers. So very simple and easy is the application of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tolerable judgment, may use it, and by this means render the attendance of a Physician in many simple cases unnecessary.  
august 12 JOSEPH SCULL.

### To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman.—The house is near Woodlawn's bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman very well. A house carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, aug. 26

### For rent,

THE house and lot now occupied by the subscriber, and to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating, for one or more years from January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.  
august 13 MARY TRIPPE.

### Notice.

A MAN who is a good Cartwright, and understands well the making of ploughs and implements of husbandry, and who could at the same time carry on a Blacksmith's shop, may be accommodated with a good situation in Queen-Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, in a healthy neighbourhood. There is a dwelling house and a Blacksmith's shop with two fire-places on the premises. Apply to the subscriber, who resides in Queen-Ann's, near Wye Mill.  
sep 30 THOMAS HEMSLEY.

### Wanted,

FOR the ensuing year, an OVERSEER—a man with a family would be preferred, and one who expects to work, with good recommendations—none else need to apply—for which good wages will be given.  
P. BENSON.  
Wheatland, sep 50

### To rent,

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

### 300 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, in Talbot county, near Easton, on the 14th inst. a yellow complected negro woman named DELIA, about eighteen or twenty years of age, and her two small children PEG and PERRY. Peg is beginning to talk—Perry was born last March—Delia is small, and very likely, they were taken away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself James Ridout, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, and is the husband of Delia—he is a small spare fellow, and very likely. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and confine them in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward paid by  
IGNATIUS RHODES.  
aug 26 (sep 30)

### Was committed

To the goal of Worcester county on the 18th of July, a negro girl by the name of SAWNEY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—she says she belongs to a Mr. Linton, of North Carolina—she was purchased by the said Linton in July, 1815, from whom she made her escape in a few days after she became his. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and prove property; pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees as the law directs.  
GEORGE PARSONS, Sh'ff  
sep 30 3 Worcester County.

### Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias TOM—says he belongs to a Mr. Geo. Ash, about nine miles from Winchester, Virginia. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, has a scar over his left eye—Had on when committed a light drab cloth coat of home made, two linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles waistcoat, and fir hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.  
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff  
aug 26 8 of Frederick County, Md.

### Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office

### To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by *Tristram Wadley*, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nicols, or Samuel Nicols, Esq. in Easton.  
sep 2 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

### Notice.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself have by mutual consent and agreement, separated ourselves as man and wife. This is therefore to warn all persons from crediting her on my account after this date, as I am absolved from any debts of her contracting hereafterward.  
CHARLES SPENCER.  
Queen-Ann's County, Sept. 23, 1817 3

### MARYLAND:

Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1817.

On application of ELIHELET MEEDS, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel I. Bannister, late of Queen-Ann's county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office affixed, this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen.  
THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r.  
Wills, Q. A. County.

### In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel I. Bannister, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighteen; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber.  
Given under my hand, at Centreville, this 15th day of September, 1817  
ELIHELET MEEDS, Ex'r  
of Samuel I. Bannister, dec'd.  
sep 23 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 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 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

### 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



# General Advertiser

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1817.

NO. 7...935.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,  
BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,  
PUBLISHER 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.

## Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

September 29, 1817.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.

By order of the Board,  
oct 7 8 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

## Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot County Court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instant and use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot County, against John Seth, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, on Wednesday the 29th of the present month (October) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said John Seth in and to a tract or part of tract of Land called "Widow's Chance," lying and being in Talbot County, adjoining the three Bridges, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs, and charges.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.  
oct 7 4

## Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:  
No. 1. A Farm situate on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighborhood, containing about 700 acres of excellent cleared, the said land is well improved, with a good dwelling-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer. The title is indisputable.  
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.  
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.  
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.  
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.  
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.  
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.  
august 5 14

## Surveyor's Point.

I WILL sell on very liberal terms, that valuable Farm called *Surveyor's Point*, containing 500 acres, situated on Gunpowder River, fourteen miles from Baltimore (on one of the best roads leading thence)—This farm is adapted to clover and timothy; a considerable quantity of both are now in a flourishing state; a fall crop is now in the ground; there is a very valuable fishery on this farm; the buildings are large and comfortable. There is a marsh attached to this farm, where from 100 to 150 tons of hay (which is very fine for horned cattle) can be cured annually, without any expense save that of cutting. The stock, farming utensils, and fishing apparatus, will be disposed of with the farm, if wanting. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Baltimore.  
oct 7 4 GEO. G. PRESBURY, 3d.

## Fall Goods.

**WILLIAM CLARK**  
Has just received, and is now opening,  
AN ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS;**  
Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine.  
sep 23

## New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

## FALL SUPPLY,

Which they offer at a very small advance for ready money, and which they respectfully solicit their friends and customers to call and examine.  
Easton, sep 30 4 GROOME & LAMBDIN.

## New Goods.

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

## Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.  
Easton, may 26.

CLAYLAND & NABE.

## The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Propelled by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.

She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for

## ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,

Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centerville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore. Will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centerville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on-board, or to GEORGE STILES, SON.  
The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.  
sep 16 6

## State of Maryland.

*Dorchester County, ss.*  
At an Orphans' Court held at Cambridge, in and for the said county on the eleventh day of August, Anno Domini 1817, the following entry was made by order of said Court, to wit:  
It is ordered and directed, that CHARLES GOLDSBOROUGH, administrator of Robert Goldsborough, late of Dorchester County, deceased, give notice for three successive weeks in one of the newspapers published in Easton, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.  
JNO. CROPPER, Reg. W.D.C.

## This is to give notice,

That the subscriber, of Dorchester County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, by Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Robert Goldsborough, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all persons indebted to the said deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay.  
G. D. 1817.  
30th day of September, A.D. 1817.  
of Robert Goldsborough, dec'd.

## Will be sold

At public vendue, on Monday the 20th day of October, at the town of Cambridge, all the personal estate of the said Robert Goldsborough, dec'd, consisting of household furniture, several valuable house-servants, a lot of the under-mentioned goods, and sundry other articles. Also at the same time will be sold for the benefit of the representatives of the said deceased, a valuable House and Lot in the said town, in fee simple, the legal title of which is in the subscriber. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and the terms of sale will then be made known.  
C. GOLDSBOROUGH, Adm'r  
of Robert Goldsborough, dec'd.

## For sale.

ON the most accommodating terms, four small Farms, situate in Talbot County, two and three miles from navigable water. Any person really disposed to purchase, may have an opportunity of treating for them by leaving his name with the Editor.  
sep 23

## 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 about one mile of a good Landing. About one third of this tract is arable, the remainder is in a very fine timber, well adapted for shipping. 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.

sep 19

## 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

## A FEW TICKETS

IN THE

## Washington Monument Lottery

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE,

(warranted unknown 4th day.)

May be had at this office.

Price—Twelve Dollars.

## GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

Adj. & Ins. General's Office,  
October 1, 1817.

The proceedings of a General Court Martial, convened by General Order of August 27, 1817, have embraced points heretofore considered doubtful by some gentlemen, the following extracts from the record are deemed important to the military service.

Adj. & Ins. General's Office,  
August 27, 1817.

## GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial will assemble at Davis's Hotel in the City of Washington, on Wednesday the tenth of September next, for a trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.—The Court will be composed as follows, viz.

Col. WM. KING, 4th Infantry, President.

## MEMBERS.

Col. G. E. MITCHELL, Corps of Art.  
Lt. Col. W. K. ARMISTEAD, Eng.  
Lt. Col. J. V. BALL, 1st Inf.  
Lt. Col. G. ARMISTEAD, Corps of Art.  
Lt. Col. J. LAWRENCE, 8th Inf.  
Lt. Col. JONES, Corps of Art.

## SUPERNUMERARIES.

Major M. DAVIS, staff.  
Major W. McDONALD, staff.  
A Judge Advocate will be appointed, and further instructions will be given, through the President of the Court, in after orders.

By order,  
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

Adj. & Ins. General's Office,  
September 3, 1817.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Samuel Wilcocks, Esquire, is appointed Special Judge Advocate of the General Court Martial, of which Colonel William King is President, ordered to convene in this city on the 10th

The Judge Advocate will arraign the prisoner for trial, will furnish charges and evidence in support of the same, and be accountable to the Court for all the proper details.

Should a prosecutor and counsel appear, their wishes will be submitted to the Court through the Judge Advocate. When the Court has finished its proceedings, the records will be delivered to the Judge Advocate, and the President will report to this office for orders.

By order,  
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.  
September 11, 1817.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Judge Advocate stated to the Court, that he was prepared to take up the case of Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, of the marine corps. A doubt being suggested whether a Court composed exclusively of army officers was competent to the trial of an officer of the marine corps, the Court was cleared for deliberation.

The Judge Advocate gave it as his opinion that the Court had competent jurisdiction in the case; but the question being considered of importance, and the members not being satisfied, it was finally determined that the Judge Advocate should, through the War Department, solicit the opinion of the Attorney General on the point at issue, and the Court adjourned, to meet the next day at ten o'clock.

September 12.

The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The Judge Advocate laid before the Court the following correspondence:

GEORGE GRAHAM, Esq.  
Acting Secretary of War.

SIR,  
A doubt has arisen with the General Court Martial, of which Colonel W. King is President, whether that Court is competent to try lieutenant Colonel Wharton, of the marine corps, inasmuch as the Court Martial is not a mixed Court, composed of army officers associated with officers of the marine corps, as appears to them necessary by the sixty-eighth article of war.

The Court is desirous to have the opinion of the Attorney General on this point.

I am, with respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
SAML. WILCOCKS,  
Special Judge Advocate.

Washington, Sept. 11, 1817.

Department of War,

Sept. 11, 1817.

SIR,

On the receipt of your letter of this date, I immediately submitted the ques-

tion therein stated to the Attorney General, and have now the honor to enclose you his opinion.

With great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEO. GRAHAM,  
Acting Secretary of War.

SAML. WILCOCKS, Esq.  
Special Judge Advocate.

I am of opinion, that, under the 68th article of war, it rests with the sound discretion of the proper Department of the government, whether to summon officers of the marines in the constitution of a Court Martial for the trial of a lieutenant colonel of the marine corps, or wholly to pass them by; nor do I know of any act of Congress, or other law, authorising a different construction of it.

RICHARD RUSH,

Attorney General

September 11, 1817.

The Court being cleared, after due deliberation, determined that they had no jurisdiction of the case.

The Judge Advocate stating that he had no further business for the Court, the Court adjourned sine die.

WM. KING, Col. 4th Inf.

President.

SAML. WILCOCKS,  
Special Judge Advocate.  
Washington, Sept. 12, 1817.

The proceedings of the Court Martial lately ordered for the trial of lieutenant colonel Wharton, having been submitted to the President, he is of opinion, that, by the organization of the corps of marines, any officer of that corps may be tried by officers belonging to the military establishment of the United States, and, therefore, disapproves the decision of the Court; nevertheless, inasmuch as officers of that corps may by law be members of the court, and it is presumed that some may be found to whom no insurmountable objection is applicable, and as he is willing not to press a question on the existing court against the opinion it has given, especially as it may be avoided without the establishment of a precedent in favor of such opinion, he directs some officers of the marine corps, as well as others of the army, be added to the court for the trial of the said officer.

JAMES MONROE.

19th September, 1817.

Adj. & Ins. General's Office,  
September 19, 1817.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Colonel T. S. Jesup, of the third Infantry, Major Richard Smith, of the marine corps, Major J. M. Davis, of the general staff, and Captain Robert Wainwright, of the marine corps, are detailed as members of the General Court Martial, of which Colonel King is President, directed to convene in this city, by general order of the 27th of August last.

Maj. Wm. McDonald is relieved as a supernumerary of the court, and will report to this office. The court will convene, organize, and proceed to business accordingly, at Davis's hotel, to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1817.

The court met, pursuant to the above order.

Lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton, of the Marine corps, was then arraigned by the Judge Advocate, on the following charges and specifications.

Charges, and specification of charges, presented against Lieutenant Colonel Franklin Wharton, commandant of the Marine Corps, by Brevet Maj. Archibald Henderson, of the same corps.

## CHARGE I.

Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In that he never has, within the last two years, or at any former period, taken command of any parade of the marine corps.

Specification 2. In that he never has, within the two last years, or at any former period, taken command in the field of any part of the Marine corps.

Specification 3. In that he never has, within the last two years, or at any former period, in the uniform of the corps, reviewed or inspected any part of the marine corps, either at the head quarters of the corps, or at any of the navy-yards, where guards of the marine corps were stationed.

Specification 4. In that he has neglected, notwithstanding repeated applications from captain Robert D. Wainwright, to give such an order as would justify that officer in carrying into execution the sentences of a court martial, convened by order of Lieutenant colonel Wharton the date of the 26th October, 1816, at the marine barracks, Charles-

town, Massachusetts, on the 11th November, 1816, whereby two private soldiers, Peter Hull and John Cordwell, have been unjustly and oppressively kept in confinement beyond the period of their sentences by the court martial, and whereby those sentences remained unexecuted on the 8th June, 1817.

Specification 5. In that Peter Moore, a private soldier in the marine corps, has been unnecessarily and oppressively kept in confinement at the marine barracks, Charlestown Massachusetts, in consequence of notice having been taken by lieutenant colonel Wharton of a report made by captain Wainwright, on the 18th March, 1817, of the voluntary surrender of the said Peter Moore, on the 3d of that month, as a deserter, and in consequence of which the said Peter Moore still remained in confinement on the 8th June, 1817.

## CHARGE II.

Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1. That, notwithstanding it was communicated to him that his military character had been assailed in its tenderest point, in consequence of the course he pursued at the time of the capture of the city of Washington, by the enemy, he declined, and has ever since declined, (though communications have been made to him to the same effect, of late date,) to take any effectual measures to put a stop to reports so highly injurious to his own character, and of such great disadvantage to the corps under his command.

Specification 2. In that on or about the 14th of April last, he did use harsh and ungentleman like language towards John Hall, Esq. at that time a major in the marine corps, in these words: that he was a liar.

Specification 3. In that he did subsequently refuse to make satisfactory reparation to the said John Hall, Esq. for having used towards him such harsh and ungentleman like language.

ARCH HENDERSON,  
Brevet Major General.

Washington, 27th Aug. 1817.

The prisoner was then asked by the Judge Advocate whether he was guilty of the matter of accusation, to which he replied that he was not guilty.

The prisoner objected to the first and third specifications of the second charge as being too loose and general; but did not object to any amendment being made in this stage of the business by the Judge Advocate, as the prosecutor, who declined making any amendment.

The court, on deliberation, determined that no evidence should be given under the first and third specifications of the second charge, because they were too general.

A motion was made by the court to exclude all the evidence under the second specification of the second charge, which was overruled; but they determined to receive no evidence of any occurrence that did not take place within two years before the order for convening this court. The prisoner regretted the decision of the court on this point, as he did not object to any evidence as to occurrences that took place beyond two years from the date of the order for convening this court.

September 20.

On reconsidering the motion in relation to the 2d specification of the 2d charge, it was determined that, as the specification contained no military offence, the court would receive no evidence in support of it.

22d September, 1817.

The court being cleared, after mature deliberation, find the prisoner not guilty of the first charge and the five specifications under that charge.

The court, therefore, honorably acquit the prisoner, lieutenant colonel Franklin Wharton.

WM. KING, Col. 4th Inf.

President.

SAML. WILCOCKS,

Special Judge Advocate.

Adj. & Ins. General's Office,  
October 1, 1817.

## GENERAL ORDER.

The President having approved the sentence of the court, lieutenant colonel Wharton is honorably acquitted, and the court martial is dissolved.

By order,  
D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

## Notice.

A MAN who is a good Cartwright, and understands well the making of ploughs and implements of husbandry, and who could at the same time carry on a blacksmith's shop, may be accommodated with a good situation in Queen-Anne's county, near the head of Wye River, in a healthy neighbourhood. There is a dwelling house and a blacksmith's shop with two fire places on the premises. Apply to the subscriber, who resides in Queen-Anne's, near Wye Mills.  
sep 30 5 THOMAS HEMSLEY



FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

**Congress Frigate.** We have the pleasure to present our readers with a most interesting journal of the cruise of the Congress frigate, commanded by Capt. Morris, from the Spanish Main.

**U. S. FRIGATE CONGRESS,**  
*Harbor of Port au Prince,*  
*St. Domingo, 23d July.*

We arrived here yesterday after a passage of 30 days from the Balize. Nothing worthy of remark happened during that time. We leave this on the 25th for Cape Henry. Port au Prince bears the marks of a well laid out city. The houses principally are built of wood two stories high. At present a great number of them are in ruins. The harbour is spacious and good, capable of containing 4 or 5 hundred vessels. It has been well fortified, but at present the fortifications are entirely in ruins. President Petion is a yellow man, about 5 feet 8 inches high, rather thin, with an open countenance, and the gentleman. He governs with mildness, and is beloved by his people. The government is a military republic. His naval force consists of one frigate, built by Adam and Noah Brown, mounting 32 guns; one corvette mounting 32 guns, formerly the Gen. Gates, of New-York; and one brig of 16 guns, formerly the United States brig Fire-Flly. I do not know what his military force may be computed at, as every man has to turn out whenever his services may be required. The people are generally indolent.

*Cape Henry, 2d August.*

We arrived here yesterday. The contrast between the two black princes is striking, as respects their form of government. Here everything is carried on a military style. Baron Dupe is the king's prime minister. He is a black man and is well informed. The king is at his country seat, 15 miles in the interior. The city remains as the revolution left it, mostly in ruins. The harbour is good, but rather difficult of access. It is but indifferently defended. The king has an immense fortification 20 miles in the interior, situated on a mountain about 2500 feet above the level of the sea. It is said there are three hundred pieces of cannon mounted on it. This he intends for his retreat in case of invasion, and has it well stored with provisions and ammunition. He has schools established throughout his dominions. There is one at this place on the Lancasterian principle, consisting of 150 scholars, principally the sons of noblemen and officers. It appears to be his wish to enlighten his subjects as much as possible, and I believe him to be one of the most despotic princes of the age. Every person is the servant of the king. He calls on them as circumstances may require. Prince John the brother of the king, died about a month ago. He lay in state twenty-one days. During this time they fired a gun every half hour, for which he paid \$4 per pound for the powder. We leave this to-morrow for the island of Margarita.

*Pampetar, Island of Margarita, 21st August.*

We arrived here yesterday and found this place entirely in ruins, in possession of the patriots. Gen. Morillo had been here endeavoring to establish the royal authority, but hearing of the success of the patriots on the Main, he drew off his force on the 18th ult. consisting of 300 men, to protect that quarter. During his stay at this Island he succeeded in taking this place and made an attempt on Assumption, the capital of the Island, but was repulsed. The Governor of the Island paid us a visit to day. He estimates the loss of the royalists while at this Island at 1500 men. He further states that the whole province of Guayana is in possession of the patriots. They murder men women and children without distinction. It is said the women took an active part at the attack on Assumption, and wherever they found one of the royal party wounded they dispatched him immediately. We leave this to-morrow for Cumana, where we no doubt shall hear another story. Pampetar is situated on the E. S. E. part of the Island.

*Cumana, 24th August.*

We arrived here yesterday, where we found Gen. Morillo with a force said to consist of 3000 men. The royalists acknowledge a loss of 700 men during their stay at Margarita. The news is confirmed that the whole province of Guayana is in possession of the patriots, and it is supposed they intend making an attack on Carracas. Gen. Morillo leaves this in a day or two for that place, where he is mustering all his forces to oppose them. We leave this to-morrow for Barcelona.

*Barcelona, 29th August.*

We arrived here yesterday, and leave this in the course of the day for Lagaira. This place has suffered much by the revolution. Last year Sir Gregor McGregor took it; shortly after it was retaken by the royalists, when they put every man to the sword, who were enemies to their cause. The emancipation of this country is doubtful. There appears to be no system with the patriots. Although Bolivar styles himself commander in chief, it is a mere nominal title—Any person who can raise 2 or 300 men declares himself a general, and without rendering any service to the common cause, he becomes a freebooter.

*This city suffered 4th September.*

This city suffered by the earthquake in 1812. The houses are mainly built, the streets narrow, crooked, and badly paved, like most of the towns on the Main. The Spanish force arrived here yesterday. He is marching his troops from Carracas. Every thing respecting the revolution is kept secret at this place. We leave this to-morrow for the U. S. You will now ask what has become of Mr. Tyler, and what was the object of our cruise. Mr. Tyler was sent out as the agent of our government to that of Christophe's, to demand monies for property confiscated, but the black prince refused paying any such debts.

The object of the cruise on the Spanish Main is not known to me. It is conjectured by some that it was to ascertain the Spanish force in that quarter in case of a war with the Spanish government.

*Hampton Roads, Sept. 24.*

We arrived here yesterday after a passage of 20 days from Lagaira. Mr. Tyler died on board the 16th inst. after an illness of 11 days.

P. S. We go to Norfolk the first fair wind.

#### ANOTHER LETTER.

**U. S. Frigate Congress,**  
*Lynn-Haven Bay, September 23.*

We arrived her to-day, 20 days from Lagaira. Since we left the New-Orleans station, we have been in six different ports, viz: Port au Prince, Cape Henry, Margarita, Cumana, Barcelona, and last Lagaira. We arrived at Margarita the 21st of last month. Gen. Morillo, with an army of between 2 and 3000 men, had left it 4 days previous. We were informed by the patriots that the royal army had been on the island about 20 days, during which time, they had five engagements and were defeated with a loss of about 1500, killed and wounded. The loss of the patriots was small. The war here is a war of extermination. Gen. Morillo arrived at Lagaira about the 2d inst. from Cumana, with a part of his forces, say about 1700 all told. They expected an attack upon Carracas, where they intended to concentrate their forces.

