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Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

More effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out or arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming of any such ship or vessel with intent that such ship shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities, or to aid or cooperate in any warlike measure whatever against the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be punished and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as the fine to be imposed, shall in no case, be more than ten thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed ten years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores, which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited, one half for the use of any person who shall give information, and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the owners of all armed ships sailing out of the ports of the United States, and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners in cruising or committing hostilities, or in aiding or co-operating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the collectors of the customs be, and they are hereby respectively authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart from the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the owner enters into bond, and sureties to the United States prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by the owner or owners, in cruising or committing hostilities, or in aiding or co-operating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall be knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of a foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince, state, colony, district or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number or size of the guns of such vessels prepared for use, or by the addition thereto of any equipment, solely applicable to war, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than one year.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall continue in force for the term of two years.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for the redemption of the public debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of any act or acts of Congress, as makes appropriations for the purchase or reimbursement of the principal, or for the payment of the interest, of the funded debt of the United States, be and the same is hereby repeated.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from the proceeds of the duties on merchandise imported, and on the tonnage of vessels, and from the proceeds of the internal duties, and of the sales of western lands, now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the United States, the annual sum of ten millions of dollars be and the same is yearly appropriated to the sinking fund; and the said sum is hereby declared to be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund in the same manner as the moneys heretofore appropriated to the said fund, to be applied by the said commissioners to the payment of interest and charges, and to the reimbursement or purchase of the principal of the public debt; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury annually to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, the said sum of ten millions of dollars, in such payments, and at such times in each year as the situation of the Treasury will best admit: PROVIDED, That all such payments as may be necessary to enable the said commissioners to discharge or reimburse any demands against the United States, on account of the principal or interest of the debt which shall be actually due in conformity to the engagements of the said United States, shall (may) be made at such times in each year, as shall enable the said commissioners faithfully and punctually to comply with such engagements: PROVIDED ALSO, That any money which may have been paid before the passage of this act, to the commissioners of the sinking fund for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as a part of the annual appropriation heretofore made by law to that fund, shall be held to be a payment for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, on account of the appropriation of ten millions, hereinafter directed.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That in addition to the sum of ten millions of dollars, hereinafter annually appropriated to the sinking fund, there shall be appropriated for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, to the sinking fund, the further sum of nine millions of dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at such time within the year, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem conducive to the public interest, to be applied by the commissioners of the sinking fund, to the purchase or redemption of the public debt, and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, if he shall deem it expedient to do so, to cause to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund, a further sum not exceeding four millions of dollars, which shall be considered as an advance to that amount, on the appropriation of ten millions payable in the next year, and the said amount shall also be applied by the said commissioners to the purchase or redemption of the public debt, and the commissioners aforesaid are authorized and directed to apply the sums by this act appropriated to the purchase and redemption of the public debt, holden by the Bank of the United States, if not otherwise to be obtained on the terms stated in this act.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, whenever there shall be, at any time after an adjournment of Congress, in any year, a surplus of money in the Treasury, above the sums appropriated for the service of such year, the payment of which to the commissioners of the sinking fund will yet leave in the Treasury, at the end of the year, a balance equal to two millions of dollars, then such surplus shall be, and the same is hereby appropriated to the sinking fund, to be paid at such times as the situation of the treasury will best permit, and shall be applied by the commissioners thereof, to the purchase or redemption of the public debt.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That whenever in any year there shall be a surplus in the sinking fund, beyond the amount of interest and principal, which may be actually due and payable by the United States, in such year, in conformity with their engagements, the commissioners of the sinking fund shall be, and they are hereby authorized, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to purchase the debt of the United States, at its market price, if such price shall not exceed the following rates, viz: for stock of the United States, bearing an interest of three per centum per annum, there shall not be paid more than sixty five dollars for every hundred dollars of the principal thereof; for stock bearing an annual interest of six per centum per annum, there shall not be paid more than the par or true value thereof; and for stock bearing an annual interest of seven per centum, there shall not be paid an advance above the par value thereof, which shall exceed for every hundred dollars of stock, the computed value of an annuity of one dollar for a number of years equal to that during which the stock so purchased will not be reimbursable at the pleasure of government, estimating, in such computation, the interest of money at six per centum per annum.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all certificates of public debt which by payment or purchase have become, or hereafter shall become the property of the United States, shall be cancelled or destroyed, at such times and under such regulations and securities, as the commissioners of the sinking fund, with the approbation of the President, shall establish and determine. And no interest shall be considered as accruing and no further payment shall be made on account of such debt, the certificates of which have been so cancelled and destroyed.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Congress of the United States, if war shall occur with any foreign power, from applying to any object of public service, any surplus of the amount herein appropriated to the sinking fund, which may be left in any year after paying the interest and principal which may be due and payable by the United States, in conformity with their engagements. Nor shall anything in this act be construed to repeal, alter or affect any of the provisions of any former act, pledging the faith of the United States to the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, but all such payments shall continue to be made at the time heretofore prescribed by law, excepting only as before provided, that no pay-

ments shall be made on certificates which have become the property of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To amend and explain "An act giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if any officer, seaman or marine, belonging to the navy of the United States, shall die, or shall have died, since the eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, in consequence of disease contracted, or of casualties or injuries received, while in the line of his duty, and which shall be satisfactorily proved to the commissioners of the navy pension fund, leaving a widow, or if no widow, a child or children, under sixteen years of age, such widow, or if no widow, such child or children, shall be entitled to receive half the monthly pay to which the deceased was entitled at the time of his death, which allowance shall continue for the term of five years; but in case of the death or intermarriage of such widow, before the expiration of the said term of five years, the half pay for the remainder of the term shall go to the child or children of the deceased: PROVIDED, That such half pay shall cease on the death of such child or children. And the money required for this purpose shall be paid out of the navy pension fund, under the direction of the commissioners of that fund.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of George Buckmaster.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accountants of the navy department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of George Buckmaster, on account of whole boats furnished the United States at New York, by order of general George Izard, and to allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of said boats.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said George Buckmaster, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for opening and cutting out a road therein described.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of four thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated and payable out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of opening and cutting out a road from Reynoldsburgh, or Tennessee River, in the state of Tennessee, through the Chickasaw nation to intersect the Natchez road near the south end of the Chickasaw river, agreeable to the survey & marked lines heretofore made by Messrs. Johnson and Dickson, commissioners appointed by the President of the United States; and that the opening of the said road shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE LOCUSTS.

It having been mentioned in some of the southern papers, that the locusts were expected to make their appearance in the United States this summer, the following account of the nature and ravages of that famous destroyer of the vegetable kingdom in Africa, extracted from captain Riley's Narrative, will be read with great interest.

N. Y. E. Post.

"The largest African locust is about four inches in length, and one inch in diameter; he has the most voracious appetite of any insect in the world, and devours grass, grain, the leaves of trees, and every green thing with indiscriminate and merciless avidity. They go forth by bands or flights, and each flight is said to have a king, which directs its movements with great regularity. Locusts can fly only when their wings are perfectly dry; and when they rise, they always fly off before the wind, and fill the air like an immense cloud of thick smoke:—when the leader alights upon the ground, all the flight follow his example, as fast as possible.—They are at times so numerous, that they may be said to cover the whole face of the country; they then devour every spear of grass and grain, even eating it into the ground, dislodging its root and branch, cutting off all the leaves from the shrubs and trees, and sometimes all the bark from tender trees in a whole province, and that too in a very short space of time.

The present African locusts are of the same race of insects that are mentioned in the Bible, as one of the plagues sent upon the land of Egypt, by the Almighty; they have always been considered in the countries where they usually commit ravages as a scourge from heaven, and as a punishment for the sins of the people. The locust has been described as being produced by some physical cause different from the ordinary mode of animal productions—this is a mistake. When I was a Mogadori, Mr. Wiltshire told me that the locusts were produced by a very well known and natural cause; that the female, a little before the flights, disappear for the season, thrusts her hinder parts into the surface of the ground up to her wings, first having found a suitable spot of earth for that purpose: here she forms a cell in shape like that made by the bee, but from one to three inches in depth, and one to two inches in diameter. Having made the sides of the cell strong by means of a glutinous matter, which she has the power of producing, she deposits her eggs, which are blackish, and so small, as scarcely to be distinguishable with the naked eye; each cell is filled full, and contains an immense number of eggs: she then seals it over carefully with the same kind of glutinous matter of which the inside of the cell is formed, and, covering it over with earth, she leaves it to be hatched out by the heat of the sun in due time, which generally happens in the month of January; the eggs in one cell alone produce a host of locusts amounting to near a million. I opened and examined several cells in and near a garden, two miles from Mogador, and was much surprised to see the eggs lie thick together in one mass, like the spawn of fishes. I took up some of it on the tip of a sharp-pointed penknife, separating and counting the eggs, by means of a microscope, as accurately as possible, I enumerated seven hundred and forty-one; admitting that every egg would produce a locust, and that the number contained in the small portion on the point of the penknife was the one thousandth part of the whole mass, (which is a low estimate,) it proves that a single locust could produce in one season, even if she fills one cell upwards of half a million of her species.

When the locust is hatched, he crawls out of the earth a little worm, of a light brown colour, and the whole cell of them are said to hatch about the same time. This host of worms creep forth from the ground, and commence their march, all going one course, generally towards the north or west, devouring everything green that comes in their way, and leaving behind them a dismal scene of desolation. These reptiles grow so rapidly, that within the space of one week they are prepared for their transformation, when they climb up a stout spear of grass or twig, attach their skin fast to it, and by a sudden effort, burst the skin asunder at its head and come forth a four winged insect, with six legs; they remain a short time in the sun to dry themselves and their wings before they attempt flying, which they commence by trying, separately, to fly a short distance at a time, and continue fluttering and skipping like grasshoppers for two, or three days; next they set off in a body on the wing, and fly from five miles to one hundred, without stopping, just as the country seems to please their taste, & they then go on as I have before described.

Dry warm seasons are favorable to the breeding of locusts, & a very wet cold one is sure to destroy them in the empire of Morocco, until the flights come again from other parts. I do not know precisely the months in which the female locust makes her deposit of eggs only that it is, in the latter part of the summer, or first of the fall months. The old locusts having done their share of mischief, are either driven off by the winds into the sea, or die a natural death; thus making room for a new and more hungry swarm. When all have disappeared in the Moorish empire, a few flights are seen to come from the borders of the desert, or from the coasts of Egypt, which again lay waste the whole country until they are in their turn destroyed by frequent rains and cold damps or strong gales from the land, which sweep them in the ocean. It is said at Mogador, & believed by the Moors, Christians and Jews, that the Berberies inhabiting the Atlas mountains, have the power to destroy every flight of locusts that comes from the south & from the east, and thus ward off this dreadful scourge from all the countries north and west of this stupendous ridge, merely by building large fires on those parts of the ridge over which the locusts are known always to pass, and in the season when they are likely to appear, which is at a definite period within a certain number of days, in almost every year. The Atlas being high and the