You are acquainted with Captain Tyler of the ordinance department I believe. His brother was on board of us as agent at Cape Henry, and departed this life on the 17th inst.—He caught the fever in Lagaira, and was sick about ten days.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 5.**

##### LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The very fast sailing ship Rubicon, Holdridge, arrived at this port yesterday in 41 days from Havre, having performed the voyage from hence in 75 days. She brings Paris papers to the 22d August, but they furnish nothing new, nor no later London dates than those by the Hibernia.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Hibernia, Captain Graham, arrived at this port on Saturday, in 43 days from Liverpool. The Hibernia sailed on the 20th of August, and has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with Liverpool papers and prices to the 19th, and London papers and shipping lists to the 17th of August. Extracts follow.

By this arrival, we learn, that the harvest in the southern parts of England had commenced, & that there was every appearance of a good crop, notwithstanding the weather for a week previous to the sailing of the Hibernia had been very rainy, and unfavorable to the getting in of the crops.

The Liverpool Mercury of August 25, states that since the ports opened for grain in November last there had arrived in that place 80,000 quarters of foreign wheat, not Irish, and 423,400 barrels of flour.

The London Courier of the 16th August says, in the Times of this morning, there is a long letter from a private correspondent, of which the following are extracts, dated

*"PARIS, August 11.*

"For some time there has been a great deal of vague conversation respecting a treaty concluded between the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid. Letters from Vienna, however, were received this morning, dated July 26th, which state, that it is confidently asserted there, that the Courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid signed a treaty of alliance the 7th of May, by virtue of which Russia is to furnish Spain with a squadron of 5 ships of the line, four frigates, and 16,000 troops, in order to reduce to submission the revolted colonies of South America. Spain in return cedes to Russia the Island of Minorca and the two Californias. It is added, that the squadron & the transports are all ready in the port of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, but that the Ottoman Porte refuses to allow their passage through the Bosphorus, in spite of the pressing importunities of Count Strangonoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople."

"The Negotiations at Carlsbad will commence immediately. The Congress will be composed of ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, Austria & France. The principal object that will occupy the congress will be the affairs of the revolted colonies in America; the dispute between Spain and Portugal and the question of the deminution of the army of

occupation in France, will also be agitated at Carlsbad."

**LONDON, August 14.**

Whether the courts of Madrid and Petersburg are carrying on any negotiations which have for their object the gratuitous or purchased aid of the latter, to assist in subjugating the American insurgents is, as an abstract question a matter of little moment to England. It will be time enough to fear alarm when we know there is danger, and the danger cannot be understood, till it takes form and character which may be detected. To fret our energies away in teag interference upon every rumor which floats along the tide of each day's speculation, would be a stronger indication our vanity than of our wisdom.

At Hamt trade is brisk, and all things but in rising in value.

**LODON, August 15.**

The Parliapars of Monday have arrived.—The contain a copy of the Royal Ordinance bringing back into actual service to half pay officers of the old army, a measure of which the public are apprised. Great inconvenience is experienced in the south-eastern departments of France, from the long continuance of dry weather. The king of Prussia's carriage, was lately overset in the vicinity of Bamberg, and his majesty was slightly hurt in the eye and left shoulder.

A Flandersmail arrived this morning, with papers from Brussels to the 13th inst.—They announce the Duke of Wellington in new character, plaintiff in an action for defamation, against the editor of a Flemish newspaper. The following are extracts:

We have various communications on the subject harryst, from many parts of the country: they are early of the same character. In consequence of the continued moisture the wheat in many places become smutted.

Mr. Sadler is about to make another ascent in his balloon, accompanied by a young lady of the name of Tinson & a Mr. Livingston. They are to take their departure from the Port Bello barracks.

**LONDON, August 15.**

Letters were received this morning from Gibraltar, dated the 24th ult. The Spanish commandant had sent official notice into the fort that all the intercourse with Gibraltar was for the present prohibited by land and sea, as the effects of the plague now raging at Algiers & on the African coast, which is greatly dreaded.

It is supposed there are at least 300 sail of merchant vessels on the coast which cannot get into port, in consequence of the prevalence of westerly winds for the last two months; a great proportion are reported to be laden with grain.

Letters received from Naples of the 20th ult. state, the arrival that day of his B. M. ship Albion, Admiral Penrose, from Palermo; and on the 28th, of the American squadron, consisting of the Washington 74, Com. Chauncey the frigate United States, two corvettes, and a brig.

**PARIS, July 2.**

The commissioners for the liquidation of the claims of foreign powers, make upon France a demand of above 62,000,000, sterling.

*August 13.*

None of the French who were comprehended in the ordinances of the 24th July, 1815, are allowed to remain any longer in Switzerland.

#### FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

*Extract of a letter from a respectable source, dated*

*"LAGUYRA, 4th SEPT. 1817.*

"General Morillo is now at Cumana, and is stated, with a division of his army, to be destined for Guayana, and another for the interior of this province, where the Patriots are in force.

In the mean time the Patriots have made great progress in Terra Firma, having gained possession of Augustura and the greater part of the province of Guayana, in which, under Generals Bolivar, Piar and Gedeon, large forces are collected.—And in this province, near the valley of Varenas, a large body under General Aresmendi threatens the Capital—

which by a junction with part of the forces of Bolivar, will be able to contend with the whole united forces of Morillo. The Spaniards appear alarmed and disheartened, they wish to excuse Morillo's defeat at Margareta by saying, his presence and army was necessary on the continent. True it was, and with all his forces they are far from feeling secure. You can scarcely imagine the effect those combined causes have at present on commerce. Nothing is doing, no sales of importance can be effected, except only articles of first necessity, and they only at retail, & very low—no one will speculate—a complete stagnation prevails, except in some exports, which continue scarce and high.

The North Americans have here at present no very flattering reception. The Spaniards are greatly prejudiced against them, (owing to an idea prevalent of a number of armed vessels fitted for the U. S. and cruising under the Patriotic flag.) This prejudice was strongly exemplified in the unjust detention of an American schooner near the harbor of La Guayra, and her shameful condemnation in Puerto Cavello. The

vessel in question being on a fair voyage (and bound with a cargo of provisions) to and almost within their own port. Their inventory did not stop there. The consignee, an American Citizen, for some time residing in La Guayra, was ignominiously thrown into prison in Puerto Cavello, for defending his property and daring to call in question, the illegal proceedings of a corrupt judge—for which injustice and indignity, (although the act is not countenanced by the government,) no representation has been made. Surely the government of the United States will notice so flagrant an outrage on the rights, dignity and liberty of her citizens. A single frigate here would be sufficient to bring them to a sense of what is due to the dignity of an honorable and just nation."

**BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 30.**

It is said 1500 barrels of Mackerel were caught near Gloucester last week.

#### ONE OF THE SERPENT'S PROGENY TAKEN.

We find by the following letter, received in this town yesterday, that one of the great Serpent's spawn has been taken at Gloucester. Other gentlemen from Gloucester confirm this statement. There can be no doubt of its authenticity.

*Extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman at Gloucester, to his friend in this town, dated*

*GLoucester, SEPT. 29, 1817.*

Dear Sir,  
I have the pleasure to inform you, that on Saturday evening, one of the spawn of the great Sea Serpent, which has been for several weeks seen in our harbor, was taken; but unfortunately not alive. By comparing this with a painting which was taken at a near view, about five weeks since, by Capt. John Beach, jr. you will have no doubt of its being a real spawn; but you will derive no pleasure from the belief that within a year we shall be able to exhibit some more perfect likenesses. He was killed near Lob Lolly Cove, by Streight's Mouth Island, where the Serpent has been frequently seen on land. His head is much bruised, but not so much as to lose a striking likeness to the painting. The protuberances on his back are most perfect, and do great justice to the accurate description of Capt. Beach; they are thirty two in number, and from symmetry in proportion, no doubt exceed, from the top of one to another, two feet the adult, which would give more than sixty feet to the great Serpent; which also agrees with the most accurate measurement in length which we have had. The head and the tail of the great Serpent were very distinctly discerned above water by a glass, and at that distance the field of the glass would not embrace the whole length without vibration; & that about equally distant, they were nearly in a line, lay a boat, which by distance exceeded so—

the field of the glass would more than encompass two such boats; from which it was confidently believed, that the great Serpent exceeded in length sixty feet. The spawn is about three inches in circumference & exceeds three feet in length.

#### TREATY COMMISSIONERS. ERRORS CORRECTED.

The Commission under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, and whose duty it is to ascertain and determine to which of the contracting parties the islands in the Bay of Passamaquaddy and Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy, belong; are the only board of Commissioners sitting in this town. They are the Hon. THOMAS BARRELL, British; and Hon. JOHN HOLMES, American. The agents of the respective government are, the Hon. WARD CHENEY, British; T. AUSTIN, Esq. American.

This board of Commissioners in their session of May last, heard evidence & arguments offered by the agents in support of the claims of their respective government, and adjourned to the 1st of September, to give their agents a reply. They met on the 25th Sept. The Hon. Mr. CHIPMAN commenced his reply on Friday, continued through the day and Saturday, and finished on Monday last. On Tuesday (yesterday) Mr. AUSTIN commenced his reply, & will probably continue it through this, & finish to-morrow. The board will probably come to a decision the present autumn.

**NEW YORK, Oct. 3.**

It was stated a few days ago on the authority of some other paper, that the Hon. Mr. DANA, of Connecticut, had resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States. We however understand from a neighbor and intimate acquaintance of that gentleman, that the statement was not correct, and that Mr. DANA has never signified an intention of resigning.

#### SINGULAR ACQUITTAL.

Briggs Belknap, the person charged with having stolen a large sum of money from on board the Newburg sloop, was tried last week in Orange county. The theft was committed four or five years ago, but it was not ascertained that he was the thief till a short time since. Although the most satisfactory proof of his guilt was exhibited, the jury acquitted him on the ground that the statute limits the commencement of a prosecution to three years and a day.

*N. Y. Merc. Adv.*

Mr. Amos Cheney, of the fishing smack Growler, belonging to this port, has given us the following information:

On Sunday last while Mr. C. was fishing off Block Island, he was ordered on board the Carthaginian privateer brig General McGregor. He immediately complied and on reaching the brig was treated politely by the officers, though rather uncivilly by the crew. After being on board about fifteen minutes, six of the privateers men jumped into the smack's boat & made for Block Island: at this the officers appeared much displeased and fired on them several times to compel them to return, but were prevented from making further efforts by the fear of a mutiny, as the crew ran aft, and forbade their firing again! The boat reached the shore without damage. Mr. C. was detained till Tuesday morning, and had a considerable quantity of fish taken from him without receiving any compensation; the officers telling him that they had no money, not having made any thing yet. The McGregor is an hermaphrodite brig pierced for fourteen guns, but mounts only six 9-pounders, and is manned with 60 to 70 men. The crew are principally Americans. She cruises from Block Island to Point Judith; and the officers said they were in daily expectation of receiving supplies from Bristol, R. I. *N. Y. Gaz.*

**RICHMOND, (Vir.) SEPTEMBER 30.**

The astonishing profusion of caterpillars during this year is well known. They have attacked almost every variety of trees, the Pride of China excepted, and from some trees have stripped off almost every appearance of foliage. The fruit trees are their particular favourites.—Now mark another effect! The caterpillars have disappeared, but the sap not being exhausted and having no opportunity of spending itself upon the old leaves, has put out a fresh set of leaves, & in some cases, of fruit buds. Many trees appear, as if they were emerging from the chilling desolation of winter. The cherry and plum trees are ornamented here and there, with the white blossoms. I have a plum tree in my garden, which exhibits as many young leaves and flowers, buds and blossoms, as it did during the last spring. *G. F.*

#### CONJECTURES.

It is supposed, from certain deductions, that Communications of the most important nature will be made to Congress, at or soon after the commencement of the session. Of the nature of such communications we are not prepared to speak: But we are mistaken if there will not be closed doors early in the session: and that for the best reasons.

*American Watchman.*

#### A SERIOUS WARNING, FROM A HUMBLE SOURCE.

And that source is no other than the "all's well"—because no one yet has evidence of the contrary. But from his stand he now cries aloud, That if James Monroe, now President of the United States, really accepts the frolicking, holiday, pageant civility of New England Federalists, as an earnest of their respect for his person, or their disposition to conciliate and unite with republicans upon fair principles—and if, under this impression, he suffers them to wheedle him out of the confidence due to tried and approved patriots—he, and perhaps the party who have elevated him, will rue the infatuation—if he take not warning in time, he will discover the selfishness and hypocrisy of these advances, when it is too late. Already do the less prudent of the federal party chuckle, wink, and brag, in theatrical whispers, loud enough for all to hear, that the President will not be influenced by party considerations in his APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE. Take these three words for a key, and you have access to the whole mystery of the wonderful conversion of eastern federalists.

Although it is only a humble Watchman who thus avers; it is an honest one—and one who knows the tricks of the characters in question. Hear him—trust him—when he again cries aloud to all concerned—beware of the hollow, heartless smiles of selfish politicians!

*15.*

#### For sale.

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

*CHARLES D. BARROW.*

*April 22*

#### Wanted to hire,

FOR the ensuing year, three *Wet Men*, who can be recommended as orderly, industrious fellows, and well acquainted with every kind of farm work. For persons of the above description, very liberal wages will be given by the subscriber. *ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.*

*Hope, sep 23*

#### To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by *Tristram Vassell*, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nichols or Samuel Nichols, Esq. in Easton. *ELIZABETH NICOLS.*

*Sept 2*



# TREATY OF GHENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.

The English and American Commissioners, who are to decide, and the agents of the two governments, who conduct the controversy relative to the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, under the 4th article of the Treaty of Ghent, are still in session in this town.

The business of this commission is very much in advance of the others under the same treaty, which from the greater quantity of actual surveys, could not be in so much forwardness.

At the last meeting in this town in June, the Commissioners having examined the evidence of the case, heard an argument, in which was fully developed the principles and right on which each nation considers itself entitled to all the Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay, and to the Island of Menan, in the Bay of Fundy.

During the interval since the adjournment, a replication has been prepared by the Agents, respectively, and has now been heard by the Commissioners.

In these replications, which have continued for six or seven days, great efforts have been made by each of the Agents to support his positions, and overthrow those of his opponent. Since the arguments are finished, the Commissioners have set with closed doors, and we are unable to give any further detail of their proceedings; and we presume nothing will transpire until it shall come to the public through the government of one or the other nation.

It has often been asked, what is the value of the premises in dispute? We can reply, that the controversy involves a jurisdiction over three or four thousand inhabitants, a proportion of country capable of forming five or six townships, a right of convenient navigation to the river St. Croix, which is of great importance to the towns on that stream, and particularly that it embraces many good harbors and places for drying fish, which in case American vessels are excluded from the shores of Nova Scotia, are indispensable for the prosecution of the business in that quarter.

From the well known talents and zeal of the gentlemen engaged on the American side of the question, we have no doubt that every exertion, commensurate with just and honorable principles, has been made to advance the interests of the U. States.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 9.

The United States ship Ontario, Capt. Biddle, sailed from this port on Saturday, for South America. We understand J. B. Prevost, Esq. has gone out in this vessel as Consul General to the Brazils.

Some seamen, lately arrived in this city from Havana, have handed us a statement made by some Americans, in confinement at that place, in the hope that it might afford them relief.

The statement is signed by Peter Anker, who it appears belongs at Boston, but sailed last in the Mary from Richmond for St. Croix. At this place he got charge of a West India schooner and was prosecuting successful voyages from one Island to another, when his owner persuaded him to engage as second officer of a privateer, under captain Asa Homer. In this new employment they soon made a prize of a slave vessel from Africa, with which they proceeded off St. Jago de Cuba, for the purpose of ransoming it as agreed with the owner. While engaged in this negotiation the commandant sent out a vessel of superior force, and captured them.

The whole crew, in which there were 8 Americans, were thrown into prison, in separate apartments, with only a plate of rice every 24 hours to subsist upon. Com. Taylor had been off the place, & demanded their exchange, which the governor refused. They were then marched, almost naked and barefooted, to Havana, suffering on the way hunger, thirst and inhuman treatment from the soldiers who guarded them. Since their imprisonment at Havana, a British man of war has been at that port, and obtained the release of such of their companions as were British subjects. They have sent a representation to government, and a petition for relief, but do not know that it reached the U. States. They hope the government will demand their release, and if they have acted wrong punish them at home.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

We have been favored with the following copy of a letter, dated "St. Mary's, 27th Sept. 1817."

"On Monday last the Spanish forces embarked from Amelia Island, and those on the Main took up their line of march for St. Augustine. The militia having previously returned to their homes completely disgusted with the service of the Royalists—and have since made their peace with the liberating army.

"Commodore Aury has been elected captain general, Colonel Irwin commandant of the land forces, R. Hubbard, esq. governor of the two Floridas, Henry Yonge, collector, and William Oglesby, marshal, and every thing going on well. The prizes now in port are two Spanish ships and two briggs, containing upwards of three thousand boxes sugars, a quantity of coffee, indigo, cochineal and

specie, and a large ship is now coming in, laden with sugar and hides.—The whole property now afloat in these waters is said to be worth half a million of dollars. Cash has only begun to circulate since the arrival of Commodore Aury—he having loaned sufficient money for paying the troops, and for other emergencies. Salt provisions and all kinds of bread stuffs begin to be in demand."

## HAVERHILL, (Mass.) Oct. 4. EMIGRATION.

On Tuesday last, sixteen waggons passed through this town on their way to Indiana.—They contained 130 men, women and children, principally from Durham in the District of Maine, accompanied by the Minister of the Town, whose object is to purchase and settle a township in that state. It is also ascertained that within the last thirteen days, no less than seventy-three waggons, containing an average of six souls each, have passed through this town for the western country.

The following is copied from a Liverpool paper of the 20th August.

"We stop the press to state as important information, that the law prohibiting the importation of flour from the United States, which had been repealed, owing to the high price of corn during the last winter, is again in operation by an order of the Irish government issued yesterday. No further supplies of American flour can therefore be received from Liverpool, arriving after Thursday next, but six weeks are allowed for the reception of flour from the U. States."

Price of flour at Liverpool, 21st Aug. 48s.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1817.

## Maryland Election.

### TALBOT COUNTY.

DISTRICTS.	Edwin	St. Michaels	Chapel	Total
Republican.				
Daniel Martin	208	153	173	534
Samuel Stevens, Junr.	202	153	172	527
James Nabbs	193	150	158	501
Samuel Tenap	194	150	155	500
Federal.				
James Caldwell	171	146	160	477
Robert Janning	169	149	145	463
Arthur Holt	169	146	147	462
John L. Elbert	164	138	147	449
Average Republican majority				35

### CARLINE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.	Upper Middle	Lower	Total
Frederick Holbrook	170	81	259
Nathan Whitby	173	206	379
Thomas Saulsbury	165	203	368
Wm. Whiteley	169	209	378
Federal.			
Richard Hughlett	162	277	439
Edward Pendleton	160	274	434
Samuel Talbot	155	277	432
Elijah Satterfield	145	260	405
Average Republican majority			69

### BALTIMORE COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.	Snowden	Johnson	Total
Price	1031		1005
Showers	1007		722

### BALTIMORE CITY.

REPUBLICAN.	Edwards G. Woodyear	Total
Thomas Kell		

### FREDERICK COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.	Buckey	Johnson	Schley	Baumgardner	Total
Hawkins	2230				2090
Pigman	2206				2077
Downey	2204				2075
Stemmel	2087				2046

### CALVERT COUNTY.

REPUBLICAN.		FEDERAL.		
J. Weems	253	Weems	299	sed
Lawrence	245	Gray	299	Wa
Rawlings	240	Graham	295	for
L. Weems	234	Turner	283	the

### CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

REPUBLICAN.	A. C. Magruder	Total
Dr. Dennis Claude	126	101
John Stephen	123	

### PROBABLE RESULT

Of the late Election of Delegates in this State.

ALLEGANY	FEDERAL	DEMOCRATIC
Anne Arundel	4	2
Annapolis	4	2
Baltimore City	4	2
Calvert	4	4
Charles	4	4
Cecil	4	4
Dorchester	4	3
Fredrick	1	3
Harford	4	4
Kent	4	4
Montgomery	4	4
Prince George's	4	4
Queen Ann's	4	4
St. Mary's	4	4
Somerset	4	4
Talbot	4	4
Washington	4	4
Worcester	4	4
Federal majority	45	26

## FROM THE NEW-YORK HERALD.

## FIFTEENTH CONGRESS.

We are at length gratified with an opportunity of exhibiting in our paper, a statement of the number and political sentiments of the Representatives from all the States in the present Congress; to which we have annexed a similar table for the last Congress. The prodigious swell of the Republican majority may be ascribed by the minor party, to the peaceable and prosperous state of the country which has left no occasion for the struggles and conflicts of parties; be it so; for it shews which way the sentiment of the people naturally incline, when left unbiased and unprejudiced by the agency of party spirit.

	DEM.	FED.	FED.
Vermont		6	6
New Hampshire		6	6
Massachusetts*	3	17	7
Rhode-Island		2	11
Connecticut		7	7
New-York	21	6	5
New-Jersey		6	
Pennsylvania	15	4	19
Delaware		2	1
Maryland		5	4
Virginia	1	6	20
North-Carolina	1	3	3
South-Carolina		1	2
Georgia		9	
Ohio		6	
Kentucky		5	1
Tennessee	12	10	
Indiana		6	
Louisiana		1	
Mississippi		1	

Democratic majority in the 14th Congress, 49 do. 15th do. 103 Giving the Democratic Republican side of the House the enormous gain of 53.

In two of the districts of Massachusetts there was no choice, which will account for the deficiency of that State in the present Congress.

These two are put with the Federalists, tho' they were more properly non-descripts, or neither.