peaks covered with snow, these insects become chilled in passing over them, when seeing the fires, they are attracted by the glare, and plunge into the flames. I do not know what degree of credit ought to be attached to this opinion, but it is certain that the Moorish Sultan used to pay a considerable sum of money yearly to certain inhabitants of the sides of the Atlas in order to keep the locusts out of his dominions. The Moors and Jews further affirm, that during the time in which the Sultan paid the aforesaid yearly stipend punctually not a locust was to be seen in his dominions north and west of the Atlas, but that about six years ago the emperor refused to pay the stipulated sum because no locusts troubled his country, and thought he had been imposed upon; and it so happened, that the very same year the locusts again made their appearance, and have continued to lay waste the country ever since.

Locusts are esteemed very good food by the Moors, Arabs and Jews. In Barbary, who catch large numbers of them in their season, and throw them, while jumping alive, into a pan of boiling Argan oil: here they hiss and fly until their wings are burned off, and their bodies are sufficiently cooked, when they are poured out and eaten. I have seen many thousand cooked in this manner, and have had the curiosity to taste them; they resembled in consistence and flavour the yolks of hard boiled hens' eggs. After my arrival at Tangier, on conversing with our consul general, Mr. Simpson, respecting the locusts, he confirmed the substance of what I had before observed myself in Barbary concerning them. This ravenous insect had actually caused a famine in that part of the country, so that Mr. Simpson and the other Christian Consul at Tangier were obliged to send to Gibraltar, and buy American flour for the ordinary consumption of their families; inferior American flour was then selling at Tangier for \$15 per barrel, although before the scarcity occasioned by the locust, the finest Barbary wheat used to be sold for one dollar and a half per barrel.

Mr. Simpson further stated, that in the year 1814, (to the best of my recollection as to time) being with his family at his house on Mount Washington, near Cape Spartel, and where the locust covered the whole face of the ground at night, when he awoke the next morning, he could not perceive a single one, and observed to his lady, that all the locusts which had remained with them for a long time, and destroyed most of the herbage about the country, had disappeared; he wondered at first what had become of them; but after the fog in the strait was dissipated, looking at a vessel thro' his glass, that was passing out, he observed that the whole surface of the water was covered with something that appeared like a reddish scum, and on reflection, it struck him; that the locust had attempted at night to migrate across the straits into Spain, flying before the wind, which was fair, and blowing from the southward; but that they were either lost in the fog, or checked on their passage by contrary winds, which generally prevail in the strait at night (particularly in the summer time,) in the middle of the strait; and were thus forced by fatigue and humidity of the atmosphere, to settle upon the surface of the water, from whence they could not rise, and were consequently all drowned.

That two days afterwards a vessel arrived at Tangier from Gibraltar, the captain of which confirmed his conjecture, by assuring him that vast numbers of dead locusts had been driven ashore on the rock of Gibraltar, and along the coast of Spain, from Algeiras to Tariffa, a distance of nearly twenty miles. And that there were still great numbers of their carcasses floating in the straits, near the Spanish shore. I was also informed, that several years ago, nearly all the locusts in the empire, which were at that time very numerous, and had laid waste the country, were carried off in one night and drowned in the Atlantic ocean; that their dead carcasses a few days afterwards were driven by winds and currents on shore, all along the western coast, extending from near Cape Spartel to beyond Mogador, forming, in many places, immense piles on the sand beach; that the stench arising from their remains, was intolerable, and was supposed to have produced the plague which broke out about that time in various parts of the Moorish dominions. I have thus faithfully embodied what information I could obtain regarding the locust, from living authority, which I deem indubitable, and to which I have added such facts and circumstances as fell under my own observation, unassisted by books; and I trust the whole will be found essentially correct. As I do not profess to be a naturalist, it cannot be expected that I should undertake to give a description of his interior formation, &c.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MAY 24.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Among the numerous arrivals at this port yesterday, was the fine, fast sailing ship Aurora, of Boston, captain Baker, in 28 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 24th of April. By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London to the 22d ultimo, from which the following extracts are made.

London, April 21.

We have received Paris papers of Thursday and Friday last. The King, whose convalescence was lately boasted by the Moniteur, as perfectly restored, is now represented merely as being able to walk about his apartment with ease. His majesty has not yet ventured out of the palace, but hopes are entertained of his being enabled to hear mass on Sunday, in the Chapel of the Tuilleries. He continues to transact business with his ministers, as usual.

A paragraph in these papers, under the head of Stockholm, states that on the invitation of the emperor of Russia, the King of Sweden has acceded to the Holy Alliance.

The French funds are high—5 per cents on the 17th, 66½ 80c. bank actions, 1,297 1-8c.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.

Earl Bathurst having repeatedly written to Mr. Thomas Aspinwall, the American Consul, directing him to provide a ship for the conveyance of American seamen, by whom our streets are infested, to their own country, that gentlemen had accordingly prepared a ship for the reception of those men, in the River; but no less than thirty-seven of them, who had signed the usual agreements for the voyage, deserted from their quarters during the last week, preferring rather a precarious dependence on British charity to a free passage to America. Mr. Aspinwall has applied by letter to Mr. Markland, of the Chadwell Police-Office, requesting him to lend the co-operation of his officers toward enforcing the orders of Earl Bathurst on this subject.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, we are happy to state, expects to be able to attend the Drawing Room on Wednesday, and to resume the chair in the house of commons on Thursday. There is no ground for the report that he means to tender his resignation.

A letter from Gibraltar, brought by the mail which arrived on Friday, states that an affray had unfortunately occurred at the outpost between some English and Spanish troops, in which several of the latter were killed. The Spanish Governor or commander at Algeiras interfering to quell the tumult, was stabbed. Subsequently an investigation had taken place, and two English soldiers, who were ringleaders in the disturbance, had been tried at Gibraltar, and executed.

A private letter from Cadiz, of the 23th March, states that a regiment of Navarre, forming part of the force destined to act against the Patriots of South America, broke out into open mutiny on the 23th, and bid defiance to the control of their officers. They cried out, that they would not go out to act as butchers to the Cadiz monopolists; swore they would liberate all confined in the prisons, and themselves obtain their arrears of pay out of the Treasury. The other quiet regiments were marched against them, and after a severe contest they were compelled to embark on the following day. During the whole time the greatest alarm prevailed in Cadiz, the windows and doors of every house was shut up. A postscript of the same letter adds, that the contest was renewed on board, when a great number were shot, whose numbers, as well as 300, who had previously deserted, were replaced by part of the Cadiz garrison.

Dover, April 20.

His grace the duke of Wellington and suite, have just landed from the Ant, captain Barret, from Calais, and gone to the Inn.

Frankfort, April 9.

Travellers who arrived yesterday post from Milan, bring the alarming news that the plague has broken out in that city.

We expect with anxiety the next news from Italy. A merchant of this city, who arrived yesterday from Milan, from which place he travelled with the greatest expedition, affirms, that at the time of his departure, the plague had broken out there. We hope that fear has exaggerated the matter; but the contagious disorder in Middle Italy leads us to believe that there are some reasons for alarm, and we must hope that proper precautions will be taken to check the progress of this terrible contagion, or of any other that may resemble it.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

The 300 miles match in 10 days. Lieut. Vandale who started at Sant. Herts, to do the above distance, in the given time for 200 guineas, did 63 miles on Monday, and 57 on Thursday. He is a powerful young man, & walks five miles an hour with much ease; he travelled 7 miles in one of the hours on Tuesday. He commenced his labour at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and at 3, when our account left, he had done 23 miles before breakfast.

MEMOIR OF BONAPARTE.

A Book has recently been published in London, the manuscript of which is stated, in Bell's Weekly Messenger, to have been sent by Bonaparte to England enclosed in a packet. The Messenger (received at this office) has the following notice of the work.

N. Y. D. Adv.

The first singularity in the work, (which is only published in French,) is the abrupt, and as it were, passionate style of the writer; a style which has so notoriously the characteristic manner of Bonaparte, as to be an argument neither on the one side or other for the authenticity of the work. The narrative (for such it is) is throughout in the first person. The book an octavo volume of 150 pages, and the subject is a running commentary upon the principal events of the military and civil life of Napoleon. Our limits will not admit a lengthened criticism; but we must notice, in passing, one or more of its most striking passages. We begin with the Preface; which is bold enough & short enough.

"I write not commentaries; for the events of my reign are sufficiently known, and I am not obliged to cater for public curiosity. I give to the world a sketch of these events, because my character and my intentions may be grossly misrepresented, and I wish to appear such as I really have been, in the eyes of my son and of posterity.

Such is the object of this work. I am compelled to employ indirect means in order to cause it to be published. For if it should fall into the hands of the English ministers, I know by experience, that it would never see the light."

This is the whole of the preface—the work then commences with an narrative of his early life, his education, &c. but are all despatched, each in its turn, with a sentence. Some of these condensed members are very striking, some even acute, and all are characteristic. We shall subjoin a few of them.

"I succeeded in every thing because I resolved to succeed.—My will was strong, I looked at the point, and precipitated myself towards it. I carried all difficulties by assault, and as few difficulties are mails of brass, they fell before me. The secret of my success has been, that I never hesitated."

"The best part of courage, or rather courage itself, is in the will,—in a vigorous but decided resolution. But this will, the faculty of thus willing, is not a matter of choice; it is the gift of nature; it is the natural firmness." But the French is so much more expressive than any translation, that we are induced to add it—"La Volonte depend, au reste de la trempe de l'individu; il n'appartient pas a chacun d'être maître chez lui."

"I derived no advantage from any study but the mathematics. I read indeed all, because I would not be ignorant of what was known to those around me. But long and methodical arguments of these writers on morals, law and history, seemed so much beating about the bush; I saw their object at once, in history I wanted only the fact and in morals I saw the reason in the book of the world before me. I very early accustomed myself to impress a distinct idea, a picture in full of every subject in my own mind; I then closed my eyes and ears, and examined it as if it were in the silence and darkness of self-reflection. This is the secret of my strong conceptions."

"I was first under fire (when a Lieutenant) in a small action with the Genevese. My natural coolness and habit of attentively looking at the affair before me, made me at once a soldier, and I date my military ability from this moment. I saw that both parties merely occupied themselves in firing trait forwards at each other; and that this mode promised nothing decisive on either side.—Both parties fighting merely to discharge their duty.—I saw a hill at a small distance: I saw that it commanded their rear, and I concluded that if I fell on them from that post I should decide the battle. I took a small body of men; I made the movement, and gained the victory. I was made a Captain in consequence; but my reason for mentioning it is, that it taught me the art of gaining a victory: this art consists in being in earnest; in looking attentively upon the point, whilst all others are employed in the noise and bustle of the common detail, and in making some decisive movement which fortune may admit. I require of my soldiers only steadiness in front, till fortune shall throw the cast, which affords the opportunity for my play."