It is confidently reported, that Brig. General SWIFT, Brig. Gen. BERNARD, Col. M'RAE, and Maj. ARMSTRONG, of the Corps of Engineers, and Capt. ELIOT, of the Navy, have been appointed by the President to examine the positions rendered capable of defence, at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, &c. and that they are immediately to enter upon the duties of their commission.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

A mode of manufacturing salt has been discovered by Mr. EMMING HALL, residing on Little Island, in Princess Anne County, Virginia, which promises to be highly important.—It is asserted that such is the saving of labor, introduced by this invention that it is believed, at an expense comparatively trifling, an establishment might be created to produce five hundred bushels per day; and the inventor is confident, from the experiments he has made on the subject, that at the smallest calculation, one hundred and fifty per cent. per an. might be expected upon the capital employed, allowing the salt to sell for no more than twenty-five cents per bushel, clear of freight.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have determined to establish a Branch Bank at Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.

A Louisville paper states there are nine steam boats building on the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, which will complete the number of twenty on those waters.

The votes for Congress in the state of Indiana, at the election last year, and that which has recently taken place, were as follows:

For Mr. Hendricks	In 1816.	In 1817.
Gen. Posey	5160	5691
	1629	3461

Exhibiting an increase of voters at the rate of more than 33 1/3 per cent. within a single year.

George-Town, (D. C.) Oct. 8.

It is with satisfaction we state that the timber, which has been preparing in Alexandria, for the purpose of re-building the bridge over Rock Creek, has at length arrived; and that the bridge will be made passable in the shortest possible time.

The brig "Cleopatra's Barge," Capt. Crowninshield, has arrived at Salem, in 27 days from Gibraltar, after having visited numerous islands and ports in Spain, France, Italy, &c. She has not brought any passengers.

## Miscellaneous.

### NORTHAMPTON, Mass. Oct. 1.

THE HAMPTON OXEN.—Last week on Friday the celebrated pair of oxen bred and owned by Col. Chapin of Springfield, was sold for \$1000! They were purchased through the influence of a distinguished farmer of Jamaica Plain, and will be exhibited at the approaching cattle show at Brighton. One of these cattle is said to exceed the famous bullock in England, and to surpass the Bissel ox, and every thing of the kind heretofore produced in this country. We feel a gratification, that the enterprise and laudable efforts of Col. Chapin, have been so handsomely rewarded.

### FROM THE MOBILE GAZETTE.

Several French emigrants have lately passed through this place on their way to the Black Warrior, where a spot will be selected for the formation of a settlement. This country is represented as extremely fertile, and suited to the cultivation of the vine; and from the encouragement laudably given by government to this undertaking, we may perhaps shortly boast of native wines, not inferior in quality, and much less expensive than those of other countries.

### WM. PENN ON MARRIAGE.

Do thou be wise: prefer the person before money, virtue before beauty, the mind before the body; then thou hast a wife, a friend, a companion, a second self; one that bears an equal share with thee in all thy toils and troubles.

### BLESSING OF LEGITIMACY.

It is stated in Paris papers, that the demands of the commissioners of foreign powers upon France, for the aid afforded in seating Louis the Desired, upon the throne, exceed £62,000,000 sterling. Who is there, who will not sing praises in praise of the blessing imparted by the *jure divi* no deposits of Europe, who compose the infernal league!

Balt. Pat.

A notice was lately circulated in secret at Madrid, of which the following is the substance.—"The creditors of the King may now expect to be called upon to present their several accounts without delay for payment, as there can be no doubt of an overhauling treasury, in proof of which his majesty has just expended six thousand dollars on a cradle, and one hundred thousand dollars for the lace of a single dress for the princess infantina that is yet to be born."

## DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN, That the Direct Tax, laid by the United States upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per cent. in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of November next, the said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Tax and ten per cent. in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the Court-house door in Easton. Sale to commence ten o'clock on the said 12th day of November, viz:

### 1st OR EASTON DISTRICT.

Names of taxable persons.	Description of property.	Amount of Tax.
George Higgin	One house and lot on Dover street	\$50 62 1/2
Frances Parrot for the heirs of James Parrot	Pt Turkey Neck, pt Turkey Neck Addition, and pt Mill Road	7 62 1/2
Triestram Thomas	House & lot on Dover street, & lot near Easton, pt Londonderry, &c	14 23
Nicholas Valiant	House & lot on Harrison st. do. on Washington st. & lot on West st.	6

### 2d OR ST MICHAELS DISTRICT.

Names of taxable persons.	Description of property.	Amount of Tax.
Hugh Auld	Pt Hemmelsley	10 13
Sarah Alcock	Pt Richardson's Addition, and Habnab at a Venture	93 1/2
John Bruff	Lot, Braddock's square, St. Michaels	93 1/2
James Ball	Pt Up-Holland	4 61 1/2
John Carroll	Pt Mile End	3 45
Solomon Cummings	Oakley's Addition	3 7 1/2
James Caulk	Pt Lewis	9 23 1/2
Robert Dawson	Pt Yaford's Neck	3 13 1/2
Nicholas Dawson	Jones's Lot, Jones's Lot Addition, Rest Content, &c	5 92 1/2
James Haddaway's heirs	Pt Mile End	3 44
Elizabeth Haddaway	Lancaster, Haddaway's Addition, and Maiden's Defeat	19 35
Peter Harrison	Pt Content Resurveyed	2 73 1/2
James Harrison (of William)	Pt Harrison's Portne	3 19
James Jones (Hopkins Neck)	Name unknown	56 1/2
James Kemp	Lot No. 3, Harrison's square, St. Michaels	73 1/2
Levin Marshall	Lot No. 24, Braddock's square, do.	60
John Rolfe	Bulle's Range, and Dorothy's Enlargement	8 87 1/2
Elijah Stoker	Pt the Oak	2 81 1/2
Elizabeth Townsend	Benson's Enlargement, and pt Matthew Grounds	5 17 1/2

### 3d OR TRAPPE DISTRICT.

Names of taxable persons.	Description of property.	Amount of Tax.
Mary Bromwell	Pt True Trust	6 7 1/2
John Bullen's heirs	Pt Pitt's Range, and pt Hutchinson	2 31
James Colburn	Pt Kings Sale	96
Sarah Corner	Pt Prospect, and Knap's Lot	1 31 1/2
William Harris	Four lots in Oxford	50
Edward P. Mullikin	Lot in the Trappe	81
James C. Mullikin	Pt Pitt's Range	2 56 1/2
Pamela Sherwood	Allaby's Fields, Allaby's Fields Addition, & pt Exchange	9 27 1/2

### 4TH OR CHAPEL DISTRICT.

Names of taxable persons.	Description of property.	Amount of Tax.
Wm. Bell guard-h' for Kirby's hrs.	Pt Kirby's Addition, pt Wolf's Ridge	1 13
Sarah Beswick	Pt Bibb's Forest	26 1/2
Mary Crisp	Pt Bidworth, and pt Rich Farm Addition	55
Richd Dudley for Arringdale's hrs.	Pt Kingston, and pt John's Neck	76 1/2
James Dixon for Fountain's heirs	Pt Advantage	3 10 1/2
Seth Faulkner	Name unknown	46
Philemon W. Hemsley	Hemsley, on Wye River	5 37 1/2
Ann Higgins	Name unknown	40 1/2
John Merchant's heirs	Pt Hampton	2 62 1/2
Gilderoy Ruth	Pt Chesnet Bay, and pt Smith's Cliff	

Given under my hand this 9th day of October, 1817.

CHARLES S. SMITH, Deputy Collector for Talbot County, in the 2d Collection District of Maryland.

### 50 Barrels of Corn.

FOR sale on Tuesday the 14th inst. on the lots of the late James Earle, opposite the grounds of Nicholas Hammond, Esq. on a credit of three months, the purchasers giving notes with approved security before the delivery of the Corn, for all sums over \$10; all under that sum must be cash. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

oct 14 1

### Still in time to seed Wheat.

WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday 28th October, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Easton, the lands lately the property of Joseph Darden, Esquire. One tract consists of one Hundred and Eighty three acres, and one tract adjoining of one Hundred acres.—An ample quantity of Timber to both parcels.—Credit of two years with good security. Particulars made known on day of sale.—Title indisputable.

R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

oct 14 3

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, state use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret M'Keel, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton; and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Lecompte, executor of William Lecompte, against James Colston.—will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 6th of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, all the right title and interest of said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of land called "CLAY'S HOLE" now in the possession & occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes part of his dwelling plantation. Also, all that tract or parcel of land, called "BARNSTON'S TRACT," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other containing in the whole one hundred and thirty seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and carts—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff. of Talbot County,

oct 14 4

### Look this way!

THE subscriber having declined the Cabinet Business, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given to any one who may neglect this friendly caution.

10 mo. 14 3 JAS. NEALL.

### Notice.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Lowe, formerly of Talbot county, but late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with legal vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the expiration of one year; they will otherwise be excluded and barred after that period. Persons indebted to the estate of the aforesaid James Lowe, are requested to make payment to the subscriber immediately—no indulgence can be given to any one—sums will be brought against all persons neglecting to make payment.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Adm'r. Talbot county, oct 14 3

### Trials of Speed and Bottom.

#### Over the elegant Course.

WILL be run for on Wednesday, the 19th of November.—The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817. The four mile heats.

On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey Club Colt's Purse of one-third of the subscription for the year 1817. The two mile heats.

On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse—the sum to be fixed on by the Innholders of Easton and Centreville, and declared by sealed letters to Thomas P. Smith, to be opened together by him, on the first day of November—these Purse to be run for at Centreville or Easton, where the largest sum is offered by letter.—The distance three miles and repeat—the entrance twenty dollars, to be



## POETRY.

FROM THE NORTH-AMERICAN REVIEW.

It was a remark of Pliny—that all the elements were in their turn hostile to man, except the earth, who sustained him with the kindness of a mother, furnished an antidote for every poison that he might draw from her, and provide him with a couch of rest at his death.

YEs, earth, kind earth, her new-born son  
In folds of her robe enfold,  
Still like a mother kind, her love retains.  
Cheer by her sweet breast, with her food sustains,  
Purify her downy toads to his infant smile,  
Springs out her fruits to soothe his hour of toil,  
Renews her prospects verdant and gay,  
To charm his eye, and cheer his cares away.  
And if her roses buds a thorn conceal,  
If some sharp sting the roving hand should feel,  
A mid' the kind the sweet physician sends,  
And where her poison wounds, her palm defends.  
But when, at last, her drooping charge declines,  
When the dear lamp of life no longer shines,  
When o'er his broken idol, friendship mourns,  
And love, in horror, from his object turns,  
Then while affection shudders, as it grieves,  
She to her arms her mould'ring son receives,  
Sings a low requiem to her darling birth,  
"Return! thou lov'd one to thy parent earth."  
Safe in her bosom the deposit keeps,  
Until the hand that dries the watery deeps,  
Spread o'er the parching skies its quenchless  
Redden'd features, on her vital preys,  
Then struggling in her last convulsive throes,  
She wakes her treasure from his deep repose,  
Stays her last gasp, amid dissolving fires,  
Resigns him to his Maker, and expires.

### For sale, or to rent.

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe creek. The situation is handsome for a small settlement, on the premises are a good frame house well finished, a good granary, now fit for the reception of grain for vessels to take off, and is the highest navigable water for vessels in that creek, and a place very convenient for business in that way; there is also a good brick well of excellent water, and a beautiful field can be made with very little expense. It is needless to give any further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the land and improvements thereon, and make application to the subscriber.

Wm. B. Renny.  
N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.  
aug 26 W. B.

### Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JENKINS'S "Parent Portable Warm and Hot Baths," now offers them for sale at his store in Centerville, and will attend to any order for the same by mail or otherwise.

The above "Baths" are very highly recommended by a number of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, in a variety of diseases, especially in the forming stage of acute fevers. So very simple and easy is the application of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tolerable judgment, may use it, and by this means render the attendance of a Physician in many simple cases unnecessary.

### To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Urish Chapman. The house is near Woodlawn bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman very well. A house carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.

### For rent,

THE house and lot now occupied by the subscriber, and to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating, for one or more years from January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

### List of Letters

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

B. Thomas Barrow, Richard Harrington, Mr. Berge, Richard Bauling, Nathan Barwick, Amicus Bern, 2. C. Edward Cox, 2. P. McCauley, 2. C. William Churchill, Edward Courney, jun, Mary Creswell, Daniel Cheam, Joseph Crain, Horatio Courney, D. Hester Downes, Priscilla Dobson, Joseph Dawson, E. Martha Edmondson, R. P. Emmens, William Edmondson, John Echell, F. Isaac Francham, Vinson Francham, Wm Ferguson, G. Jas Gollibin, John Goodwin, H. John Hopkins, Ann Hangan, Samuel Harrison, Francis Hawley, Sarah Harris, Rowland Howard, Alexander Harde, 3. Thomas Hunt, Arthur Holt, Edward Hamilton, 2. K. John Kemp, L. Rebecca Lowrey, Nicholas Loveday, 2. Ebenezer Lewis, William S. Leget, Robert Layton, Levi Lee, 2. Lodge No. 6. M. Henry Matthews, Mary A. Macquay, Sarah McGuire, Cannell & Miller, Hetty Matthews, Richard Martindale, Robert Morton, Jeremiah M'Quay, N. John Nicols, David T. Nock, P. Sally Pinckne, Samuel Prichard, O. Thomas Odson, Rachel Oliver, R. Willy Robinson, William P. Ridgway, John Rodgers, Charles Ross, S. Elizabeth Snyder, Robert Speeden, John Sawyer, Sheriff of Talbot, George C. Simmonds, Thomas Stevens, Jonathan Spencer, M. Samuel Tredwell, V. Samuel Vickers, H. H. Villard, Nicholas Valant, W. Martha Wilson, Thomas Ward, Mary Williams, Joseph Waters, Cassia Wright, Ramey Waters, Tamen Warren.

### List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post-Office, Centerville, Md. October 1, 1817.

A—Thomas Ashcom, 2. B—Harriet Bruscup, John Brown, William Blake, 2. C—Richard Crisp, Luther Corington, Sophia Cook, William Chambers, Commissioners of the Tax. D—Wm. Dodson, 2. Eliza Downes, Maj. John Dames, Widow of Thomas Duffin, 4. —Jonathan Evans, Jno. W. Emory, John L. Elbert, P—Wm. Farrell, G—Capt. S. Ginnede, Jno. Goodland, Jno. Goldsmith, H—Edward Harris, L—Thomas Leonard, Cleomeyres Lescally, M—Richard Lett, 2. James Massey, P—Juliana Pace, William Prinnose, Sarah Phillips, R—Sophia Ringgold, John Right, William T. Ringgold, Luther J. Rolleson, Joseph C. Roberts, S—William R. Stewart, Zebulon Skinner, Thomas F. Sudler, David W. Scott, Alexander Stewart, Thomas Stevens, T—Eleonor Tighman, Pere Tighman, 2. Mary Taving, Charles Tighman, Matthew Tighman, W—Robert Wright, jun. Paray Winier, James Walters, Clinton Wright, Y—Elizabeth Yoe.

### To rent.

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good garden, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

## DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Direct Tax laid by the United States upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per cent in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 30th day of October next, the said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Tax and twenty per cent in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the house of Samuel Chaplin, in Centerville. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock A. M. on the said 30th day of October: viz.

Names of Inhabitant Persons.	Description of Property.	Amount of Tax.
Thomas Artix	Name unknown	1 15
Lawrence Everitt	Andover, Andover meadows, Bucton & Nicholson's Adventure	6 9
Wm Genn or Samuel Spry	Name unknown, situated on Red Lyon branch	1 59
Daniel Green	Carson's Adventure	1 75
Henry Lowman	Name unknown, situate near Bullock Town	—
Rebecca Miller's heirs	Two houses and lots	50
Thomas Bush	Hamilton's Range	1 20
Zina Solloway	House and lot	37
Frances Solloway	William's Lot	1 30
David Wilson for David Harwood	House and lot	37
2d OR CENTREVILLE DISTRICT.		
John Cole	House and lot	19
Elizabeth Hynson	Napborough	3 12
Henry Hems for Saml Ewing's heirs	Sarah's Fancy, pt. Hendy's Choice, & Oakenthorpe, pt. 3	64
James Jernan's heirs	Inlosure, pt. Barefield, pt. and S Martins, pt.	7 2
John Lawrence	House and lot	37
James Shobrooks	Partnership pt.	49
Sarah Williams' heirs	Broomley Lambeth	4 35
Solomon Wilson	Mount Hope, pt. and Shotland, pt.	4 75
Robt Wilson, jr. for Winfred Potts,	Partnership, pt.	90
3d OR KENT-ISLAND DISTRICT.		
Jesse Blunt	Conner's Neck, pt.	1 27
Susanna Elliott	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inlosure	3 92
Mary Gist	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inlosure	3 57
Matthew Hazard for John Weedon	Walnut Neck, pt.	1 32
Ann Lenox	Sillen, pt.	1 37
John M'Mullen	Eastern Islands	1 42
Rebecca Stevens for Jno Stevens' heirs	Stevens' Adventure	1 96
Thomas Tolson's heirs	Morgan's Inlosure	1 19
Ruth Tolson	Dunn's Hazard, pt. and Coppage's Range, pt.	4 51
Mary Tolson	Barnstable Hill	49
Richard Weedon for Thos. Small	Ship Point, pt.	63
James Winchester	Isaac's Addition	15
John Wilson for Wm. Osborn's heirs	Martin's Neck, pt.	1 24

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1817.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector for the 2d Collection District in the State of Maryland.

sep 30 4

## Military Bounty Lands,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, 25th Sept. 1817.

### Notice.

THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next.

The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months; when a similar distribution will take place, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants, in Missouri Territory, may send them for the publication of this Notice.

Every soldier of the late army who received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending at this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post office at \_\_\_\_\_."

The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.

Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.

Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill received; the money will be sent by mail.

## 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 Creek and Parson's Landings, 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, to which Mr. Vincent Francham 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.

Wm. HAYWARD.

Talbot county. April 8

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centerville, containing 1280 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.

Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq, or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.

CHARLES NICOLS.

## NOTICE.

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

JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

July 22

## Just received, and for sale,

BY THOMAS GROOME, Easton.

A fresh supply of the following highly

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late Dr. Robert son, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—Price \$1 50 cents.

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the whooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramp, and wind in the stomach, head-ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels and the summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary Complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, Hoarseness, Wheezing, Shortness of Breath, and the Whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative—Price \$1 50 cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impurity of youth and dissipated habits. It is a powerful and salutary medicine, the moderate use of it, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive of the human race, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with incessant anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, faintness, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, neck and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service in purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of scurvy, surfet, redness, carbuncles, &c. &c. A dose of the Antibilious Pills taken occasionally with this medicine, will prove of additional service in the last mentioned case.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops—Price two dollars.

A safe and efficacious cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblain frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—Price one dollar.

Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventive and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Infallible Worm-Expelling Lozenges—Price 50 cents.

A medicine highly necessary in all families. Though numerous medicines are extolled for expelling a killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr. Robertson's worm-expelling Lozenges; they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills, which prevent and cure Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c. &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these Pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of the many respectable citizens who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, acidity, flatulency, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Also an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfet, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailment at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.

Mahy's Plaster-Clath, approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

This plaster cloth, so well known in the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, is a sovereign remedy against ulcers, however old and inveterate; also cancers, erysipelas, wens, tumors, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, sore breast, felon, whitlows, boils, carbuncles, &c. &c. It cures sprains, bruises, pains in the back, swelling and pains in the joints, scalds, burns, chilblain, sore legs, and wounds tending to suppuration: it draws cauterised sores or issues very successfully and without pain; dissipates the pain of the gout and rheumatism in a short time; as it softens the skin, it is used successfully for the cure of corns on the feet. This plaster is recommended to mariners and others who travel by sea or land.

Dr. Dyott's Patent Itch Ointment.

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infallible Tooth-Ache Drops.

Price 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water.

Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eye. Price 50 cents.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and

salutary effects, many of whom from the last stages of their disorders.

Take notice, that each and all the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

T. W. DYOTT & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the above genuine Medicines are sold in Philadelphia only, at their wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets—where, in addition to the above, they have constantly for sale, by wholesale and retail, an extensive and general assortment of Fresh Drugs and approved Chemicals, Glass Furniture, Vials, and professional articles of every description, for town or country merchants, practitioners, &c. on liberal terms, for cash or at the usual credit. may 13. 6. J17.115.119.116.114.

## Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 83 Market-street, (next door to Mr. Baruch Williams's old stand) on the corner of South-street—where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of choice L. P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, &c. &c. Cordials of all descriptions, Cognac, Brandy, Brandy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. Spirits, Old Whiskey, &c. A superior selection of Imperial, Imp. Gunpowder, Hyson, T. Hyson TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Leaf Lumps Piece and Brown Sugars—Java and Havana Green COFFEE, &c.—And all articles appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to merit a share of public patronage, and all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

C. R. & T. R. BROOM.

Baltimore, July 29

## Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—That to all creditors of the said Dorchester county, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Eliza Lewis*, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the tenth day of April next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under our hands this 7th day of October, 1817.

ARTHUR LOWE, LEVIN B. GREEN, Executors of Eliza Lewis, dec'd.

oct 7 3q

## 300 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, in Talbot county, near Easton, on the 14th inst. a yellow complected negro woman named DELIA, about eighteen or twenty years of age, and her two small children PEG and PERRY. Peg is beginning to talk—Perry was born last March—Delia is small, and very likely, they were taken away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself James Ridout, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, and is the husband of Delia—he is small spare fellow, and very likely. Whoever apprehend the said negroes and confine them in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward paid by

aug 21 (sep 30)

IGNATIUS RHODES.