"This was my first notion, and always has been, and is still, of what belongs to a good General. I now became attached to my profession of arms; sought all books within my reach, and applied them to the system in my own mind and in what was going on around me. I thus formed my own theory of War, and Europe has seen what it is."

He then proceeds to relate his part in the siege of Toulon; it introduced him to the notice and patronage of Barras; Barras was in power, and Bonaparte needed a patron. Each suited the other, and Bonaparte was made a General. In the affair of sections, he regards himself as having merely done his duty. He was called out to disperse the Insurgents against the Government. He obeyed, and cleared the streets. The service was regarded to be of great importance, and he was made General of Division.

The narrative then proceeds to the several other eras of the life of Bonaparte, his appointment to be General in Chief of the Army in Egypt, his Egyptian campaign, &c. &c. in all of which it contains most important matter for future history and reflection.

[A translation of this work is now in press, by Van Winkle & Wiley, No. 3, Wall street, and will be published in a few days. They have also in press, the same work in the original language.]

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Messrs. Editors,

It is with the deepest regret, that I communicate the late appearance of a small blackish worm, which is destroying the grass. All the uplands and pasture grounds, which, in Northborough, Marlborough, Sudbury and vicinity, were the most beautiful verdure one week ago, are now assuming a more deadly appearance than when the snow first left the earth. A traveller would suspect on the first view of the country, except the trees and the fields of grain which are remarkably flourishing at present, that the grass had not begun to grow, or that a severe drought existed.

Neither the grass nor its roots appear as yet to be eaten off, but dead as if killed by the severity of winter. Thousands and thousands of acres are seen from heights in this deadly state and rapidly becoming a melancholy waste. On investigation, small blackish worms are discovered, which are now from one half to threefourths of an inch in length, and about the size round of a grain of rye. The head is perfectly black. From a slight view of them by the microscope, I strongly suspect they are a species of the GRYLLOUS of Linnaeus, or the Migratory Locust.

Roseli, who was an eye witness, in his account of the Locusts, which overran Walachia, Moldavia, Transylvania, Hungary and Poland, in 1747 and '8, states, that in the spring of 1748, certain little blackish worms were seen in the fields, sticking together and in clusters. As nobody knew what they were, so there was little or no notice taken of them, and in May they were covered with the shooting of the grain sown in winter.—But the subsequent June discovered what these worms were; for then these creatures began to spread over the fields, and became destructive to vegetables of every kind. They, in the course of the season, became flying animals, and after miserably laying waste their native fields, they proceeded elsewhere in large troops.

Wherever these bodies of Locusts happened to pitch, they spared no sort of vegetable, grain or grass; but nothing was more gloomy than to behold the lands in which they were hatched: for they so greedily devoured every trace of herbage before they could fly, that they left the ground quite bare.

A. P.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, MAY 21.

NEW REPUBLIC.

A late paper, commenting on the article in the Intelligencer, predicts that the new Minister from Pernambuco will meet a "cold reception at Washington." We undertake, notwithstanding the publication alluded to, to predict the reverse, and have no hesitation in believing that this distinguished gentleman will be most cordially received by the President, and every member of the administration. The cause of South American Independence is as dear, in reality, to the government of the United States, as to the people. The laws of nations compel the government, in its public acts, to a neutral course; but all its sympathies are in favor of the patriots. We trust the time is rapidly approaching when no disguise will be necessary; when the New World will be entirely relieved from the shackles of the Old; and when the standard of Independence will triumphantly wave from the extremity of Hudson's Bay to the remotest regions of Patagonia. Let Europe continue to groan, if they choose, beneath the pressure of regal tyranny, but let the Goddess of Liberty establish a permanent empire in the regions of the West.

By appointing so distinguished a gentleman as minister to the U. States as one of its first official acts, the Provisional Government of Pernambuco has paid a great compliment to the U. States. We understand, indeed, from various sources, that the most friendly sentiments exist in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Brazil towards this Republic, its people and institutions. Setting gratitude aside, and the partiality we naturally feel for those whose object and opinions coincide with our own, the friendship of the patriots of Pernambuco may at no distant day be important in a commercial tendency, however remote, to aid our commerce, ought to be cherished with peculiar assiduity.

RICHMOND, MAY 13.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

On Sunday, we are sorry to learn, Capt. Wm. H. Richardson of this city was so unfortunate as to lose a pair of horses, with the boy who drove them. The accident happened near the house of Mr. Johnson G. Mosby, in the lower part of this county. The boy, though cautioned twice not to venture into the James River, which is in that part extremely steep near the shore, drove his horses and carriage in for the purpose of watering the one and washing the other. It was ascertained by subsequent measurement, that a few feet from the

shore, the river had an abrupt descent of 40 feet. One of the horses sunk into the channel—while the other was out of it. The driver was directed to loosen the check rein, so as to let the horses' heads have a free play; but in the confusion of the moment, he merely let go the long rein without loosening the check one. After various ineffectual plunges to release himself, the off horse suddenly sunk, drawing down with him the other horse and the carriage. The driver threw himself into the stream, but almost instantly sunk.

A vessel was coming up the river at the same moment, but though earnestly entreated, the captain refused to lay to and lend his assistance to the raising of the body of the servant. Very different was the conduct of two negroes who were bringing up a boat belonging to Mr. Urquheart, of Smithfield. They used the most uncommon exertions to drag up the boy, but every effort for the purpose proved ineffectual. They succeeded in drawing up the carriage and horses.

IMPORTANT FROM HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, MAY 7.

The following letter exhibits a melancholy picture of the distress of the inhabitants of St. John's, N. F. and which, perhaps, does not equal, or at least exceed in representation, the sufferings experienced at the different out-harbors of the Island:

Extract of a letter from St. John's, N. F. dated

5TH APRIL, 1817.

"Our condition in this Island generally is deplorable, the consequence must be serious, if relief is not received from some quarter soon; all the stores here are completely empty; the surplus of provisions that were in the navy store is exhausted, and we have but a few tierces of flour to receive from the commissariat stores. Families of the first respectability are drained of the provisions they had laid in for their own support.—There are 2500 people supported by the charitable institutions, 1000 others by the inhabitants, in messes, where they get a dinner every day; biscuit is baked from the flour we receive from the king's stores, and sold in small quantities to such as are able to purchase.—The whole of our stock is not sufficient to support us three weeks. The magistrates have described our state to your Governor.—Let us beg of you to use your endeavors to have relief sent.—There is plenty of cash to purchase with, if provisions were to be had. For God's sake make our wants as public as possible, so that we may get succour."

It is a fact, new to modern times, for which a parallel does not exist in the brilliant annals of "legitimate governments," and sheds a peculiar grace upon the excellencies of our Republican constitution, that there are, at this moment, living in the United States, three men who have been Chief Magistrates of the nation! who were elected by the voice of the people: retired without tumult to private stations: and are now enjoying a tranquility, in their old days, undisturbed by the fear of the bow string or the scymeter. No popular suspicion, no jealousy on the part of their successors, even, for one moment, haunted their repose. Two of them accompanied to private life by the gratitude of an admiring people and the third now enjoying the respect of the age.

Enquirer.

Important discovery in regard to Cabbage Seed.

M. François de Salengre, a chemist of Halverstadt has discovered a mode of manufacturing an oil from cabbage seeds, superior to any vegetable oil now known.

1. It equals in point of yellow colour, and purity, the finest oil in Provence.
2. It is inodorous, and has a taste of Almonds, which distinguishes it from the oil of rape seeds.
3. It may be substituted for olive oil in sallads, and for other domestic uses.
4. When used as lamp oil, it gives a bright flame without smoke. It is also very economical—a given quantity will be consumed much more slowly than the quantity of rape oil within the same time.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS: SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Respecting the assessment and collection of the direct tax.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in all cases in which appeals have been taken, and the same shall not have been legally acted on by a principal assessor, in any collection district, in regard to the enumerations, valuations, or revisions of property, subject to the direct tax, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby authorized to direct the said appeals to be acted on by the principal assessor of such collection district, and such appeals shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the provisions of the act "to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed the ninth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so far as respects the direct tax imposed in that year, and with the provisions of an act supplementary thereto, passed the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as respects the direct tax imposed in that year.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all debts for real estate, sold for taxes by any designated collector, or by the collector for the district of Columbia, shall be made, executed and acknowledged by such collector, or proved in due form, and for every such deed, the purchaser or grantee shall pay to the said collector, for his use, the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That to defray the expenses authorized by this act, there is hereby appropriated a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Mary Wells, executrix of William Wells.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the account of the war department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Mary Wells, executrix of William Wells, for a quantity of corn taken by order of General William H. Harrison, for the use of the Army of the United States, and that he allow her, in the settlement thereof, the value of the corn at the time it was taken as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Mary Wells, executrix as aforesaid, out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph I. Green.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Department of War be, and they are hereby authorized to adjust and settle the claim of Joseph I. Green, for the damage done to his house in Pittsburgh, in the state of New-York, under the order of General M'Comb, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when ascertained, shall be paid to the said Joseph I. Green, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Journeville de Villiers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Journeville de Villiers, for a fence, used as fuel by the troops of the United States, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the value thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Journeville de Villiers, or his representatives, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Williams.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Charles Williams, on account of two horses, received in the service of the United States, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the said horses.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid to the said Charles Williams, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Chism.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of William Chism, on account of money advanced for shoeing horses belonging to a company which he commanded, in the month of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said William Chism, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Compensating Peter Hagner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Peter Hagner, additional accountant of the War Department, be allowed and paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred dollars, for extraordinary services rendered by him in the settlement of accounts in the War Department.

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

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RIOT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Our readers will recollect, that some weeks since we published an account of an attack upon the British ship *Hamilton*, Captain Colthead, while laying in the harbor of New Orleans. We received by the last mail the New Orleans Gazette of the 15th April, which contains a more detailed statement of this unhappy occurrence. Mr. Wagner, the editor, states.

"1. That the Mayor knew the riot was about to take place.

"2. That if his own means were not sufficient to prevent it, he knew there was abundance of force within his reach which he might easily have obtained by applying for it.

"3. That he not only declined to apply for such assistance, but refused to make use of his means till it was too late—that is, till the mischief was complete, and the rioters dispersed."

Here follows the affidavit, of a Mr. Stewart, Major General Ripley, Commodore Patterson, and sailing master Loomis of the U. S. Navy.