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on Thursday the 21st of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, 5 feet 10 inches high—his clothing when committed, a brown cloth suit coat, striped linen pantaloons, two tow linen shirts, blue cloth vest. Has a scar on the end of his nose occasioned by the kick of a gun. He is about 35 years old, says he belongs to a Mr. Gardner, of the state of Kentucky—that he runaway from his master two or three years ago, on his way to said state. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f of Frederick County, Maryland.

sep 26 [oct 7] 8

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on Thursday the 7th of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself SAM HANDY. He is about 37 years old, five feet four and a quarter inches high—had on when committed an old green domestic coat, a pair of old corded pantaloons, an old wool hat, and a bundle containing sundry other clothing—he was riding an old sorrel horse—says he belongs to a Mr. George Yellott, in the city of Baltimore. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f of Frederick County, Md.

sep 16 8

## Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias TOM—says he belongs to a Mr. Geo. Ash, about nine miles from Winchester, Virginia. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, has a scar over his left eye—had on when committed a light blue cloth coat of home made, two linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles waistcoat, and for hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f of Frederick County, Md.

aug 26 8

## Was committed

To the goal of Worcester county on the 13th of July, a negro girl by the name of SAWNEY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—she says she belongs to a Mr. Linton, of North-Carolina—she was purchased by the said Linton in July, 1815, from whom she made her escape in a few days after she became his. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees as the law directs.

GEORGE PARSONS, Sh'f of Worcester County.

sep 30 3

## 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, \$200.

1 Prize	of	\$000
2	—	100
3	—	50
4	—	20
5	—	10
11	—	5
45	—	20
50	—	10
300	—	6
1190	—	5

1610 Prizes.

1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATUTORY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000  
1st on the 1st day's drawing to 300  
1st on the 10th to 500  
1st on the 15th to 500  
1st on the 15th to 1000

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

## Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.





PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,

**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
PUBLISHER OF THE  
*Laws of the Union.*

## TERMS

### REPUBLICAN STAR.

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

### Still in time to seed Wheat.

WILL be sold at public sale on Tuesday, 22d. October, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Easton, the lands lately the property of Joseph Darden, Esquire. One tract consists of one Hundred and Eighty three acres, and one tract consisting of one Hundred acres. An ample quantity of timber to both parcels. Credit of two years, with good security. Particulars made known on day of sale. This indispensable.  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
JOHN SETHI.  
oct 14 3

### Sheriff's Sale

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, at the instant and use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against John Sethi, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, on Wednesday the 29th of the present month (October) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said John Sethi in and to a tract or part of tract of Land called "Widow's Chance," lying and being in Talbot county, adjoining the three Bridges, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less, to satisfy said writ, damages, costs, and charges.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.  
oct 7

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas to me directed at the suit of the following persons, to wit:—William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, state use of Elizabeth Huddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret M'Keel, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hamilton, and two writs of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Leecompte, executor of William Leecompte, against James Colston. —will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 5th of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, all the right title and interest of said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of land called "Cox's Farm" now in the possession & occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes part of his dwelling plantation. Also, all that tract or parcel of land, called "Baron's Neck," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other containing in the whole one hundred and thirty seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and carts, to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.  
of Talbot County.  
oct 14 4

### Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:  
No. 1. A Farm situate on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer. The title is indisputable.  
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.  
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.  
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.  
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.  
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.  
WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.  
august 5 14

### Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 65 Market-street, (next door to Mr. Barnich Williams's old stand) on the corner of South-street—where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of choice L. P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Tenebriffe, &c. &c. Cordials of all descriptions, Cognac Brandy, Brandy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. Spirits, Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection of Imperial, Imp. Gunpowder, Hyson, Y. Hyson TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Loaf, Lump, Piece and Brown SUGARS—Java and Havana Green COFFEES, &c.—And all articles appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to merit a share of public patronage, and all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.  
C. B. & T. R. BROOM.  
Baltimore, July 29

### Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

September 29, 1817.  
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.  
By order of the Board,  
oct 7 8 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

### Surveyor's Point.

I WILL sell on very liberal terms, that valuable farm called *Surveyor's Point*, containing 500 acres, situated on Gunpowder River, fourteen miles from Baltimore (on one of the best roads leading thence)—This farm is adapted to clover and timothy, a considerable quantity of both are now in a flourishing state; a full crop is now in the ground; there is a very valuable fishery on this farm; the buildings are large and comfortable. There is a marsh attached to this farm, where from 100 to 150 tons of hay (which is very fine for horned cattle) can be cured annually, without any expense save that of cutting. The stock, farming utensils, and fishing apparatus will be disposed of with the farm, if wanting. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber in Baltimore.  
oct 7 4 GEO. G. PRESEBURY, 3d.

### The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Master.  
PROPELLED by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.  
She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for  
ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,  
via Miles River Ferry.  
Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same day for Baltimore; will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.  
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to  
GEORGE STILES & SON.  
The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.  
sep 16 6

### New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of  
**FAIL SUPPLY.**  
Which they offer at a very small advance for ready money, and which they respectfully solicit their friends and customers to call and examine.  
Easton, sep 30 4 GROOME & LAMBDIN.

### New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.  
Easton, may 20 CLAYLAND & NABB.

### For sale, or to rent.

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe creek. The situation is handsome for a small settlement; on the premises are a good frame house well finished, a good granary now fit for the reception of grain for years to take off, and is the highest navigable water for vessels in that creek, and a place very convenient for business in that way; there is also a good brick well of excellent water, and a beautiful fishery can be made with very little expense.—It is needless to give any further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the land and improvements thereon, and make application to the subscriber.  
WM. BENNY.  
N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.  
aug. 26 W. B.

### Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JESSIE'S Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths, now offers them for sale at his store in Centreville, and will attend to any order for the same by mail or otherwise.  
The above "Baths" are very highly recommended by a number of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, in a variety of diseases, especially in the forming stage of acute fevers. So very simple and easy is the application of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tolerable judgment, may use it, and by this means render the attendance of a Physician in many simple cases unnecessary.  
august 12 JOSEPH SCULL.

### To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman.—The house is near Woodenhaws bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman very well. A house carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, aug. 26

### Look this way!

THE subscriber having declined the Cabinet Business, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given to any one who may neglect this friendly caution.  
10 mo. 14 8 JAS. NEALL.

### Trials of Speed and Bottom.

Over the elegant — Course.  
WILL be run for on Wednesday, the 17th of November—The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817. The four mile heats.  
On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey Club Purse of one-third of the subscription for the year 1817. The two mile heats.  
On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse—the sum to be fixed on by the Inholders of Easton and Centreville, and declared by letters to Thomas P. Smith, to be opened together by him, on the first day of November—these Purse to be run for at Centreville or Easton, where the largest sum is offered by letter.—The distance three miles and repeat, the entrance twenty dollars, to be added to the Purse. A good course also to be prepared by him: weights as aforesaid.  
On Saturday, a Sweepstakes of Fifty Dollars each, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding depositing that sum with the Judges before starting, and carrying weights agreeable to the said Jockey Club Rules.  
By order,  
oct 14 6 THOS. HENRIX, Sec'y.

### AMELIA ISLAND.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.  
—  
NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION TO AMELIA ISLAND.  
BY ONE CONCERNED.  
—  
PART THE FIRST.  
From the commencement of the enterprise to the capture of Fernandina.

The circumstances and events connected with the expedition fitted out under the auspices of the Patriot General M'Gregor, against the provinces of East and West Florida, have been much canvassed, but it is believed are little understood, in the United States. Calumny, busy upon this as on every other occasion, has endeavored to brand with infamy all those who have in any manner contributed towards the objects of this expedition. The followers of M'Gregor have been denounced indiscriminately as a band of lawless and desperate adventurers, seeking through blood and slaughter the gratification of an insatiable avarice, regardless alike of the claims of humanity, and the principles of honor. To support these general and unfounded imputations, every measure adopted by the general after his arrival upon Amelia Island, has been subjected to the foulest misrepresentations. Letters have found their way into the public prints, written by respectable and impartial gentlemen from St. Mary's, who were eye witnesses to events that never happened, and scenes which never transpired. At one time, all slaves, the property of the inhabitants of the Island, are seized and confiscated by the New Republic. At another, the same description of people are invited to desert from their masters in the United States, and to repair to the Patriot standard, where they will find freedom and protection. Now parties are sent out to plunder and harass the peaceable inhabitants, contrary to the express stipulation of the capitulation. In short according to these veritable gentlemen, the Patriots at Amelia were guilty of every act which characterizes robbers and freebooters.  
To counteract the force of prejudices thus artfully and industriously excited, and to afford the public an opportunity of forming a correct opinion relative to the nature and conduct of the much calumniated expedition, is the purpose of the following short and simple Narrative.

The arrival of General M'Gregor in the United States excited considerable interest with all those who had sympathized in the struggle which the Patriots of South America were making to emancipate themselves from the oppressive and degrading yoke of Ferdinand. The high reputation which this officer had acquired in the Patriot service rendered it more than probable that his views in coming to our country were not of a personal nature—but that he came commissioned by the Republics of the South to collect around him and give direction to all those ardent spirits who were desirous of combating in the cause of liberty. In consequence of this conviction, applications were made to him from various quarters and he very soon thought himself in a condition to undertake the conquest of the Floridas, which had long been a favorite object with Patriots of Spanish America, as the means of obtaining the most important aids and supplies from the United States. To effect this desirable object, a very small force was deemed sufficient in the first instance. He was made to believe by gentlemen of respectable standing in society, who pretended to be intimately and personally acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the inhabitants of the Floridas, that his approach would be hailed by them with the utmost joy and gratitude. He was told that as soon as the Patriot flag should be planted upon some point contiguous to the United States, numbers would flock to it from all parts of

the Union. Nor did this calculation seem very improbable or unreasonable, when it was known that many of the citizens of our country had already transported themselves to the far distant regions of South America, for the purpose of aiding the patriot cause.

Influenced by these considerations, the General was induced to hasten his preparations. Early in April, he gave notice to the officers who had engaged to follow his fortunes to hold themselves in readiness to depart immediately from the United States. Among those, the most conspicuous, both from the high rank which he held in the Army of the United States, as well as from his talents and virtues, was Col. *Thornton A. Posey*, a native of Virginia. It is due to the exalted merits and lamented fate of this gallant officer, that the part which he acted throughout the whole of this disastrous affair should be presented to the public view. Humanity requires that the memory of a departed hero should be rescued from the fangs of unjust & indiscriminate spirit of defamation. Attracted by the fame of M'Gregor, & stimulated by an ardent desire to seek honor and fame under the banners which an oppressed people had raised in defiance to tyranny, he eagerly sought an interview with that general—and as soon as he was satisfied with respect to the nature of his views, and the authorities under which he acted, consented to accept an appointment under him. The command of the regiment was immediately conferred upon Col. P. with the privilege of appointing his own officers—many of whom he had collected in Baltimore, about the 19th of April, according to the directions of M'Gregor, with the expectation that an armed vessel would be in readiness to transport them to the scene of action. Circumstances however occurred to delay the expedition—and M'Gregor was compelled to postpone his departure for several weeks longer. In the mean time the difficulties of collecting and organizing an efficient force within the limits of the United States, was seen in its full force, and it became an object of the utmost importance, that some spot should be seized upon in the vicinity of the United States, which would serve as a place of rendezvous for all those who were disposed to assist an enslaved people, contending for their liberties. For this purpose, Amelia Island, from its vicinity to the United States, and from its defenceless state, presented itself as the first object of attack. Col. Posey was dispatched to the South with authority to raise men and money in the name of the general—and if successful in his endeavors, was to attempt the reduction of Amelia Island, over which he was commissioned civil and military governor.

Before Colonel Posey parted from the general, he was informed by him, that he had at his disposal funds to the amount of sixty thousand dollars, which should be applied to the purchase of an armed vessel of considerable strength, and to the procurement of arms and munitions of war; that many individuals of large capital had promised him their support, by which means he should be able to fit out an expedition competent to the reduction of both the Floridas; that as soon as the Colonel could collect a sufficient force, he should take possession of Amelia Island, where he would be immediately joined by the general himself with powerful reinforcements. Not being able to procure an immediate passage to Savannah from the cities of Baltimore or Philadelphia, Col. Posey found it necessary to proceed as far as New York; in which place he met with several gentlemen of respectability, who expressed the greatest pleasure at hearing that he and other young Americans had engaged in this enterprise.—Stating that they were only waiting for that event to embark a considerable capital in it themselves; that a brig of 18 guns belonging to one of them, & then lying in the port of New York should be immediately prepared for sea, completely manned and placed for six months at the entire disposal of the leader of the expedition; that in 3 weeks from that time (the 1st of May,) this vessel would be ready to sail, & should carry with her 200 land troops, completely equipped & provisioned for two months, a park of artillery, consisting of one howitzer, 2 nine pounders, and 1 twelve, and a full supply of ammunition.

Rendered confident by these assurances, Col. Posey left New York on the 4th of May, 1817, with the most sanguine hopes of success and with the determination of attacking Amelia as soon after his arrival at Savannah, as fifty men could be procured for the service. Delayed by contrary winds, he did not reach Savannah until about the 20th of May, when he immediately entered upon the objects of his mission with the utmost zeal and industry. Several mer-

chants were found in that city willing to risk a small capital in the expedition, provided they could be satisfied that it would meet support in the more wealthy cities of the north. Colonel Posey frankly disclosed to them the nature and amount of the resources which might be expected from that quarter, and they at length agreed to furnish him with thirty thousand dollars. With part of this sum, he immediately set about to procure provisions, arms, and clothing for 100 men, and by dint of incessant application found himself in a condition to commence active operations about the 18th of June. Every thing was provided but troops, and they he was induced to believe, might be had in sufficient numbers at any time. Prudence forbade him to attempt to raise those until the last moment of his departure. In this stage of his preparations, he heard of the arrival of Gen. M'Gregor at Charleston, S. C. and very soon received a letter from the General, requesting his attendance in that city. He instantly complied with this request; and was not a little surprised to discover, upon a conference with the General, that he had come on to Charleston utterly destitute of resources for the expedition, and was informed, that it would be necessary to draw upon the funds in Savannah for the purchase of a vessel in Charleston, which might be supplied with a few guns, and would serve as a transport. The General accordingly was furnished with 17,000 dollars out of the 50,000 raised in Savannah, through the agency of Col. Posey, and after purchasing a vessel to answer his purpose, and appointing a place of rendezvous for the troops, about fifty miles distant from Amelia Island, Col. Posey was sent back to Savannah, with orders to be at that place with as many men as he could collect by a certain day, at which time Gen. M'Gregor would meet him in the armed brig, which he had purchased, and with 100 men.

On the 15th of June, Gen. M'Gregor arrived at the place, appointed, with about sixty souls, including officers and men, and the crew of the brig, where Col. Posey had been waiting for him for several days, with forty or fifty officers and privates; most of whom were sailors, taken from the shipping at Savannah.

On the 27th of June, the whole of this force proceeded for Amelia, the General by sea in his brig, and Col. Posey in open boats through what is called the Inland Passage. It was supposed that they would probably arrive before Amelia at the same time, and thus make a combined attack upon the works of Fernandina. The general, favored by a wind, arrived off Amelia bar on the 28th of June, where he continued waiting for the arrival of Col. Posey until the 29th. Impatient of longer delay, on that day at 3 P. M. he landed on the enemy's shore about 2 miles from the town of Fernandina, with a force of 54 men, officers and privates; and after marching three miles up the sea beach unmolested, crossed a deep morass, in reach of the guns from one block-house and presented himself upon an eminence in rear of the town, and within musket shot of the lines which had been erected for its defence. Not a gun had been fired by the enemy during his approach to this position, and his farther progress was arrested by the appearance of a flag of truce, which had been sent out by the commandant, Morales, to propose terms of capitulation. These were soon entered into, and in 30 minutes after he had placed himself before the town, the patriot flag was seen waving over a fort which contained 10 or 12 guns, and was garrisoned by 54 regular troops, independent of 20 or 30 citizens, who had armed themselves for the defence of the place!

### BRUTALITY.

We have the authority of the Monitor, a paper printed in Franklin county, Tennessee, for stating that a man sold his wife in that county a week or two ago, for 3 hundred and twenty five dollars. Is there to be no discrimination between virtue and vice, in our imitation of foreign customs?  
Nat. Intell.

### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

A mare, belonging to William Jackson, traded yesterday morning on the Jamaica (L. I.) turn, the road, 20 miles in, seventy-five minutes and a half, having been started on a wager of one thousand dollars to perform the distance in 90 minutes.

### To rent.

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

### Writing Paper

And School Books for sale at this office.



## HORRID MURDER.

[The following account of the murder of Miss PATTAN, will doubtless be read with some interest. The particulars of this melancholy occurrence are given in a letter from a young gentleman in Georgia, where the circumstance took place, to his friend in Boston, dated Fayette, August 4, of which the following is a copy.]

DEAR SIR,

"It unhappily falls to my lot to inform you of an event inconceivably tragic! a melancholy gloom pervades the whole of our little village! When you was with us the last winter, I think you must have become acquainted with the beautiful Miss Pattan, who has ever been justly esteemed the highest ornament of our Fair. She was the only daughter of Col. PATTAN, a gentleman of the first respectability of this village. The particulars of the tragical event are as follows:

About two years since the unfortunate young lady became acquainted with a youth of respectable parentage, by the name of SPOONER, who at that time sustained an unblemished character. Young Spooner, who soon after his first introduction became constant in his visits, exhibited that partiality for Miss P. indicative of unfeigned affection, and which she apparently acknowledged with reciprocal ardor,—their parents too, at this period, so far from disapproving of the mutual attachment of the happy couple, seemed anxious for the arrival of the day when by their union in marriage, the two families would also become happily connected. But alas, how unstable are the things of this life! how prone are we to disappointment! adversity unexpectedly marked one of this fond pair as her own! young Spooner, who until now had been esteemed as a young gentleman of unexceptionable character, suddenly became a votary to dissipation; in vain were the entreaties of his fond parents, his fair Maria; in vain the attempts of a large circle of friends and acquaintance to effect a reformation. He yet continued to visit the house of Col. P. but it being now too apparent that the tipping and gambling house was his most favorite place of resort, the Col. conceived it an indispensable duty to deny him this privilege; his doors were closed against him, and all further communication between his daughter and the now dissipated Spooner strictly forbidden.

The unfortunate Maria, whose real attachment for young Spooner was too apparent to be doubted, with reluctance yielded to the indispensable commands of a tender parent—she could not in a moment cease to feel an affection for the youth with whom she spent so many happy hours; but to become now his wife, she was too sensible would not only be acting in opposition to the best advice of her friends, but would serve only to entail upon herself and family a complication of miseries.

The neglect with which young Spooner was now treated not only by his fair friend and her connections, but by those who were late his most intimate associates, had not its desired effect; apparently to drown sorrow, to barricade the mind against self-reproach on a retrospect of past events, ardent spirits were almost constantly resorted to; in short the unhappy youth became now that despicable character which vile dissipation is capable of reducing us to; yet, in his most sober as well as in his intoxicated hours would he talk of his unabated love for the unfortunate Maria, and of the cruel treatment of her friends who were compelling her to act an involuntary part toward him.

Although not privileged to visit or exchange a syllable with Miss P. it was evident that the rash youth was of the foolish opinion that she would never consent to become the wife of any other person but himself; to her person he made public proclamation of his right, as he had not only gained her own assent to a union, but that of her nearest connexions.

In this state affairs remained, and without any prospect of a reformation in Spooner, until about four months since, when he gained information that his MARIA had received the addresses of a new admirer, to whom she had engaged herself in marriage and that a consummation of the marriage nuptials were shortly to take place.

The unfortunate Spooner from this moment became like one entirely lost to all sense of shame, and bent on mischief of the most serious nature. The unfortunate Miss P. whom until now he had vainly flattered himself as unwilling to form a connection with any other, received, now a share of the opprobrious epithets with which he reproached her friends. "Never (did he publicly swear) shall the ungrateful pre-engaged Maria, become the wife of any other person than myself, if life is spared to prevent it." Alas, altho' the vile oaths and imprecations of the rash young man were then regarded as only the fruits of intoxication, yet, sad to relate, he has since made manifest by a deed of dreadful note.

Having by means unknown, a few days since obtained information that the marriage ceremony was the evening following to be performed between Miss P. and her new suitor (a young gentleman from Maryland); the vile murderer, it appears, began to devise a plan and to furnish himself with such weapons as to enable him to effect his hellish design: secretly obtaining a brace of large

horse pistols and a clasp knife, the former he charged with a ball and slug each: thus armed and instigated by the devil, he, on the evening of the 26th ult. repaired to the house of Col. P. for the unfortunate MARIA, where, (as appears by his own confession,) after having skulked about the house for some time seeking an opportunity to destroy the innocent and unsuspecting victim, and becoming still more exasperated at a view of her through the window, seated in a convivial mood beside her lover, his disposition would no longer permit him to postpone a deed, which the deceptive arts of hell (if I may be allowed the expression) were prompting him to execute. On entering the piazza, with a cocked pistol in his hand, he tapped at the door, which, unfortunately, being opened by the ever to be lamented Maria, she instantaneously received in her left side the contents of the fatal weapon, and fell lifeless upon the floor.

The vile assassin, conscious of his guilt, and probably of the atonement which justice would demand for an act so barbarous, attempted to escape his just reward by plunging the knife into his own bosom; but, although he gave himself two severe wounds, I am informed by the surgeons who attended him, that they are not such as will prove mortal.

It is impossible, my dear sir, to describe the gloomy sensation which seems to pervade the minds of our inhabitants of every description, in consequence of this truly melancholy event; nor is it hardly possible to determine which of the wretched parents exhibit the greatest marks of insuperable grief; those of the poor unfortunate Maria, or of the wretched Spooner; they are each equally respectable, and as they have ever been upon the terms of intimacy, they mingle with each other their tears of affliction; those of the latter I think, however, deserve the most commiseration; for while the parents of the justly lamented Maria, have the soothing consolation to presume the undefined spirit of their beloved child now numbered with the blessed, those of her execrable assassin have the heart-rending reflection, that they have yet to witness the ignominious death of their son.

The mortal remains of poor Maria were yesterday deposited with its native clay; but that vital spark which never dies, we trust, has been ushered by sister spirits through the ethereal regions into the blissful abodes of Paradise; there to exist with renovated vigor, where life is one continued scene of endless ecstasy in company with myriad of the heavenly choir."