Mr. Stewart says, that on the 18th March he was on board the *Hamilton*, that about two o'clock P. M. a crowd was collected on the levee, with the avowed determination to take down the vane which were flying on the mast head of the *Hamilton*; that he advised the captain to call upon the Mayor; that the captain waited on the Mayor; that his honor refused to interfere; that about 4 o'clock the Mayor came on board, and informed the captain he would take charge of the ship. The deponent and the captain proceeded below; that a few minutes after they were in the cabin they were hailed from deck, to come up. They found the mob had boarded, and were pursuing the crew, with pistols, swords and cutlasses, and that one of the *Hamilton's* crew was shot through the neck.

Gen. Ripley states, that he did not receive any communication from the Mayor requesting his aid; that he was called upon by 2 citizens, requesting military aid, and that when he arrived on the levee, the Mayor seemed to rejoice that the troops had arrived.

Commodore Patterson testifies, that sailing masters Loomis and Bassett called on him, and observed that the masters of the vessels in the neighborhood of the *Hamilton*, were desirous that he would exercise his authority, as commander of the naval force, to have the flags pulled down; at the same time stating that he master of the *Hamilton* would abide by any decision given by the naval commander, that he (Com. Patterson) replied, that "as the vane had been represented to him, they contained nothing offensive to the government of the U. States or in violation of its laws, and that were he in the captain's place, he would not haul them down by compulsion." He also offered, if the civil authority wanted his assistance, in quelling the disturbance, to render it with all the force under his command.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL, MAY 13.

INDIAN NEWS.

Of the settled and inveterate hostility of the Florida Indians against the citizens of this state, there is daily confirmation. In reply to a late communication on this subject from the executive of Georgia, Gen. Gaines observes, that although the principal part of the force under his command has been particularly designated, for the present, to the section of country where he is (the eastern frontier of the Mississippi territory) he anticipates the early receipt of an order to check the depredations of the savages, & effectually subdue them. Should it be necessary to pursue them to their towns, a requisition will be made on this state for two battalions of infantry, to cooperate with the regular troops. Accompanying the letter of Gen. Gaines was one from the British agent, who, doubtless, possesses the talent, if not the inclination to foment a spirit of discord among the Indians, that will tend to their destruction. The following is an extract—it will speak for itself:

A. Arbuthnot to the commanding officer at Fort Gaines.

"OKLOKEE RIVER, March 3, 1817.

"The Head Chiefs request that I will enquire of you, why American settlers are descending the Catahouchee, driving the poor Indian from his habitation, and taking possession of his home and his cultivated fields.

"Without authority, I can claim nothing of you; but a humane and philanthropic principle guiding me, I hope the same will influence you—and if such is really the case, and that the line marked out by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Indian nations, has been infringed by any of the citizens of the latter, that you will represent to them their improper conduct, and prevent its continuance.

"I have in my possession a letter received from the Governor of New Providence, addressed to him by his Britannic Majesty's chief secretary of state, informing him of the orders given to the British ambassador at Washington, to watch over the interests of the Indian nations, & see that their rights are faithfully attended to, and protected agreeably to the treaty of peace made between the British and the Americans.

"I am in hopes that ere this, there is arrived at New Providence a person from Great Britain, with authority to act as

agent for the Indian nations; and if so, it will devolve upon him to see that the boundary lines, as marked out by the treaty, are not infringed."

WASHINGTON, MAY 29.

The spirit of liberality in regard to internal improvement which characterized the proceedings of the Legislature of North-Carolina at its last Session, is well known to our readers. Among other measures was the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to explore the coast of North-Carolina, with a view to the practicability of deepening the entrance into Roanoke river which is nearly choked up with sand externally, supposed to be thrown up by the current of the Gulf Stream.

One of the Commissioners (Blake Baker, Esq.) who has recently visited the Northern states has succeeded in obtaining a competent gentleman (captain Clarke, late of the Army) to make a preparatory topographical survey. He has been fortunate enough also to obtain by consent of the Executive, the valuable aid of Gen. Swift, of the corps of Engineers, with the prospect of other assistance, to make a second and final survey of this coast, of which we know little at present, except for its dangers to mariners coast-wise.

The practicability of the design is very doubtful; but it is considered important to test it, that in the event of its proving hopeless, the people dwelling on the fertile borders of the Roanoke may turn their undivided attention to the canal navigation to Norfolk.

THE BANKS.

It may be useful to the residents who have business with the Bank, to learn, that no paper is received at the Branch Bank in this City, of any Banks except that of the U. States, and those within the District of Columbia.

It may be useful to strangers coming to Washington City from a distance to know, that scarcely any foreign bank paper is now current here; and that Massachusetts and other Eastern Bank Paper, and Carolina and other Southern Bills, will scarcely be received in payment for tavern expenses, and are actually refused by our Banks.

Would it not be rendering an acceptable service to the community, if the Cashiers of our Banks were, from time to time, to notice the changes in their instructions or regulations respecting the various descriptions of Bank Paper?

BALTIMORE, MAY 30.

NEW BANK.

The Maryland Gazette of yesterday, printed at Annapolis, contains a very long article proposing the establishment of a Bank in that city, with a capital of three millions of dollars, to be called the *Freeholders Bank of the State of Maryland*. The discounts not to exceed \$5000 to any person; and no loan to be made to the mercantile class of the community, it being intended for the exclusive benefit of the landholders of Maryland. The President to have a salary of \$3000 per year, Cashier \$2000, each Director \$1500. No Person to be allowed a discount while an officer of the Bank. This clause is established on the alleged ground, that those who have the management of banks enjoy, in conjunction with their immediate friends, almost exclusively its advantages. "No man engaged in commerce or trade, or manufactures, or who reside in Baltimore, or any other city, except ANNAPOIS, shall be President, Director, or officer of the Bank." The scheme, in some respects is plausible, and worthy of considerable at least; but in general, is absurd and foolish.