## SINGULAR OUTRAGE.

On Tuesday the 2d of October, came into Port Look Out harbor, at the mouth of the Potomac, a large sail boat having on board fifteen men, armed with muskets, swords, &c. who landed, formed into martial order, arrested & placed under guard the following persons viz: Captain Wingate, from the Eastern Shore; John H. Lancaster, from Charles County; a white sailor named George and several negroes. Having kept them under guard about one hour and a half, some of the persons were liberated; others were kept throughout the day. On the protestations of those who were thus unaccountably held in confinement, and the apparent conviction of the privates that they were conducting unjustly, they rose upon their officers, took possession of the boat, and again set sail, it is supposed for Alexandria, where it is believed they belong. The names of the officers, are DAVIDSON, the captain; and PROCKING and HAZEL, lieutenants.

This mysterious outrage yet remains to be explained. The persons who were thus unjustly treated, are utterly unable to account for its perpetration. It is hoped that measures will be taken for the dispensation of merited punishment towards the guilty. *Balt. Pat.*

From the Daily Chronicle and Boston Patriot.

## HOSTILITY OF EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

The inveterate hatred of the existing French & English governments towards this country and its Republican government and principles is notorious. In addition to what we yesterday published from France, we give the following abusive & furious extracts from the London Courier, the leading British ministerial print, received at this office by the late arrivals from England.—They are written in a style of outrageous vulgarity, which would disgrace a fish-woman of Wapping. They are also predicated on false premises, as the whole story about the United States, wishing to purchase Lampedusa, Elba, &c. is unfounded. But if such was their wish, and the owners thought proper to sell them, what right would Great Britain have to interfere?

It will further be seen by these extracts, that a new charge has been instituted against Napoleon. He is accused of American influence; of having "basely betrayed France, selling to the United States the fine country of Louisiana, &c."—We well remember that at the time of this purchase, Mr. Jefferson was accused by the Federalists of French influence, although they had previously declared the country to be a paradise, indispensably necessary to the American nation, and worthy three years war, and its consequent expenditures of blood and treasure to obtain it! These ministerial scribbles have again the audacity

to talk of "successful REBELLION," and appear anxious to interfere with our purchase of land from the Indians on our frontiers! It would not be surprising if they were next to enter our ports, and forbid the owners of stores from entering or opening them, unless by special licence from the bureau of lord Castlereagh.—If they were to, however, they would undoubtedly, as heretofore, find advocates among ourselves. But the following are the extracts.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, Aug. 12. The foreign journals state that the American government has sent certain bags of dollars to purchase the Island of Elba from the Italian States in order that as they have been disappointed of Lampedusa, they may have some other commercial depot in the Mediterranean. And this news is given in English journals, without the least expression of surprise or indignation. Yet when the great Sovereigns of Europe, with a view to the good government of their States, the happiness of their subjects, and the general tranquility, have made or proposed to make exchanges of territory, what an outcry has been raised against them by the Opposition in Parliament, and their daily echoes! Then we heard of trampling on the rights of man, of transferring countries like farms, and people like cattle!—But when America, for the mere purpose of self-aggrandisement, wishes, not to make an exchange, but to obtain an accession of territory, by absolute purchase, not a word is said against her. But she is a Republic, and every thing therefore must be excusable that she does. She may go with her filthy dollars & truck for the little Empire of the ci-devant great Emperor. The late subjects of the darling Bonaparte may all be bartered for Cotton and Tobacco without remonstrance or complaint! Nor was a syllable heard against Bonaparte, when basely betraying France, he sold a great Empire, LOUISIANA, to the United States. No; he might transfer dominions, and America might receive them, without murmur or remark, because he was the child & champion of Jacobinism, and bantling of Revolution, holding out the encouraging example of successful REBELLION.—That republics have at least a great taste for augmenting their territorial possessions as monarchies, the negotiations which are going on with the Indians, for the extension of the Georgian frontier, afford an additional proof.

From the Courier of the same date.

We know it will be said by those who assume that they are liberal and enlightened, "that the contest in South America is a great struggle for the true rights of society." If in its commencement it appears to partake, in however slight a degree, and however deceitfully, of that character, it has wholly lost it by the infusion of those turbulent and ferocious feelings which have already wrought so much misery in Europe. This has been in a great measure occasioned by the number of adventurers from the United States, and still more from France, adherents of Bonaparte, who, degraded in their own country, or reduced to that which was to them the most dreadful suffering—repose from mischief—have been attracted by the tumults in South America, as the tiger is by the scent of blood. Of such persons we do think it would be disgraceful for British officers to be the associates. We do think it would not become British officers to fight under the banners of modern democracy. The striking characteristic of modern democracy is—DESTRUCTION. It is, to the foundations, the wall, the columns of society, what the Turk has been to that part of the civilized world which has fallen under his dominion—a demon to hurl down goodly cities, and magnificent palaces, and stately temples, only to enthronè barbarism on their ruin. To Jacobinism we are compelled to attribute activity;—it is the activity of a destroying power—it is the activity of a tempest, or a conflagration, or a pestilence. We have always impressed this fact upon our readers, civil and military. We wish to impress it still more strongly. Their own observations will illustrate and confirm it. It is necessary that they should perpetually revert to it as the guide of their political opinions & conduct. From its birth, at the French revolution, through its operations in the embodied form of Bonaparte & the French army, to this moment, in all its apparatus & expressions, of insurrections, plots and assassinations in France, and clubs and riots, and secret oaths in England—this, the uniform, and special character of Jacobinism, is to be discovered. Deprived of the ostentatious, the unblushing means of violating the tranquility & independence of nations, it collects its materials like the combustibles in a mine and watches the opportunity to apply the match, and by treachery to do the work of force.—Its object is now, and ever has been since the humiliation of its great leader, to use the people against their governors, for their mutual ruin.—This is the spirit which is laboring in France to renew revolution.—This is the spirit which has been endeavouring to overthrow the best system of civil government under which men ever lived, and grew wise and happy.—This is the spirit which in the United States, is fostering the love of military aggression, and destroying the principles of national honor.—This is the spirit which at Pernambuco prompted a forcible seizure of authority by one

part of the people to despoil and oppress the other. This is the spirit which is exhibiting itself in Spanish America, in the malignity it inspires against everything venerable, sacred and settled, and in the anarchy it produces in so many parts of the Western Continent. And this is the spirit which loyal and honorable British officers are expected to imbibed and diffuse.

## OPPRESSIVE POLICY OF ENGLAND.

FROM THE GREAT JOURNAL, JULY 18. Europe is under the yoke of England. This is one of the truths which in the eyes of all men who make use of their intellectual faculties, has all the character of mathematical demonstration. The yoke is more real than that of Napoleon, though invested with less humiliating forms. England has escaped its ruin only to revenge itself upon the independence of all nations. Its flag, which explores the world, forms now-a-days the great power, and unhappily this power is stronger & more inaccessible than that of armies. One cannot but admire the art with which it has manufactured the net which it has thrown over the globe. The first mesh, as a celebrated publicist has observed, is fixed to Heligoland, and the second to Jersey. From these it commands all the issues of Germany, watches over the Sound, intimidates Sweden and Denmark, and presses on the coast of Holland and France. In the centre of this line rises the metropolis between the South and North of Europe. Its central position renders its maritime power the tyrant of the European seas. Gibraltar and Malta secure to it the entrance and the centre of the Mediterranean; from the Ionian Islands it superintends the Adriatic and Greece; the Cape of Good Hope opens to it the soul of India by means of Malabar, Ceylon, &c. it compresses Asia; New Holland renders it mistress of the South; at Trinidad it has one foot on the Spanish Continent; at St. Lucia, Jamaica, &c. it watches the Havana and the Antilles; the occupation of Canada and Newfoundland completes this immense chain; which seems to bind together the two worlds.

This preponderance, as ignominious as it is contrary to the rights of nations, is the object of universal hatred—and it may be asserted, that nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants of Europe would rejoice at the fall of this terrible Colossus.

The last volume of the Spirit of the Journals contains a curious letter on this supremacy of England. The author introduces a speaker who has simplicity to believe that England will succor its allies, the Spaniards and Portuguese. An English Navy officer, contradicts him with much warmth, and observes that England has not signed the treaty of the Sacred Alliance.

The speech put into the mouth of this supposed English officer is a direct avowal of the truth of all the charges brought by the continental pamphleteers against England for the last twenty years; that England went to war to enrich herself with the spoils of other countries, whose colonies she seized; that the continental system would have ruined her, and that she lavished her gold to find employment at home, for those who supported that system; that she has abolished the slave trade, to ruin the colonies of all other nations, and reduce them to military stations; that the battle of Waterloo the glory of which may be contested with her, but of which she has reaped the whole profit; makes her mistress of the universe; she possesses, in every sea impregnable ports, and is able by her fleets to blockade all the narrow seas, as the Baltic, the Adriatic, the Dardanelles, &c. that she commands in France and Holland, that the manufactories of the continent gradually go to ruin, that she has inherited that strength and the projects of Napoleon, and added her own emporium to this tyranny, and has now no longer any occasion to dissemble, &c.

## AGRICULTURAL.

TO THE PUBLISHER OF THE BEETEE WATCHMAN.

SIR, I send you the following mode of procuring a good kind of Indian corn for seed, which you may publish if you think proper.

Yours, &c.

A. L.

About ten years ago, I procured all the different kinds of Indian corn, approved of by any body in this part of the country for seed. These different sorts I planted on a piece of ground, particularly appropriated to that purpose, planting two rows of each kind. The ground was all equally good and early manured in the same way, planted at the same time, and cultivated alike.

These different kinds of corn were in a situation, that I saw them at all stages of their growth, from the time of their planting until they were fit to gather. I found there was through the season, a very great preference to some sorts over others, in the quantity of corn and of fodder, as also in the time of their ripening, and also in the size and shape of the ears and in the quantity of shelled corn which could be obtained from the same ground.

From all the kinds planted (which I think was more than twenty) I selected three which I considered preferable to the rest, but not all of the same qualities. The one kind was a large twelve rowed corn, ears long, well shaped, and well filled, both between the rows and

at the end of the ear, very productive, in proportion to the ears, in shelled corn, with high stalks, called the Sandwich corn. Another kind, called the Pig-wacket corn, twelve rowed or more, the ear well covered at the ends, and no spaces between the rows, ears rather short, stalks low, but a large number of ears to the hill. A third kind, was ten and twelve rowed ears as well covered as either of the others, stalks about the common size, and ears larger than usual.—The two last kinds of corn were earlier than the common corn, about eight or ten days; the other kind, a little later than our common corn, planted in this part of the country.

These three kinds of seed I mixed together and planted in the same field, at a distance from one another, and in the fall selected the earliest ripe ears in the field, from stalks (when it could be done) on which there were more than one ear, having regard to the size, shape, and perfection of the ear; in every particular I have continued this practice ever since, and have never failed having a good crop. The corn has become so mixed, that there has not been, for several years a single ear, in a field of three or four acres, which does not distinctly show each of the three kinds of corn originally planted, by the color, shape, and size of the kernels. The last year but little of the common corn in my neighborhood ripened, but mine was about as large a proportion of it ripe, as usual, although I had not so large a crop.

I think by gathering my seed in the field from the first ripe ears, the corn is ten days earlier than when first planted.

You will observe that I gather my seed from stalks that have more than one ear, when that can be done. My reason for pursuing that course, at first, was from a general belief, in this vicinity, that some trees and plants, as well as animals, were more prolific than others, and that the descendants of those animals and seeds of plants would partake of the nature of the parent. Whether this be true or not, I leave it to philosophers to determine.—My corn, since I adopted this method, has been more productive than formerly; but whether, in any part, owing to this course, I cannot say with certainty.

## VERMONT ELECTION.

FROM THE RUTLAND HERALD.

"We have received, since our last, but few additional returns of votes for governor. Those few, however, considerably increase the republican net gain from last year. The majority in the house will be much larger than we anticipated—probably not less than 50 or 60. Last year it was 40. We learn that the whole representation in Orange county is republican, and that there have been four changes in Franklin county in our favour. On the whole, we have reason to congratulate our friends on the gradual increase in our state, as well as in every part of the union of correct principles. The mist which once darkened our political horizon, are dispelled by the glorious orb of republicanism. The arts which once distinguished our opponents, and with which they partially triumphed, are now spoken of merely in derision. Federalism, indeed, is becoming extinct. A few of the leaders of the party it is true, still indulge in rancorous invectives; but the more honest are joining the republican phalanx, being thoroughly convinced of the gross deception with which they have been deluded. To the latter we are willing to tender the hand of friendship—but with the former we disclaim an alliance."

The following little Narrative savours so strongly of the romantic, that we should hesitate in believing it, had we not been told it by a Gentleman who witnessed part of the transaction:

A person who had made a considerable fortune in Philadelphia, as a butcher, went on board one of the last ships from Amsterdam, which had a number of German Redemptioners, for the purpose of purchasing one to assist him in his business. After examining the physiognomy of several of the passengers, without being able to please himself, his attention was arrested by the tranquil and composed countenance of a man rather advanced in years, but with much appearance of strength and activity. Not less pleased with the conversation of the German than with his exterior, he described the purpose for which he wanted a servant, and obtained the man's consent to purchase his indentures, provided he would also purchase those of his wife, who had accompanied him. The parties then went ashore to complete the business, attended by the captain; and upon the names of the persons being mentioned, to insert them in the writings, they were the same with those of the purchaser's father and mother; and, upon further enquiry, he ascertained them to be, in fact, his father and mother, the latter declaring, that if he was her son, he had a remarkable mole upon his left arm—which proved to be the case! It is added, that nothing could surpass the joy of all parties. The Providence of God had snatched the venerable pair from poverty and servitude, and conducted them to plenty and independence, under the protection of an affectionate son. He, it seems, had runaway from his parents when quite a boy and from the continual wars in Europe neither had ever heard of the other since.

[Rutland Register.]



BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.

### COMMODORE DECATUR.

We have been favored with the following correspondence, and take much pleasure in presenting it to the public spirited citizens of our city:

Fat.

Baltimore Sept. 29, 1817.

Dear Sir,

On the part of a number of our fellow citizens, we request you to accept a service of plate, of Baltimore workmanship, which we have the pleasure of transmitting to you with this letter. It is intended by the contributors as a testimonial of their respect for your private virtues, and gratitude for your distinguished public services—more especially those rendered in the late war with Algiers which by a singular union of vigor and skill in your measures, and of prudence and magnanimity in your conduct, was brought to a termination in the highest degree useful and glorious to your country.

In expressing to you, on the part of the contributors these sentiments in which we fully participate, we perform a duty enjoined on us by them and highly gratifying to ourselves.

With the greatest respect,

We have the honor to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants,  
RICHARD CATON,  
ISAAC McKIM,  
JOHN HOFFMAN,

Com. Stephen Decatur.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1817.

Gentlemen,

I have been honored with your communication of the 29th ult. accompanied by the splendid service of plate, which a number of the citizens of Baltimore have done me the honor to present to me.

I beg of you, to assure them, that I have a full sense of this generous testimony of their esteem and partiality.

I will not deny to you the high gratification I have derived from the marked approbation they have been pleased to express of my conduct. My object through a service of nearly twenty years, has been to merit the good opinion of my countrymen; & the evidence which you have furnished me of the success of my exertions, leaves me little else to desire.

I beg you, gentlemen, for yourselves to accept my warmest thanks for the gratifying manner in which you have been pleased to make known to me the favorable sentiments of the citizens of Baltimore, rendered the more acceptable, from the gracious manner in which they have been communicated.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and consideration,

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

Richard Caton,  
Isaac McKim,  
John Hoffman, } Esquires.

### INDIAN WAR.

In pursuance of orders issued, by the Executive for the purpose of complying with the late requisition of General Gaines, for two Battalions of militia to aid in chastising the refractory Indians in East Florida, a squadron of Cavalry, and ten companies of Infantry have been detached from the counties of Twiggs, Putaski, Jones, & Jasper, who are directed to hold themselves in readiness to assemble at a short notice, at Fort Hawkins, where arms and accoutrements are prepared for their use.

A letter from the commanding officer Scott, of the 13th inst. states, that the Indians were on that day to give Gen. Gaines their final answer, whether they would deliver up the murderers of our citizens, if they comply with the demand, hostilities will be averted—If not, signal chastisement will be inflicted on them.

We learn by a gentleman directly from Headquarters (Fort Montgomery) that Gen. Gaines, who was then at St. Stephens, intends visiting Georgia in a few days; and that but little expectation appeared to be entertained in that quarter of the country, of an approaching rupture with the Indians. It is probable, therefore, the troops from this state will not be called into service.

Georgia Journal, 30th ult.

### NEW-YORK BATTERY.

The erection of public offices for the service of the United States on that beautiful public walk, appears to have received the decided disapprobation of the corporation and inhabitants of New-York. During the late war the Battery was ceded to the United States, for the purpose of erecting fortifications for the defence of the city—and Major Gen. Scott, in July last, in a note to the mayor, declared his intention to erect these offices, which were "to be built with an elegance of construction to render them an ornament to the Battery." The cooperation in their annex express a "decided wish that none of this ground might be occupied by public offices, however elegantly constructed; and that they did not consider such an occupation of the premises within the spirit and meaning of the grant."

General Scott, on his return from his summer excursion, has issued orders,

and the foundation of a building 80 feet by 15, is laid and progressing.

So far the newspaper accounts give us a knowledge of the affair. We seriously regret that any misunderstandings should have taken place between the parties, and will be gratified to inform our readers of the amicable adjustment of the dispute in question.

Balt. Amer.

The New York Gazette, after remarking on the Battery subject, says,—"A mid-day yesterday, the heat subsided, and the respectable and incensed throng upon the Battery dispersed, the contest having taken a favorable and pacific turn. The workmen employed were suddenly stopped, just in time to prevent a painful struggle between the civil and military authorities. The General prudently gave way, and the honest and indignant feeling of the citizens prevailed. Thus, happily, in Peace we are friends, and we have a well grounded hope that hereafter, no event will occur to produce war between the Soldier and the Citizen. The executive is now to decide, and we fondly repose upon the anticipation."

### FROM BRAZIL.

The sloop Paragon, Pierce, returned to this port yesterday, with her outward cargo, having sailed for Pernambuco, & thence cruised along the whole coast of Brazil, with a view of finding a port where her cargo might be disposed of; but every place was in the hands of the royalists. Capt. P. landed his passengers, among whom was Col. Laetopie, in a bad state of health, at Bahia, and sailed thence after procuring a supply of wood and water, on the 26th of August. He was told that during the late revolution, an action was fought, which lasted two days, near St. Augustine, in which 40,000 royalist troops, chiefly from Rio Janeiro, were engaged; and that the patriots were finally overcome, more for the want of arms and ammunition, than from any other cause. They had been completely extirpated. 15 of the principal chiefs had been executed at St. Salvador. In the various skirmishes and engagements which had taken place the royalists acknowledged a loss of 10,000 men.

Y. N. Merc. Advertiser, Oct. 13.

Capt. Pierce was also informed, that two American vessels, laden with munitions of war, had been taken going into Pernambuco, and the crew sent out to Rio Janeiro, where they were in irons, and would probably be executed. He could not learn their names.

We are pleased (says the Raleigh Register) to see the following liberal and humane sentiments expressed by Gen. Gaines, in answer to an application to him from certain inhabitants of the Alabama Territory, in July last, complaining that the Indians had killed several of their cattle and hogs, stolen their corn, &c. After referring them to the civil authority for redress (the injury having been done by individuals, and not by any assembly of Indians) he says:

"The land cultivated by friendly Indians within the ceded territory have been reserved and by a late act of Congress the Agent of Indian Affairs has been authorized to settle their respective claims to all such reservations. Until this is effected there exists, no where any sort of authority to drive off such Indians, settled upon public land.

"The disposition which you have manifested to abstain from 'rash measures' towards those Indians, affords ground to hope that, viewing them as a part of the human family, possessing the right of residing among us, you will make due allowance for their ignorance and wants, which are calculated rather to awaken our commiseration than to excite in us a spirit of hostility towards them."

### CANNIBALS.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.

A French paper mentions that the American ship Mary, which arrived at the port of Havre in May last from China, having been a year in the Pacific Ocean, touched at the Marquesa Islands. A number of persons having come on board the ship while at one of these Islands, the crew thought they might safely go on shore unarmed; but these insular Anthropophagi immediately killed 2 of them and ate them. The captain in consequence retained three of the Islanders, and they were on board the ship on her arrival in France, having on their passage become good sailors. Although they had been humanely treated, they were constantly afraid that the captain intended to eat them. One of them pretended that he was one of the princes of the country. The bodies of all of them were tattooed.

Some forty years ago, Dr. Franklin was heard to regret, that no method had yet been found out to spin two threads of cotton or wool, at the same moment; a thing which at that time was deemed impossible. "He lived," says an European writer, "long enough not only to see his notion reduced to practice, but to see as many as forty threads spun by one motion. Had he lived till now, he would have seen a hundred spun at the same instant, by a single female, with only the help of a child." And not only in this instance, but in scores of others, things, of great usefulness, are with facility executed now, the execution of which would

have been thought impossible within less than half a century back. Not is it at all unlikely, that the next coming fifty years will have accumulated inventions no less numerous and wonderful than the last; so that then many things will be found of easy performance which are either unthought of, or judged impossible, now.

Con. Courant.

### NEW FIRE ENGINE.

We understand that a Fire Engine, on a new principle, has been recently invented by two gentlemen in the vicinity of Boston, and has been inspected with much approbation by several scientific gentlemen. The principal benefit of the improvement consists in the cheapness of the construction which is such as to bring it within the means of every village in the country, and indeed of every wealthy private individual. The following also are among the other advantages of the new construction.

1. They work without friction; of course a smaller number of men is necessary to work them.

2. All the essential parts of the Engine can be made by common mechanics; consequently they can easily be repaired in the country.

3. They will throw water as high, and in every respect as well as on the common construction.

4. They can be taken to pieces and examined, and put together again in a very few minutes.

The above invention has been patented.

[Bost. Cent.]



Republican Star,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1817.

Mobile, Sept. 13.

Extract of a letter dated: Apalachicola, August 17, 1817.

"Half of 250,000 rations required by General Gaines, are partly here, and partly on their route to Fort Scott and Gaines, on these waters.

"Kenilgeer" last message to the commandant of Fort Scott, (Flint River) was rather insulting—he said he had no talks for him—that he expected shortly an English Agent, who would settle the affairs of the Indians, and drive the Americans back. Another fellow (the Fowl Town Chief) ordered them not to cut trees on the east of Flint River, and is otherwise high crested. They have also refused to give audience to an officer sent to them by General Gaines. All these circumstances will hasten on the remainder of the provisions, and as soon as they are in deposit, an overwhelming force will enter the nations, which settles their affairs shortly."

A leading man among the Seminoles, and Chief of the Mickasucky town.

Norfolk, Oct. 7.

Although our district of country has not yet experienced the vivifying influence produced elsewhere by the immediate presence of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, we have a satisfactory assurance that it has not been overlooked in those plans of national defence which his enterprise and enlightened foresight have marked out, for the future security and enlightenment of the Republic.

We learn from good authority that the President of the United States has appointed the following active and experienced officers of the Corps of Engineers and Navy, to examine the defensible points at the entrance of the Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, &c.

BRIE. GEN. SWIFT,  
BRIE. GEN. BERNARD, } Corps of Engineers.  
COL. M'RAE,  
MAJ. ARMISTEAD,  
CAPT. J. D. ELLIOT, U. S. Navy.

These gentlemen, we understand, will arrive here about the 10th inst. and proceed immediately on the execution of the duties assigned to them.

Among other incentives to a war with Spain, urged in the public prints, a case is stated in the Weekly Register, as likely to "urge to action"—which is, that certain persons claiming to be American citizens, have been captured under a South American patriot flag, and are now in dungeon at Havana. We have had, without doubt, many causes of justification of a war with Spain, but this is not one of them. The United States cannot undertake to protect those of their citizens who voluntarily expatriate themselves, and embark their fortunes in war under a foreign flag. That the romantic Macaulay fell a victim to the chivalrous spirit which led him to the plains of South America to combat the Spanish forces, would be about as just a cause of war as that which is referred to. The United States would not, it will be readily admitted, demand the emancipation of these prisoners, if taken in actual war between us and Spain; they have, it appears to us, even less right to demand it when taken in arms against a nation with whom their country is at peace. We are truly sorry for the fate of these unfortunate men; but we apprehend that no principle is more clearly established, than that those who engage in a war, in which their nation has no concern, do it entirely at their own risk. There is the honor and the profit of success; theirs must also be the peril and suffering of reverse.

A misapprehension something similar we have noticed in another paper, respecting the defeat and slaughter of majors Perry and Gordon, (American citizens) and forty other persons, in the interior of Mexico. It is spoken of as an attack by a Spanish force on an American force. This is entirely an error. These persons composed a detachment of the army, under the command of Mina, which invaded Mexico. Overpowered by a superior number of Spanish troops, they shared the fate of that system of war, prevailing too generally in South America, which refuses quarter to all ranks, and often to all ages and sexes.

We are sorry to see a question so important as that, the consideration of which is only now about seriously to commence, confused by arguments like those referred to, which have no bearing on it, and serve to mislead rather than to enlighten. The question of the part the United States ought to take in the South American contest, is one of deep importance, and every citizen

of our country presented to our consideration must be well considered before resolved, and not decided under the influence of prejudice or passion.

Nat. Intell.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

### NEWSPAPERS.

From the Richmond Compiler we learn the following curious facts. In 1780 there was a newspaper printed by Dixon & Nicholson, at Williamsburg, then the seat of government for the State of Virginia. The conditions were conspicuously placed at the head of the paper, and run thus: "All persons may be supplied with this paper at FIFTY DOLLARS a year, and have advertisements (of a moderate length) inserted for ten dollars the first week, and seven dollars for each week after."

That nothing may be wanting to excite interest in this account, it is to be added, that the paper was published only once a week! Fifty dollars for a weekly newspaper! This singular article induced us to turn to Thomas's History of Printing, in America, a very curious book, to see whether he had taken any notice of the facts mentioned. He mentions no such firm as "Dixon & Nicholson," but states that "Clarkson & Davis" began the publication of a newspaper at Williamsburg, in April, 1778, and were appointed printers to the state in 1779. Nothing is said of the terms of the newspaper; but it is stated that so early as 1736, a newspaper was established at Williamsburg, by W. Parks.

We are led, from the interest of the matter which presents itself, to extend this article as far as to make an extract from the work before us.

Sir William Berkeley, who was Governor of the colony (of Virginia) 28 years, in his 23d answer to the enquiries of the Lords of the Council for the Colonies in 1671, 64 years after the settlement of Virginia, says, "I thank God we have not free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years. For learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the government. God keep us from both!"

Lord Effingham, who was appointed Governor in 1683, was ordered expressly "to allow no person to use a printing press, on any occasion whatsoever." Mr. Thomas does not mention when the first printing press was set up in Virginia, but he states that so late as 1766, "there was but one printing house in the colony, and this was thought to be too much under the control of the Governor."

### CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

On the 9th instant, the Legislature of Connecticut convened at New-Haven, when Governor Wolcott delivered a speech, characterised by chastity and liberal sentiments, and evincing a sincere regard for the uninterrupted prosperity of our republican institutions; recommending, for the consideration of the Legislature, several alterations in the internal economy of the State, &c.

On the choice for Speaker, WILLIAM BRISTOL, Esq. the republican candidate, received 126 votes; JONATHAN W. EDWARDS, Esq. the federal candidate, 52—leaving a majority for the former of 74!

GIBSON TOMLINSON and JAMES LANNAN, Esquires, also republicans, were chosen Clerks.

Balt. Patriot.

Richmond, Va. Oct. 10.

We understand, that, agreeably to appointment, the first stone of the Central College was laid at Charlottesville on Monday last, with all the ceremony and solemnity due to such an occasion. The society of Free Masons and a large company of citizens attended. The scene was graced by the presence of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, late Presidents of the United States, and James Monroe, the actual President.

Charleston, Oct. 9.

It will be perceived by the last weekly report of our Board of Health, that the Epidemic, which spread distress and terror throughout our city, and clothed it in mourning, is rapidly disappearing.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.

### CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

The celebrated Painting by Mr. Benjamin West, and presented by him to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is on board the ship, Electra, Capt. Williams, which arrived here on Sunday from London. The two smaller Paintings, intended as accompaniments, we understand, have not arrived.

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.

The following exhibit of the produce of ten acres of land, improved the current year by captain JONATHAN ALLEN, of Pittsfield, Secretary to the Berkshire Agricultural Society, affords pretty strong evidence of the great advantages of the improved system of agriculture. The land had been partially exhausted by long tillage, and was a very light soil. The exhibit should admonish our farmers to cultivate less land than they have done, and to cultivate it better.

2 acres in Spring Wheat, produced 80 bushels.  
2 do. in Corn, do. 100 do.  
2 do. in Rye, do. 60 do.  
2 do. in Oats, do. 50 do.  
2 do. in Potatoes, do. 275 bushels.  
1 do. in Peas, Beans, and Garden.

The produce of the ten acres is deemed sufficient to subsist a family of ten persons, and to keep two cows and a horse.

On three-quarters of an acre of land, in the town of Westbrook, District of Maine, there was grown this season, thirty-one bushels of wheat—this was on old land, that had long been under cultivation, and within two miles of the sea shore.

Portland paper.

### Miscellaneous.

#### HONORABLE DEALING.

The Richmond Compiler of the 29th ult. cites the following case of Honorable Dealing, drawn from the conduct of two citizens of Richmond.

"Several years ago, two gentlemen, engaged in business in this city, were unfortunate enough to fail. On surrendering their effects, they obtained a discharge from their creditors. Their reputation survived their misfortunes, and they again embarked in the same business on their own account, each upon his own footing. Fortune smiled upon their industry and enterprise—and made them comparatively rich. It was then the solidity of their principles was manifested. Though discharged in fact and in law from the claims of their creditors, they did not conceive themselves discharged in the court of conscience. With an honorable spirit, which reflects on them the highest credit, they determined to satisfy those debts from which they had been released.—They set apart funds for that purpose, to the amount of nearly \$20,000.—Comment on such conduct is superfluous.—On such as have no heart to feel the dignity of the transaction, words would only be thrown away."

#### AN HONEST AND HONOURABLE ACT.

It is stated in the Richmond Compiler, that not long since a gentleman in Pennsylvania, died possessed of a large estate, which by his will he distributed to his eldest son two thirds, to three daughters equally the other third. When

the will was read, the son committed it to the fire, saying, "I will not permit my father's memory to be dishonored by injustice."—The law divided the property equally.

Second Lieutenant E. S. GANTT, and Captain W. F. HOBART, both of the regiment of Light Artillery, in the U. S. Army, were lately tried by a court martial near Boston, and acquitted; the former for sending a challenge, and the latter for carrying it. On the recommendation of the court, however, they were restored by the President. The business thus ended where it began—except that the mere form of law was preserved.

Watchman.

### BRIGGS BELKNAP.

During last week the trial of Briggs Belknap took place at Goshen, for taking about 10,000 dollars from on board Capt. Goodwin's sloop, in 1811, belonging to the Bank of Newburgh.—The fact of his taking the money was proven, admitting—the prisoner relied on the statute of limitation for his discharge, and he was acquitted by the jury, out of respect for the law.

Index.

### THE NEEDLE.

Steel's List, dated May 1st, 1817, has the following:—"It does not appear, from recent observations on the variation, that the Magnetic Needle is returning again to the North; for during the last eighteen months, its declination has been found to increase several minutes;—hence, its receding from its Western limits becomes a question of importance to the literary world."

The great canal in China extends from Canton to Peking, in a straight line upwards of 800 miles; having 75 locks, and 61 large cities on its banks, with above 10,000 vessels on it, 80,000 men were employed 43 years in making it; it was completed in the year 930.

The British frigate, La Pique has been spoken, bound from Vera Cruz to Jamaica, with ninety tons of specie on board. A million of dollars will weigh about thirty tons.

### HATRED.

Tacitus says, that "men hate those they injure; and those who injure you, never forgive you."

### ONE SPUR ENOUGH.

An Irish gentleman went into a hard ware shop some time since, and enquired of the shop keeper if he had spurs? The shop keeper said he had, the gentleman said he wanted to buy one, the merchant observed, I suppose you want a pair, sir? Not at all, at all, says he, for by my spurs, you know, if one side of the horse, goes the other side must!

A gentleman of considerable research lately made a catalogue of nearly 800 persons who had attained to a great age, but found their habits of life to agree in only one particular—early rising in the morning.

Bost. Intell.

A gentleman of the name of Marble, has married a Miss Moss, in defiance of the proverb,—"A rolling stone will gather no moss."

Departed this life yesterday morning, Mrs. Tilton, the amiable consort of Dr. James Tilton, Jun. of this county.

The funeral will be preached at 10 o'clock this morning, at Peach-Blossoms, when the corpse will be removed to Maryland, the residence of her father, Jacob Gibson, Esq.

DIED.—In Cambridge, on the 13th instant, in the 15th year of her age, Miss Emily, daughter of the late Dr. Wyllie. The death of this amiable young lady was truly afflicting—For a few days she was slightly indisposed, when suddenly her disease changed, and in a few hours she was hurried into eternity. To enumerate the many good qualities which endeared her to her acquaintances, would require pages—with a mind unimpaired, and a firm reliance on her Father, she was called to the bosom of her Redeemer, and her God.

Forewell vain world, why should I stay,  
When Angels beckon me away,  
To realms of bliss?

### Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their

FALL SUPPLY.  
CONTRIBUTING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS;  
Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash, oct 21

LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

Kendal F Holmes

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Saddlery and Harness Making, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Murdoch, immediately opposite the Court house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keeping a constant supply of materials in his line, of the best quality, all of which he will manufacture and sell low for CASH.

His intention is to do a cash business, therefore those who wish to deal in that way, may find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL oct 21

### Military School.

MR. WILLERS, Professor of the Manual Dece, presents his respects to the Officers of this county, and other gentlemen, and respectfully informs those who may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the many art, that he intends teaching, during his short stay in this place, the following Military Branches:—The Evolutions of Infantry and Cavalry—the Small and Broad Sword, and the Cut and Thrust—the Manual and the Rifle Exercise.

For terms of tuition, enquire for Mr. Willers at Mr. Murdoch's tavern. oct 21 3q

To rent the ensuing year,

IN the town of Easton, a good dwelling house, a store room, a stable, a carriage house, a granary, and garden, situated on Dover street, near the corner of Washington and Dover streets, and adjoining the subscriber's store house.—The store house and dwelling house, may be rented together or separately, as may suit the person or persons who may choose to rent. The dwelling house is roomy, and well calculated for a boarding house; and it is presumed the rent will be taken in board. For terms apply to oct 21 3

NICOLS LAYTON.

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at Dover Bridge, at present occupied by Mr. Clark Billiter; the dwelling house, kitchen, parlor, stable, carriage house and garden are in tolerable order. I will also rent a Black-Smith's Shop and Tools. Any person wishing to rent may know the terms by applying to P. EDMONDSON.

Dover Bridge, oct 21 3

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to Easton, oct 21 JOSEPH HARKINS.

### Notice.

THAT there will be a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to open roads through the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrey, in the Trappe, where it has been a road for twenty odd years, but is now stopped up. oct 21







# General



# Advertiser

VOL. XIX.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1817.

NO. 2,937.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
Every Tuesday Morning,

By  
**Thomas Perrin Smith,**  
PUBLISHER 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.

Still in time to seed Wheat.

Will be sold at public sale on Tuesday 28th October, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in Easton, the land lately the property of Joseph Darden, Esquire. One tract consists of one Hundred and Eighty three acres, and one tract adjoining of one Hundred acres—An ample quantity of Timber to both parcels—Credit of two years with good security. Particulars made known on day of sale—Tide indisputable.  
R. H. GOLDSBOROUGH,  
oct 14 5 JOHN SETH.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, issued out of Talbot county Court, at the suit of the State of Maryland at the instant and use of the Trustees of the Poor of Talbot county, against John Seth, will be sold at Public Sale for cash, on Wednesday the 29th of the present month (October) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises, all the right, title and interest of the said John Seth in and to a tract or part of tract of Land called "Widow's Chance" lying and being in Talbot county, adjoining the three Bridges, containing three hundred and twenty acres, more or less—to satisfy said writ, damages, costs, and charges.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, SHF.  
oct 7 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed at the suit of the following persons, to wit: William Mackey, William Cox use of Thomas P. Bennett, state use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, Margaret McKee, John Vickers and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton; and two writs of Fieri Facias at the suit of Richard A. Shipley, and Benjamin W. Lecompte, executor of William Lecompte, against James Colston, will be sold at public sale for cash, on Wednesday the 31st of November next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon on the premises, all the right title and interest of said James Colston, in and to all that part of a tract of land called "Clay's Horse" now in the possession & occupation of the said Colston, which constitutes part of his dwelling plantation. Also, all that tract or parcel of land, called "Barnston's Meadow," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on the waters of Third Haven Creek, adjoining each other containing in the whole one hundred and thirty seven acres of land, be the same more or less, four negroes eight horses, fifteen cattle, thirty sheep, two yoke of oxen and carts—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, debt, interest and costs.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, SHF.  
of Talbot County,  
oct 14 4

Very valuable Property for sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:  
No. 1. A Farm situate on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighborhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, Barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer—The title is indisputable.  
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.  
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.  
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.  
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.  
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.  
Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.  
august 5 14

For sale, or to rent,

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tucker's creek. The situation is handsome for a small settlement; on the premises are a good frame house well finished, a good granary now fit for the reception of grain for vessels to take off, and is the highest navigable water for vessels in that creek, and a place very convenient for business in that way; there is also a good brook well of excellent water, and a beautiful fishery can be made with very little expense. It is needless to give any further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the land and improvements thereon, and make application to the subscriber.  
Wm. BENNY.  
N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.  
aug 26 W. B.

To rent the ensuing year.

IN the town of Easton, a good dwelling house, a store room, a stable, a carriage house, a granary, and garden, situated on Lower street, near the corner of Washington and Dover streets, and adjoining the subscriber's store house. The store house and dwelling house may be rented together or separately, as may suit the person or persons who may choose to rent. The dwelling house is roomy, and well calculated for a boarding house; and it is presumed the rent will be taken in board. For terms apply to  
oct 21 3 NICHOLS LAYTON.

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at Dover Bridge, at present occupied by Mr. Clark Biltzer; the dwelling house, kitchen, pantry, stable, carriage house and garden are in tolerable order. I will also rent a Black-Smith's Shop and Tools. Any person wishing to rent, may know the terms by applying to  
P. EDMONDSON.

To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to  
JOSEPH HASKINS.

To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Urish Chapman. The house is near Woodhouse's bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman as a tenant. A house carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.  
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Easton, aug. 26

To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Tristram Needles, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas G. Nichols, or Samuel Nichols, Esq. in Easton.  
sept 2 ELIZABETH NICHOLS.

To rent,

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

Look this way!

THE subscriber having declined the Cabinet Business, earnestly requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make immediate payment, as no indulgence will be given to any one who may neglect this friendly caution.  
10 mo. 14 3 JAS. NEALL.

Notice.

THAT there will be a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to open a road through the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Fowler, in the Trappe, where it has been a road for twenty odd years, but is now stopped up. oct 28 6

BRITISH POLICY.

The following article throws considerable light on the British policy respecting the South American Provinces.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.  
*Negotiations of Spain and England.*

In the last arrival of the foreign papers, the Madrid Journal, (the Spanish official gazette) contained the following important article, & which, being there inserted, must be regarded as proceeding from authority, and of course accompanied with some truth:

"The time is at hand (says the writer) in which the Courts of London, Vienna and Petersburg, are about to act upon their true interests, and to acknowledge that there is no safety for royal establishments in Europe, if another independent government should be suffered to exist in South America. Such a government would always be a standing temptation, and an obvious object of desire to all other people who would begin to think that kings were less necessary, when they beheld at hand such an example of a people governing themselves."

In the first place, from the language and evident meaning of the above article, we could almost imagine, it to be written in the spirit of mischief, and that more was intended by the writer than those who inserted it seem to understand. It certainly contains no very high eulogy of monarchical governments, and under the covert of seeming to dread these "standing examples of republican institutions," it points out their strongest recommendation and manifest popular character. The truth we believe to be, is that the recent principles of the Spanish patriots are nearer to the side of the beloved Ferdinand than this Solomon knows or believes, and that the time approaches when he may again retire to weave petticoats for his wife or saint. Alas! (we ourselves must be allowed to say) that such a people as the Spaniards should have achieved their own liberty, to return under such a Bourbon as this, and that Lady should have fought with Wellington to place Ferdinand in a condition of hanging him.

But the more material consideration of this passage is, first how far such an example is actually a cause of apprehension; and, secondly, upon what grounds the Madrid editor affirms the successes of the Spanish negotiation with our government for and against the revolted colonies?

Upon the first head, we shall briefly repeat a very striking passage of Mr. Burke, at the time when it was proposed to create a House of Peers, and an hereditary nobility for Canada. "Where these monarchies and all their feudal appendages (I was about to say) rubbish) have been established in distant ages, and have so grown into the manners, and habits and feelings, and prejudices of the people that to attempt to eradicate them would be to overwhelm and destroy every thing—to subvert nature, and to reform the man, I will say, let them be retained; let them be defended; let us keep fast hold of their good, and correct their evil; let us not seek a better system through such a long, dark and dangerous wilderness as that of a thorough revolution. But where the question is to begin again to form a government anew, I will as dearly say, let us not take these materials of a barbarous age; let us leave these vanities to the old governments of Europe; let us not unnecessarily bestow of force upon others what it is our misfortune as well as our duty to endure."

As to the second point, we have indeed known that a negotiation has been long pending between Spain & England, to induce the latter power to afford an active assistance against the Spanish Independents. The question for the English ministry in this negotiation is two-fold—the right of such interference, and the policy of it. With respect to the right, we have no hesitation in saying, that it will not admit a doubt. It is an acknowledged principle in the European law of nations, that any one nation may assist another to subvert revolted colonies or provinces. The existing treaty with Spain justifies such interposition. With respect to the question of right, therefore, there is no doubt. The English ministry may in this respect, act as they please. The point, therefore, is reduced to the mere question of policy.

Upon this head we have been so copious in some of our former papers, that we have here little to add. South America is a new country, & in its first agricultural stages, and therefore naturally the most promising and beneficial customer to an old country. They possess in abundance, or may possess under due encouragement, all that we want, raw materials, cotton, sugar, &c.; and they want, and as they increase in population will increase in the want of all that we possess—manufactures. Such a dealer in the sure material of wealth & aggrandizement to an old commercial country; and hence the value of the U. States to us.—But under the Spanish monopoly, the produce, consumption, and trade, of such a country, are necessarily repressed within the lowest possible limits. Every thing comes to them so dear, that they can consume but little; and the mother country, (having the monopoly of purchase) buys so little, and buys it so cheaply, as to detain agriculture always in its infancy from the want of encouragement. Hence, under such a monopoly, such colonies are little more than mere kitchen gardens to their own mother countries, of little use to them, and of none to the general commerce of the world. Under such circumstances, it is the most manifest policy of England not to maintain and encourage the union of Spain and her colonies, and most assuredly not to lend any active assistance to this end. It is a duty of our direct alliance with Spain not to assist the Independents. It is a duty of prudence, resulting from our own commercial policy, not to assist the mother country. Let them fight it out, and let us hope for that happy result which, without destroying the principles of religion and morality, will extend the compass of the English commerce.

Upon these principles we cannot persuade ourselves to give any weight to the article above quoted from the Madrid Journal. It is perhaps one of those articles which the editors have been taught to form by their late French masters. It is a known artifice amongst the Parisian editors, to take their wishes for granted, and to insinuate the reasonableness of their expectations in the impossibility of their being disappointed. According to our own humble opinion, the present ministry are too well acquainted with commercial principles (and particularly Lord Liverpool) to have two wishes or opinions upon the subject. Our clear interest is for the success of the cause of the Independents.

MASSACHUSETTS PEACE SOCIETY.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF OCT. 9.  
*Correspondence between the Massachusetts Peace Society, the Emperor of Russia, and the Prince Gallitzin.*  
From the Corresponding Secretary to the Emperor.  
Brighton, (near Boston.)  
April 9, 1817.

SIR, The friendly disposition which you have manifested in favor of the Christian religion and the peace of the world, has encouraged this address. The very week in which the Holy League of the three sovereigns was officially announced in Russia, a society was formed in Boston, by the name of the Massachusetts Peace Society, the object of which is to disseminate the very principles avowed in the wonderful alliance, and to do whatever may be lawfully done to prevent the recurrence of war, and to promote peace on earth & good will among men.

I take the liberty to present a copy of all the publications which have been circulated by the society. From these you may obtain information of the state of the society, the number of its members at the close of the first year, and its prospects. The first annual report, and the list of officers & members, are contained in the seventh number of the Friend of Peace. Many members have since been added—a new society has since been formed in the State of New-York. At least four Peace Societies have been organized in the United States—others are about forming. Besides these, we have in our country nearly one thousand congregations of Friends or Quakers, which we regard as so many Peace Societies by profession and practice.

The pamphlets your Majesty will be pleased to accept, as a token of the veneration and esteem in which your character is held by the friends of peace in this country.

In behalf of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

NOAH WORCESTER, Cor. Sec.  
His Majesty ALEXANDER,  
Emperor of all the Russias.

THE EMPEROR'S ANSWER.

SIR, Your letter in behalf of the Massachusetts Peace Society with books accompanying it, were received. The object which this Philanthropic Institution has in view, the dissemination of the principles of peace and amity among men meets with my cordial approbation.—My endeavors to promote peace and good will among nations are already known; and the power and influence which Almighty God has committed to me, shall ever be employed, I trust, in striving to secure to the nations the blessings of that peace which they now enjoy.

Considering the object of your society, the promotion of peace among mankind, as one so eminently congenial to the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ, I have judged it proper to express these my sentiments respecting your labors, in answer to your communication to me on this subject.

ALEXANDER.  
To ROYAL WORCESTER,  
Secretary of Mass. Peace Society,  
St. Petersburg, July 4, 1817.

LETTER TO PRINCE GALLITZIN.

ZIN.

Brighton, (near Boston.)  
April 9, 1817.

SIR, Your name is known and revered in America as the president of the Russian Bible Society. The confidence which your excellent official letters have inspired, induces me to send for your perusal all the publications which have been circulated by the Massachusetts Peace Society. Similar copies will accompany this for your worthy Emperor. The noble Ground which he has taken in the Holy League has greatly encouraged the hearts of the friends of peace in this country. As the pamphlets will give you information of the prospects of the Peace Society, I shall only express those which are entertained, that you may be enrolled among the avowed friends of peace, and there shine with great a lustre as it has done among the residents of National Bible Societies.

NOAH WORCESTER,  
Cor. Sec. M. P. S.

His Excellency  
Prince ALEXANDER GALLITZIN.

ANSWER OF PRINCE GALLITZIN.

ZIN.

SIR, I received your letter of the 9th April with the pamphlets of the Friend of Peace accompanying it, by the hands of Mr. Parsons; for which I turn you my hearty thanks. The object which your Society has in view, is of great importance to the well-being & happiness of the human race.

Indeed, it seems to me to be almost the same as that of Bible Societies, for it is only in proportion as the divine and peaceable principle of the Gospel of Jesus Christ prevail in the hearts of men, that lasting and universal peace can be expected. A blessed period is promised in the word of God, when men shall learn the art of war no more. This period I understand to be the same as that in which it is prophesied that all men shall know the Lord, even from the least unto the greatest, & that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord. These latter promises seem to be daily fulfilling in every quarter of the world, by the exertion of Bible and other Christian Societies, to disseminate among men the saving and pacific principles of Jesus Christ. They are preparing the way for your Society's gaining its object—peace—universal peace—when men shall learn the art of war no more. Most earnestly praying for every blessing to accompany your labors, in promoting peace on earth and good will among men, I shall reckon it a peculiar honor to be among the members of such a humane Society.

I remain, sir, Your most obt. servant,

Prince ALEX. GALLITZIN.  
To ROYAL WORCESTER,  
Sec. of Mass. Peace Society,  
St. Petersburg, July 4, 1817.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Peace Society, September 25, the foregoing correspondence was communicated, and by them ordered to be published. If the editors of newspapers shall see fit to re-publish it, the officers of the Peace Society will be gratified, and it is hoped, that the cause of peace will be promoted.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Salem, North Carolina, to his friend in Massachusetts.

Salem, Sept. 10.

From Lexington, we travelled through an interesting country thinly settled, to the Moravian Town of Salem. We were agreeably surprised at finding, in the midst of this region of forests, a place combining all the comforts and conveniences of rural life, with the air and establishments of a seaport. The town is built of brick, principally, on one street of half a mile in length, paved and planted with trees on either side.

Here is a large Academy for the education of females under the direction of the Pastor and twelve matrons; where they are taught reading, writing, mathematics, the use of the globe, needle work of all descriptions, music and drawing.—They attend prayers in the church at stated hours in the day, where they walk in procession with their pastor & matrons at their head, and are all dressed in the style peculiar to the Moravians of plain robes and quaker caps, and have quite a novel and pleasing appearance. People send their daughters here from all parts of the southern states.

The price of board and tuition is very moderate, and great attention is paid to the morals of the pupils. We had an introduction to the pastor, who is a reverend old gentleman, affable and pleasing in his manners, who very politely shewed us through all the rooms of the Academy, which are very extensive, and likewise the Church, which is a spacious and elegant edifice, ornamented with a clock and a large organ, said to be one of the best in the United States. The Church, and the Academy which consists of four large brick buildings four stories in height, are situated on a square in the centre of the town. Planted with trees and intersected by fine gravel walks—Here is a brother and sister house, where all the single of both sexes eat and sleep, these are extensive buildings, and four stories in height.

This town is under the government of a Board of Directors, of which their Pastor is President, Secretary and Treasurer, a common father to the whole. The gains of each individual are thrown into the general treasury without its being known who is the most liberal contributor.

Here is one inn, one shop of goods, and one mechanical establishment of each kind—and none others allowed.—They are curious in the manufacture of a fine description of potter's ware, saddlery, gloves, hosiery, &c. Mrs. P. bespoke a pair of gloves during our tarry here, which were executed in a style of workmanship which is rarely equalled in Europe. It was with reluctance we left this happy village, where the thoughts and affections of its inhabitants seem to be fixed upon another and a better world.

In the bosom of retirement, secure from the tempest which agitates the world, enjoying a competency, which their patient industry provides, and economy secures, they float serenely along the troubled stream of life to the haven of eternal rest.



FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

### THE BOOK OF CHRONICLES, CHAP. I.

Now it came to pass about the close of the reign of James, sir-named Madison, that the people were called upon to meet and make a choice of one to rule in his stead.

2. And the Freedomites commended together concerning whom they should choose.

3. And they agreed that James, a man noted for wisdom, who dwelt in the land of Virginia, sir-named Monroe, should be the man.

4. But the Federalites said, not so, James the Virginian shall not reign over us, it shall be Rufus the Britonite, sir-named King, he shall rule in this land.

5. And they said many vile things of James the Virginian, and they did wickedly before men, and they cursed him in the sanctuary and before the people.

6. But behold! in the forty and first year of the Independence of the U. States, in the third month, on the fourth day of the month, the Freedomites proclaimed James their ruler, and placed him in the chair of state.

7. And it came to pass, that when the Federalites saw that the Freedomites were prospered, and that they had succeeded in promoting James, the Virginian, to the presidency, they were sorely vexed.

8. And they were exceeding wroth with the Freedomites and they grieved daily.

9. And they spake unadvisedly concerning James the President, and they denounced him as an infidel, as a man without talents, void of patriotism, an enemy to the welfare of the people, a reviler of religion and a man fraught with mischief.

10. And they wrote many libels concerning James the President, and sent them abroad among the people, meaning thereby to create strife and disobedience among them, and caused them to speak evil of dignities and to revile their rulers.

11. But when they saw that the Freedomites believed them not, and that James the president waxed stronger and stronger in the love and confidence of the people, they wist not what to do.

12. For behold, said they, our writings are viewed as idle tales, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing, our benevolent societies have done us no good, and our convention—alas! it has covered us with disgrace.

13. Go to now, let us cease our opposition, and our reviling, and our backbiting, and our slandering, let us affect to harmonize and thereby deceive the Freedomites and peradventure we may regain the confidence of the people, and again be entrusted in high places.

14. Now soon after the accession of James the Virginian to the Presidency, he set out on a journey to the north through the kingdom of New England, the land of federalites, and thence on the great Lakes which separates us from the land of the Britonites on the west.

15. And behold, as he approached towards the land of the federalites, they made great preparations to receive him.

16. And it was so that when he came to the land of steady habits, behold, the Federalites, the Conventionites and the Blue lights gathered themselves together, and they bowed themselves before James the President, saying, hail master.

17. And when he departed, they sent armed men and musicians with harps and with trumpets, to accompany him out of their land.

18. Now the Federalites who dwell in the Commonwealth of Cod-line, which by interpretation is Massachusetts, sought to outdo all their brethren throughout the land, through which James the President should pass.

19. And it came to pass that when the President entered the land of Cod-line, the people shouted, and they said, great is James the President and who is there like unto him.

20. And they pounced their great guns, and they played on the tabor and the jewsharp before the president, and they roared themselves to the ground saying hail master.

21. And with armed men they escorted the President from town to town till he came to a city by the sea side called Boston, a place noted for rebellious proceedings and for treasonable conspiracies.

22. And here the president was saluted by a great assemblage of Boston stamp Federalites, and the little children were assembled together to make their obedience to the president.

23. And with the firing of guns and the ringing of bells they made themselves merry, and they played on the psaltery, and they sung psalms in presence of James the president.

24. And they treated the President with pleasant drink, and they gave him mutton and ground nuts to eat, yea of bullocks shanks and gingerbread they sated him, and of the best they had, bade they him to eat freely.

25. And Harry the Conventionite and his brethren on that day, were made captains over tens and over fifties to march them through the streets in the mighty parade.

26. And they said behold and see how we love to honor James the Freedomite, who is made President, he is our President, we rejoice that he reigneth in this our land.

27. And when the President had examined the forts and strong places about the harbor, he departed, went along the sea coast to a city called Portland, and thence to a city in the land of Hampshire called Portsmouth.

28. And in all his travels from Boston, even to Portsmouth, the Federalites were seen through the waysides doing obeisance to the President.

29. And as he travelled from the sea coast into the country, he was civilly treated by the people, and when the Freedomites assembled to address and to congratulate the President, behold, the Federalites were sure to "come also."

30. And he proceeded from Portsmouth to Concord and he was pleased with the "Internal improvements" of the place.

31. And thence he went to the town of Hanover, a place eminent for the arts and sciences, and he received the gratulations of the inhabitants; and before he departed he called at the house of Mills, the Conventionite, to see what manner of being he was.

32. And from Hanover he passed across the great River Connecticut, and entered into the land of Mont Verdes, which being interpreted is Vermont.

33. And as he approached towards the town of Windsor, a pleasant village on the bank of the Connecticut, he was met by the principal men and the elders of the place to address him.

34. And Josiah, a conventionite of the tribe of the Federalites, came upon him "marrow bones" before the President and delivered a Republican address, warmly approving that government he had reviled, and pledged himself to support it.

35. And now, behold, because the Federalites have done these things, and because they cry union, union, both in the highway and in public places, they claim the confidence of the people and ask for promotion.

36. But verily, verily, I say unto you, trust them not,—but, as ye love liberty, guard against their artifice, and as ye detest slavery, spurn them from your confidence and from office—with oiled tongues they talk of liberty, but their hearts are full of tyranny and oppression.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN (KENTUCKY) PATRIOT.

We have been furnished, for publication, with the following letters, received by Colonel R. M. Johnson from the acting Secretary of State, on the subject of the American citizens who were made prisoners in the late war, and were supposed to be held in captivity, by some of the Indian tribes in the neighborhood of Lake Huron. From the inquiries that appear to have been made upon the subject, we are induced to believe that the representations made to our government were incorrect, and that but few, if any, of our citizens who were captives in the late war, remain with the Indians.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, September 16, 1817.

SIR,

I have received a second letter, dated 12th of this month, from the British Minister on the subject of American citizens who were made prisoners in the late war, and were said to be still held in captivity by some of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Lake Huron. Of this letter I beg leave to enclose you a copy, together with the copy of one which was enclosed in it from the Governor General of Canada to Mr. Bagot.

I have the honor to be, With the greatest respect,  
Yours, &c.  
RICHARD RUSSELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON CITY, September 12, 1817.

SIR,

In reference to my letter of the 15th of March last, I have the honor to enclose to you the copy of a letter which I have this day received from His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, acquainting me with the result of his enquiries upon the subject of the American citizens who were stated to be still held in captivity by some of the Indian tribes in the vicinity of Lake Huron.

It is very satisfactory to observe, by the enclosed letter, that very means have been taken by Sir John Sherbrooke, for the proper investigation of this affair, and that there is the fullest reason to believe that the representations made upon the subject, to the American government were incorrect.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, your most obedient humble servant.

CHARLES BAGOT.

CASTLE ST. LOUIS, Quebec August 24, 1817.

SIR,

Referring to my letter to your Excellency, of the 16th of February last, I have now the honor to acquaint you, that after the most assiduous and minute enquiries among all the Indian nations, in the neighborhood of Lake Huron, as well as among all the different Indian tribes throughout the Canadas, I have received the most positive assurances, that there is not a single instance of an American citizen being held in captivity among them.

These inquiries have been made by our own officers and agents, upon whose diligence to discover such a fact, and on the correctness of whose information I can confidently rely. I am therefore satisfied, that upon your representation hereof, Mr. Monroe will be convinced both of the inaccuracy of the statement made to him on the subject, and of my desire to have discovered and redressed the grievance, had it existed.

I have the honor to remain, &c. &c.  
J. C. SHERBROOKE.  
The Right Hon. C. BAGOT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

We understand that a Treaty was signed at the foot of the Rapids of the Miami on Lake Erie, on the 29th ult. by Gov. Cass and Gen. M'Arthur, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, and the Chiefs of the Wyandott, Delaware, Shawanoes, Seneca, Ojibway, Chippewa, and Potawatamy tribes of Indians; by which these Tribes have ceded to the United States, all the lands which they claimed within the limits of the state of Ohio.

It is understood that the Indians now residing on the ceded lands will not remove from them, but will remain and be subject, consequently to the laws of the state of Ohio, and those of the United States. They have reserved to themselves, within the ceded territory, a number of separate tracts of land, amounting altogether to about three hundred thousand acres, which is to be held by them in fee-simple, under a Patent from the President of the United States, and subject to be alienated with his approbation, but to be exempted from taxation, so long as it remains Indian property.

This Treaty, whether considered in its fiscal, political, or moral effects, may be considered as one of the most important which has ever been entered into with our red brethren. The quantity of land acquired is between seven and eight millions of acres, equal in quality and situation to any other tract of land of similar extent in the United States; and which will, from the facility afforded to emigrants from the New-England states, and that of New-York, by means of the Lake navigation, be settled with an unexampled rapidity, and will bind together and strengthen the whole extent of our North Western Frontier, in such a manner as to make the acquisition, in a military point of view, invaluable.

The Treaty lately concluded with the Cherokees, and that now alluded to, forms the commencement of a system by which the white & red population of our country will be amalgamated by a gradual but sure process; the foundation of which was laid by Mr. Jefferson when he introduced his system for the promotion of civilization among the Indians; a system that has diffused among them a knowledge of the value of property, created a corresponding desire to appropriate it specifically, and impressed them with the necessity of adequate laws for its protection.

These Treaties were entered into under instructions, issued through the Department of War, and will evince to the citizens of the western states that their essential interests are understood and attended to by the government.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

### "FAN THE EMBERS."

A weak and hot headed English writer has lately produced a pamphlet on the affairs of this country, in which the most passionate and peevish measures are advocated in relation to a system of opposition to the rising greatness of this country. The work, in itself, is below criticism, because, where prejudice, passion and hatred unite, sound doctrine will never be discerned, and consequently, interest will never be excited. The Post, however, has seriously taken up the cudgels for this country, and lays about him most lustily. This would not surprise us in any other person; but the editor of the Post, thus suddenly to take up arms against G. Britain, is strange and unlooked for, and makes us suspect that all is not going on right. Let us hear his remarks:

"Such language may do very well in the mouth of a conqueror towards his vanquished foe; and perhaps the U. States, after being subjugated, might, to preserve their national existence, have been justified in submitting to them; but as long as the leading events of the late war are fresh in our recollection, as long as the laurels that crowned our combats on the ocean, or on the lake are yet green and unwithered,—while the arms of the enemy were tarnished and degraded by the burning of Washington, or the defeat of the veterans of Wellington by the militia at New Orleans—while such things are dear to our remembrance!! it ill becomes a paragon of Britain to talk in this style. I must tell this haughty Englishman, that he has no cause for those regrets he so feelingly expresses, that the cession he alludes to had not been insisted upon; for he may most assuredly rely upon it, that if the British commissioners had suggested terms a twentieth part so insolent and humiliating, it would have blown up a flame that would have extended from one extremity of the U. States to the other; all hearts would have instantly united in a war for national honor & national dominion a war that would

not have terminated. I repeat it without a loss to Great Britain of more than her four provinces!!!"

Are we awake! Is this the Evening Post that now speaks! Can it be possible! the same Post and editor, that said no honorable treaty could be made with the present disgraceful administration,—who opposed the war, tooth and nail—who said a thousand bitter things of our party, and our contest, and a million of flattering compliments to G. Britain. Can it be possible! What has brought about this conversion? Some new scheme to lull us into security—some new attempt to "fan the embers."—Something is in the wind.—At all events he receives no credit for his recantation.—We have weathered the storm, and now when we are under full sail, with a prosperous breeze, the Post, as Dr. Johnson would say, "puts out his little cock boat to tow us in."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### RESPECT FOR THE LAWS.

The people of the United States, more than those of any other nation, are celebrated for their cheerful obedience to those salutary regulations of government which constitute its safety, and administer to their own happiness. No other nation on the globe, so exposed to the innovating and dangerous influence of foreigners, preserves so little impaired, its primitive regard for law, morality and religion, as the United States.

On this subject, we often meet with paragraphs in foreign papers highly honorable to the fidelity and zeal of our citizens. A late London paper remarks:—"All the travellers whom we have ever read, express their astonishment at the respect which every American manifests for the laws of his country. In the most remote and wild situations no one thinks of offering any resistance to the laws, any more than he would do in one of their most crowded cities. However far party zeal, and even party rage, may be carried in that free country, the partisans of all parties always respect the laws. What a contrast with the south of Europe where under the most absolute governments, the most lawless violence every where prevails; where injustice is practised with impunity, because there is no judge whom bribery cannot gain over. What a contrast with our own sister kingdom, Ireland, where in many parts the laws are set at open defiance. If they go on in this manner giving the name of anarchy to a most signal obedience to the laws, they will soon endear that name to the world."

### INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Memorials to the legislature of Virginia and to Congress, are circulating in the counties bordering on the great Kenhawa and Upper James rivers, craving aid and countenance in the formation of an artificial road to connect these waters. The memorial is written with spirit and intelligence, and we hope may meet with a warm reception. "The importance of connecting territories so extensive, so fertile and so diversified in climate, soil and productions, as this road will bring together, (say the memorialists) supercedes the necessity of many comments from us. By improving the navigation of James river above the chartered limits of the company incorporated by the state of Virginia, to the highest practicable point of navigation, by forming artificial roads to the nearest navigable waters of the Greenbrier river (the ascent of which will not exceed an angle of 5 degrees with the horizon—and the length of current only to the nearest waters of this river susceptible of navigation, will not exceed thirty miles, or, if continued to the navigable waters of the Great Kenhawa, below the great falls of that River, will not exceed 100 miles,) an inland communication would be opened, almost at all times practicable from the head of the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus giving an impulse to the industry & enterprise of the inhabitants of a large section of the republic; opening new markets for the rich productions of agriculture, reared in a territory of 2000 miles in extent, and fostering manufactures established at great hazard and prosecuted at vast expense—all of which results will undoubtedly follow the completion of this improvement."

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE. OCT. 17.

We learn from Mogadore that great displeasure has been excited there by the perusal of captain Riley's Narrative particularly by those merchants who have been mentioned in very disrespectful terms by the author. Several of the inhabitants had come to a resolution to transmit a statement to this country, duly authenticated, disproving that part of capt. Riley's narration as relates to the city and to them personally. We are sorry to see, in any travels written by Americans, any personal remarks injurious to the residents of a foreign country, particularly if not immediately connected with the object of the work. It is certainly our interest, and the interest of our seamen, to keep every resident merchant on that coast our friend, and this friendship cannot be promoted by asperity, disrespect or ill will.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, advertising to the uncommonly large crop of potatoes this season, and the difficulty which farmers find in procuring store

room where they will be protected from frost, recommends putting them into the hay-mow. A hole should be first made by cutting into the side or top of the mow sufficiently remote from the bottom and from the outer sides to be safe from frost, and after it is filled with potatoes, the mouth should be suffered to remain open until cold weather, lest they should injure from fermentation. On the approach of winter the hole must be suitably covered. The potatoes will thus be secured against frost, and will be easily accessible at any time in the winter, for the purpose of feeding cattle or any other purpose. This mode is considered safer and less troublesome than burying them in the ground, as is often practised.

FROM THE ALLEGANY MAGAZINE.

### BURNING SPRING.

About three quarters of a mile east of Portland, on Lake Erie, is a small stream, which in the lapse of time, has worn an irregular trough, of ten or fifteen feet in depth, and of great width, into a body of soft argillaceous slate. At the bottom of this trough is a situation of romantic scenery about six rods from the lake, there are several apertures, from which continually issues an inflammable gas. The writer of this article lately visited this spot, at a time when there was but little water in the brook. He found one of the apertures with a flame 18 inches high; and by putting a blaze to two or three other apertures, the gas immediately caught and flashed like spirits of wine. The stones placed about the spring found on fire, were nearly red hot.—At one of these apertures, a circular hole of about one quarter of an inch in diameter, a current of air like that from the nose of a bellows, was constantly emitted. A strong scent is perceived in approaching these gaseous springs, not unlike that which issues from a foaming coal pit.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

"I love to laugh—never was a weeper!"

The following curiosities are to be seen at the Cave of the Cranium Club, being a part of a very extensive cabinet owned by said society:—

A manuscript copy of Dr. Mitchell's learned remarks on divers curiosities lately brought from the East; said remarks being a greater curiosity than any thing else.

The following were presented by a gentleman traveller, lately returned from his tour in the east:

One of the ram's horns sounded at the siege of Jerico.

A brick from the tower of Babel, on which is a fac simile of the primer then in vogue.

A piece of a petrified stump from the garden of Eden.

Nimrod's bow and one of his arrows poisoned by the juice of the Bohon-U-pas, which proves the antiquity of that tree.

The Teragh from Southey's Dondaniel Cavern.

A linc-pin from one of Pharaoh's chariot wheels, found in the body of a cod-fish caught in the Red sea.

A Mummy from Egypt, which beats the Kentucky mummy all to rags.

King Cyrus's Punch Bowl, found several feet below the surface in the Caliph of Bagdad's garden, filled with ready made punch petrified.

A pair of whiskers found in the great Desert, supposed to be Esau's.

A piece of petrified Corset, found in the valley of Sorek, supposed to belong to Delilah.

FROM THE WEST-JERSEY GAZETTE.

### BOIL YOUR CORN.

Economy is a long step towards wealth, and next door neighbour to perseverance and industry. Corn is a hard, and flinty substance, hard to chew as well as to digest; thousands of bushels are lost to the owners and to the world, (experience and practice have taught me to believe it). One bushel of corn, well boiled, given to horses or hogs, is equal to a third more given the usual way, and is much better than grinding—besides in every hundred bushels ground, ten is lost to you; and the cobs of boiled corn is as wholesome and as sweet as the grain, which is a double addition to economy, &c.

AGE.

Cannon Foundry at Newburgh.—This establishment has but recently got into operation, and is now found to exceed the most sanguine expectations.—It is an interesting fact, that the ore used is of such unusual good quality as to admit iron field-pieces to be reduced considerably below the weight of brass European field pieces of the same calibre.—Repeated trials have been made, which have demonstrated this fact. The expense of iron ordnance is less than one third that of brass, and the iron are much more durable; hence the immense saving is apparent.—The bed of ore is inexhaustible, and very conveniently situated.—This establishment, on the navigable waters of the Hudson, must be viewed as an important national acquisition.

N. Y. Columbian.

About a fortnight ago, when pulling down the wall of an old house in Annan, a hen's egg was discovered in the middle of the wall which was composed of stone and clay, and was built in the year 1648; consequently the egg must have remained there for the long space of 169 years. When found, the shell was completely whole; this relic of antiquity is now in the possession of Mr. Bryce Downie, mathematician, in Annan.

It appears from Sir John Sinclair's Report, that Scotland possesses only 1,804,846 souls, or about one third part of the supposed population of Ireland; and yet, in the year 1813, (the period at which the Report was completed), the people paid £4,204,937 7s. 9d. of net revenue, exclusively of the expense of management and drawbacks.







# POETRY.

## Content.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

The following soft and descriptive song is from the pen of *CHRISTIAN*, the pastoral poet, and a more beautiful description cannot be found in the works of Theocritus or Virgil.]

OVER meadows and mountains, rude, barren, and bare,  
As wilder'd and wearied I roam,  
A gentle young shepherdess sees my despair,  
And leads me o'er lawns to her home.

Yellow sheaves from rich Ceres her cottage had crown'd,  
Green rushes were strewn'd on the floor;  
Her easement sweet woodbine crept wantonly round,  
And deck'd the sod seats at her door.

We sat ourselves down to a cooling repast,  
Fresh fruits, and she call'd me the best,  
Till chiv'd from my guard by some glances she cast,  
Love shily stole into my breast.

I told my soft wishes; she sweetly replied,  
Ye virgins, her voice was divine,  
Ye rich ones neglected, and great ones denied,  
But take me, fond shepherd, I'm thine.

Her air was so modest, her aspect so meek,  
So simple, yet sweet, were her charms,  
I kiss'd the ripe roses that glow'd on her cheek,  
And lock'd the lov'd maid in my arms.

Now bound together we tend a few sheep,  
And if on the banks of yon stream,  
Reclin'd on her bosom, I sink into sleep,  
Her image still softens my dream.

Together we range on the slow rising hills,  
Delighted with pastoral views,  
Or rest on the rock whence the streamlet dis-  
cends.

To pump or proud titles she ne'er did aspire,  
The daisies of humble descent,  
The cottage peace is well known for her share,  
And the shepherds have nam'd her *CONTENT*.

FROM THE HUNTER GAZETTE.

## HUSH, HUSH, HUSH!

"Hush, hush, hush!" Rosa cried,  
As I sat by her side,  
And I said many tender things to her—  
"Hush, hush, hush!" every word  
As perhaps overheard,  
For your Emma is listening, I'm sure."

"Very well, let her hear,"  
I exclaim'd, "let her hear."  
For in sooth, love, I care not a feather—  
"Hush, hush, hush!" she replies,  
"We may talk our eyes out."  
And we then kept our lips close together.

A. P. D.

## REMARKS ON A CANTAN.

Your horse is more humane than you;  
And thus the fact I show:  
You find no pity in your course;  
He stops at the sound of—"wo!"

## Miscellaneous.

**REMEDY FOR THE APOPLEXY**  
M. Sage has lately stated, in a memoir published at Paris, the efficacy of fluor. volatile in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had the opportunity of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the disappearance of the disease."

**MORAL LESSON IN CARDS.**  
It is possible the inventor of Cards had a moral lesson in view. Let us suppose he reasoned thus to himself:—"The man who has the HEART (that is the spirit) to play for DIA-  
MONDS, (that is money) may get in a quarrel, which may introduce CLUBS, which may oc-  
casion the necessity of bringing SPADES to dig a grave for his carcass."

Constancy of mind gives a man reputation,  
and makes him happy in despite of all misfor-  
tunes.

Those people who have nothing else in them  
are generally full of themselves.

**Commercial & Farmers Bank  
of Baltimore.**  
September 29, 1817.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby no-  
tified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday  
the 29th of November next, an instalment of five  
dollars on each share of the capital stock, held  
by them respectively.

By order of the Board,  
oct 7 '8 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

**Surveyor's Point.**  
I WILL sell on very liberal terms, that valua-  
ble Farm called *Surveyor's Point*, containing  
500 acres, situated on Gunpowder River, four-  
teen miles from Baltimore (on one of the best  
roads leading thence). This farm is adapted to  
clover and timothy; a considerable quantity of  
both are now in a flourishing state; a full crop is  
now in the ground; there is a very valuable fish-  
ery on this farm; the buildings are large and  
comfortable. There is a marsh attached to this  
farm, where from 100 to 150 tons of hay (which  
is very fine for horned cattle) can be cured annu-  
ally, without any expense save that of cutting.  
The stock, farming utensils, and fishing appar-  
atus, will be disposed of with the farm, if waiting.  
For further particulars enquire of the subscri-  
ber in Baltimore.

oct 7 '8 GEO. G. PRESSBURY, 3d.

**FOR SALE.**  
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,  
part of a tract called Hopton, situated 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 port 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 ac-  
res 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.

W. W. MEISLEY.

## Trials of Speed and Bottom.

Over the elegant Course.

WILL be run for on Wednesday, the 19th of  
November—The first day's Jockey Club  
Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817.  
The four mile heats.

On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey  
Club Colt's Purse of one-third of the subscrip-  
tion for the year 1817. The two mile heats.

On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse  
—the sum to be fixed on by the Imholders of  
Easton and Centerville, and declared by sealed  
letters to Thomas F. Smith, to be opened to-  
gether by him, on the first day of November—these  
Purses to be run for at Centerville or Easton,  
where the largest sum is offered by letter—the En-  
trance twenty dollars, to be added to the Purse.  
A good course also to be prepared by him: weights  
as aforesaid.

On Saturday, a Sweepstakes of Fifty Dollars  
each, the two mile heats, free for any horse,  
mare or gelding depositing that sum with the  
Judges before starting, and carrying weights a-  
greeable to the said Jockey Club Rules.

By order,  
oct 14 '6 THOS. HENRIX, Sec'y.

**Fall Goods.**  
The subscribers have received a part of their  
**FALL SUPPLY,**  
consisting of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS;**  
Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

**New Goods.**  
The subscribers have just received from Phila-  
delphia, a very handsome and general assort-  
ment of

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

CLAYLAND & NABE.  
Easton, May 28

**Kendal F Holmes**  
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he  
has commenced the *Saddling and Harness*  
Business, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr.  
James Murdoch, immediately opposite the Court  
house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keep-  
ing a constant supply of materials in his line, of  
the best quality, all of which he will manufacture  
and sell low for CASH.

His intention is to do a cash business, there-  
fore those who wish to deal in that way may  
find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL.  
oct 21

**Military School.**  
MR. WILLIAMS, Professor of the Manual De-  
fence, presents his respects to the Officers  
of this county, and other gentlemen, and re-  
spectfully informs those who may be desirous of  
acquiring a knowledge of the manual art, that he  
intends teaching, during his short stay in this  
place, the following Military Branches:—  
The Evolutions of Infantry and Cavalry—the  
Small and Broad Sword, and the Out and Thrust  
—the Manual and the Rifle Exercise.

For terms of tuition, enquire for Mr. WILLIAMS,  
at Mr. Murdoch's tavern. oct 21 '8q

**VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.**  
I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot  
county, within seven miles of Easton, and  
within one, two and three miles of navigable  
water—

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

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

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

WM. HAYWARD  
Talbot county, April 8

**For sale.**  
ON the most accommodating terms, for  
Farms, situated in Talbot county,  
three miles from navigable water. Any  
person disposed to purchase, may have  
opportunity of treating for them by leaving  
with the Editor. sep 23

**Military Bounty Law**  
GENERAL LAY,  
25th Sept

**Notice.**  
THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, pro-  
vided for bounties for military  
land, having been surveyed, and the boun-  
dies at this office, the distribution of this  
lot, agreeably to law, will be  
by lots, agreeably to law, will be  
office on the first Monday in Oct. Mis-  
souri Territory are expected here, of  
when a similar distribution will be giv-  
which timely notice will be giv-  
papers. Those who wish to obtain  
lands in Missouri Territory, or  
for the publication of that Notice  
Every soldier of the late war, or  
from the Department of War office,  
a notification that it is dispensed  
may obtain a patent by sending it. To  
warrant or notification, find the pa-  
tent to be sent to the Post.

Signed, notified, or  
The patents of soldiers Land Office  
shall hereafter notify to heretofore  
not to deliver them to their fur-  
appointed, will be retail-  
ther order.

Members of Congress, and in  
this office) soldiers who the receipts  
obtain patents for land instructions  
which were given by  
relative to locating of the United  
States will give the copy of the pa-  
will amount to ten cents; the no-  
payers to this office, the  
ney will be sent LAMM MEIGS.

General Land Office.  
Communic-  
W. W. Paper  
sep 27

**Notice.**  
HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the  
County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot  
County, I beg leave to inform the public that the  
collection will be commenced on or about the  
25th inst. In districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Deputies  
will be appointed to collect, and I shall attend at  
the store of Messrs. Marshall & Lambdin, in East-  
on, on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving  
assessments. It is desirable that this notice  
should be particularly attended to, as I am deter-  
mined to close the collection within the time li-  
mited by law.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.  
Collector of the Tax for T. Co.

**Notice.**  
THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell  
for Doctor JENNINGS' Patent Portable Warm  
and Hot Baths, now offers them for sale at his  
store in Centerville, and will attend to any order  
for the same by mail or otherwise.

The above "Baths" are very highly recom-  
mended by a number of the most eminent Physi-  
cians in the United States, in a variety of dis-  
eases, especially in the forming stage of fevers.  
So very simple and easy is the application  
of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tol-  
erable judgment, may use it, and by this means  
render the attendance of a Physician in many  
simple cases unnecessary.

august 12 JOSEPH SCULL.

## DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Direct Tax, laid by the United States upon the follow-  
ing described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per  
cent in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscriber on or before the 12th day of November  
next, the said property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Tax and twenty  
per cent in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the Court-house door in Easton. Sale to  
commence ten o'clock on the said 12th day of November, viz:

1st OR EASTON DISTRICT.  
Names of taxable persons.  
George Higgins  
Frances Farrot for the heirs?  
John Bruff  
Tristram Thomas  
Nicholas Valiant

2d OR J. MICHAELS DISTRICT.  
Hugh Auld  
Sarah Alcock  
John Bruff  
James Ball  
John Carroll  
Solomon Cumming  
James Caulk  
Robert Dawson  
Nicholas Dawson  
James Haddaway's heirs  
Elizabeth Haddaway  
Peter Harrison  
James Harrison (of William)  
James Jones (Hopkins Neck)  
James Kemp  
Levin Marshall  
John Rolfe  
Elijah Stoker  
Elizabeth Townsend

3d OR TRAPPE DISTRICT.  
Pt True Trust  
Pt Pitt's Range, and pt Hutchingson  
Pt Kings Sale  
Pt Prospect, and Knap's Lot  
Four lots in Oxford  
Lot in the Trappe  
Pt Pitt's Range  
Allaby's Fields, Allaby's Fields Addition, & pt Backstage

4th OR CHAPEL DISTRICT.  
Pt Kirby's Addition, pt Wolf's Ridge  
Pt Bibb's Forest  
Pt Bidworth, and pt Rich Farm Additions  
Pt Kingston, and pt John's Neck  
Pt Advantage  
Name unknown  
Hensley, on Wye River  
Name unknown  
Pt Hampton  
Pt Chesmet Bay, and pt Smith's CNE

Given under hand this 9th day of October, 1817.  
CHAS. S. SMITH, Deputy Collector  
for Talbot County, in the 2d Collection District of Maryland.

**Easton & Baltimore Packet.**  
SCHOONER  
UPRIOR,  
EDWARD AULD, Master.

WILL come running from Easton-Point to  
Baltimore, Tuesday the 15th inst. at 10  
o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Baltimore eve-  
ning 6 o'clock A. M. on which days she  
will continue the season.

The Sloop is in complete order for the ac-  
commodation of passengers, and the reception  
of freight, or in his absence, at the  
office at Easton.

The Sloop returns thanks for the encour-  
agement received from the public, and  
assures employing him, that every exertion  
shall be made to render satisfaction.

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

**LOTTERY.**  
AUTHORIZED by a special act of the Genera  
l of the state of Delaware, for raising a  
two thousand dollars, for building a Ma-  
ll at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.  
SCHEME.  
1 Prize of \$2000  
2 " " " 1000  
3 " " " 500  
4 " " " 200  
5 " " " 100  
11 " " " 50  
45 " " " 25  
60 " " " 10  
300 " " " 5  
1190 " " " 1

1610 Prizes.  
1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.  
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.  
THE FOLLOWING ARE NATIONAL PRIZES:  
The first drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100  
1st on the 1st day's drawing, to 200  
2nd on the 13th day's drawing, to 500  
3rd on the 14th day's drawing, to 500  
4th on the 15th day's drawing, to 1000  
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th day's drawing,  
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, enclosing the price of tickets,  
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,  
will be punctually attended to.

**Warm Baths.**  
THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell  
for Doctor JENNINGS' Patent Portable Warm  
and Hot Baths, now offers them for sale at his  
store in Centerville, and will attend to any order  
for the same by mail or otherwise.

The above "Baths" are very highly recom-  
mended by a number of the most eminent Physi-  
cians in the United States, in a variety of dis-  
eases, especially in the forming stage of fevers.  
So very simple and easy is the application  
of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tol-  
erable judgment, may use it, and by this means  
render the attendance of a Physician in many  
simple cases unnecessary.

august 12 JOSEPH SCULL.

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august 12 JOSEPH SCULL.

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable  
Lands owned by his deceased father, which  
were long under the superintendence of Mr.  
John Fisher, situate in Queen-Anns and Talbot  
counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to  
Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton  
and the same distance from Centerville, contain-  
ing 1200 acres, which will be divided into four  
farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a  
large proportion of woodland heavily timbered,  
and the buildings in good repair.

Also, another tract of Land, containing five  
hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline  
county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly  
all in timber and wood, some parts heavily tim-  
bered. Persons desirous to purchase or view  
the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at  
present has the management of said Land, and  
will give information of the terms on which they  
will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq. or the  
subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

**Notice.**  
PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the sub-  
scriber hath obtained from the Orphan's  
Court of Baltimore county, letters of administra-  
tion on the personal estate of James Lowe, for-  
merly of Talbot county, but late of the city of  
Baltimore, deceased. All persons having claims  
against the said deceased, are hereby warned to  
exhibit the same, with legal vouchers thereof, to  
the subscriber, on or before the expiration of  
one year, they will otherwise be excluded and  
barred after that period. Persons indebted to  
the estate of the aforesaid James Lowe, are re-  
quested to make payment to the subscriber im-  
mediately—no indulgence can be given to any  
one—suits will be brought against all persons ne-  
glecting to make payment.

BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Adm'r  
Talbot county, oct 14 '8

**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 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 ac-  
commodation of customers, &c. The subscrib-  
er's stables are in good repair, and a constant  
supply of Provender and a good Outlet will be  
kept for the accommodation of customers and  
travellers, by

LEVI LEE.  
Easton, Nov. 12—m

**Notice to Creditors.**  
In obedience to the law, and the order of the  
honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county  
—this is to give notice, That the subscrib-  
er, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from  
the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in  
Maryland, letters testamentary on the per-  
sonal estate of Clement Waters, late of Dorchester  
county, deceased. All persons having claims  
against said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-  
hibit the same, with the proper vouchers there-  
of, to the subscriber, on or before the third Mon-  
day in April next; they may otherwise be  
lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said es-  
tate.

Given under my hand this 14th day of Octo-  
ber, 1817.  
GOURNEY C. PATTERSON, Ex'r  
of Clement Waters, dec'd.

oct 14 '8q

**300 Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, in Talbot county,  
near Easton, on the 14th inst. a yellow com-  
plexed negro woman, named DELIA, about  
eighteen or twenty years of age, and her two  
small children PEG and PERRY. Peg is be-  
ginning to talk—Perry was born last March—  
Delia is small, and very likely, they were taken  
away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself  
James Rickett, about twenty four or twenty five  
years of age, and is the husband of Delia—he is  
a small spare fellow, and very likely. Whoever  
will apprehend the said negroes and confine them  
in any jail so that I get them again, shall re-  
ceive the above reward paid by  
IGNATIUS RHODES.

aug 28 (sep 30)

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
Runaway from the subscriber, on the third of  
September last, an apprentice boy, about seven-  
teen years of age, by the name of RICHARD  
GORE—his clothing not remembered—bound  
to the shoe making business.

oct 14 '8 JOHN HELSEBY.

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county,  
Maryland, on the 4th inst. as a runaway, a  
negro man who calls himself JASON—say he  
belongs to a Mr. Samuel Ager, near Alexan-  
dria, in Virginia. He is about 35 years of age,  
5 feet 10 inches high—had on when committed  
a brown coating doublet, low linen shirt, and  
overalls, and old wool hat. The owner is desir-  
ed to come and release him, otherwise he will be  
sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f  
of Frederick County, Maryland,  
sep 26 (oct 7) '8

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county,  
Maryland, on Thursday the 21st of August  
last, as a runaway, a black man who calls him-  
self JOHN GREEN, 5 feet 10 inches high—  
His clothing when committed, a brown cloth  
surtout coat, striped linen pantaloons, two toy  
linen shirts, blue cloth vest—Has a scar on the  
end of his nose occasioned by the kick of a gun.  
He is about 35 years old, says he belongs to a  
Mr. Gardner, in the state of Kentucky—that he  
runaway from his master two or three years ago,  
on his way to said state. The owner is desir-  
ed to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his  
imprisonment fees as the law directs.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f  
of Fred'k County, Md  
sep 26 '8

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county,  
Maryland, on Thursday the 7th of August  
last, as a runaway, a black man who calls him-  
self SAM HANDY. He is about 37 years old,  
five feet four, and a quarter inches high—had on  
when committed an old green domestic coat,  
a pair of old corded pantaloons, an old wool hat,  
and a bundle containing sundry other clothing—  
he was riding an old snorel horse—says he be-  
longed to a Mr. George V. White, in the city of Bal-  
timore. The owner is desir-  
ed to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his  
imprisonment fees as the law directs.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sh'f  
Frederick County, Md.  
sep 26 '8

**Wanted to hire.**  
FOR the ensuing year—three Negro Men,  
who can be recommended as orderly, in-  
dustrious fellows, and well acquainted with ev-  
ery kind of farm work. For persons of the above  
description, very liberal wages will be given by  
the subscriber.

ROBT. E. THORMAN.  
Hope, sep 23