Pat.

COMMUNICATION.

Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore.

The editor is authorized by stockholders of this institution to state, that in their opinion the Directors thereof have no right by its charter to bind the company by their promissory notes as now issued in imitation of bank notes; and to inform the public, that they do not hold themselves responsible for the redemption of said paper.

The reason for this notice is that the President of the company has been examined by the Mayor of Georgetown, who found upon him \$20,000 in imitation of Bank notes. The capital actually paid in is very inconsiderable indeed, & does not warrant any emission of the kind.

STOCKHOLDERS.

STEAM-PRINTING-ENGINE.

We have seen further accounts of the new printing engine introduced into England. It is wrought by steam, and with the aid of two or three boys, can perfect nearly a thousand sheets per hour. A comparison is made between the costs of press work with the old and new press and the result is, that "three boys in one hour, at the cost of 6d sterling, are enabled by this new application steam, to perform the labour of two men for eight hours at the costs of eight shillings. Such are the present capabilities of this engine; but as there is no limit to its required powers, and the size of the form is no obstacle to its perfect performance, it is proposed to take impressions on double demy, in which case three boys at 6d will in one hour perform the labour of thirty-two men at sixteen shillings. In its general analogy, this press is not unlike the rolling-press of copper-plate printers."

[Norfolk Herald.]

DISTRESSING!!

Extract of a letter from St. Francisville, (La.) to the Editor of the Baltimore Telegraph, dated

"May 5, 1817.

"There was a very serious and distressing accident happened nearly opposite this place. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steam-boat Constitution (formerly the Oliver Evans) passing down the river from Natchez to New-Orleans, burst her boiler, and every person in the cabin, 11 in number, scalded to death—some lived two or three hours, some five or six, and two or three lived about 20 hours. The captain of the boat, the engineer, and one or two sailors that were in the after part of the boat, were the only persons that escaped uninjured.—I annex a list of the persons killed, which you may publish if you please.

William Yarnell, Virginia.
E. Frazier, merchant, Gibson Port, M. T.
Thomas Brown, Scotland.
W. M'Farland, Washington county, K.
Joseph D. Wilson, Maryland.
James Capenter.
Alex. Philpot, Henrico county, Va.
Wm. Steel, merch't, Warrenton, M. T.
Peter Hubert, New-Orleans and Baltimore.
Wm. Larkin, silversmith, Natchez.
Robert Robertson, 18 years old."

FROM THE SACKETT'S HARBOR GAZETTE.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. two brothers, with their families, consisting of their wives (who were sisters) and four small children, started from Henderson's Harbor up the lake in a small open boat, with their effects, purposing to remove to the Genesee country. We are credibly informed that at the time they left Henderson's Harbour, the gunnel of their craft was but a few inches above water. They were warned of their danger, and entreated not to hazard their lives by going in so small a boat, on a lake so subject to sudden flaws;—yet it appears the Messrs. Whites were determined to proceed, let the consequence be what it might;—they went—and the only tidings we have from these untimely adventurers, are, that their four children, and the boat in which they sailed, have been picked up on the lake. Without doubt these two entire families, together with the mother of the Messrs. Whites, and a boy committed to their charge, supposed to have been formerly from Utica, amounting in all to eleven souls, have been precipitately hurried from time into eternity. The funeral of the children was attended last Wednesday, in the vicinity of this place, at the house of Mr. Smith, the father of the deceased mothers—where an appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Osmond.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1817.

Baltimore, May 27.

SOMETHING SINGULAR!!

Between three and four o'clock this morning as we are credibly informed, eight criminals made their escape from Baltimore goal, by means of powder, with which they effected a breach in the wall that admitted their entrance into a passage leading to the department of the Sheriff and Keepers. A sentry, who was there stationed, precipitately fled, and they were suffered, without interruption, to regulate their appetites at the expense of the cooler for about half an hour.—After having refreshed themselves fully to their satisfaction, they scaled the walls encompassing the prison, and have not since been heard of. Their names are, Alexander Badger alias Beatty, Andrew Anderson, Lewis Smith, John Thompson, Abraham Hoppe, James Brown, a capt. Miller, and a man by the name of Porter.

We forbear, at present, introducing any observations upon this really singular occurrence.—We have stated what we are informed were the facts, and which we confidently believe to be correct. The circumstances attending this affair are too glaring to require elucidation, and furnish their own comment.

Boston, May 22.

EARTHQUAKE.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was noticed by many persons in this town between two and three o'clock yesterday morning.

The same shock was remarked at Medford, Cambridge, and Roxbury, and probably in other towns from which we have not yet heard.

Col. Barclay, one of the British Boundary Commissioners, has arrived in town.

Zebulon Rockway, of Lyme, calls on his creditors in the following good humoured style:

WANTS.

Perhaps there is no word better understood than *wants*, for "all persons have their wants."—Some want a new Governor in Connecticut, some want petty offices, (if they cannot get better,) some want such to be disappointed—some want to get rid of them; some want one thing, and some want another. For my own part, I want my pay of those who owe me—the reason is, my creditors want their pay of me, and I want to pay them. The lawyers want business—and they want want, for me, if those indebted to me will settle their accounts by the first of June next; but if they do not settle by that time, I shall think they want to be sued, and WANT will compel me to supply such wants without further notice.

THE HUMAN HEART.

The heart, in a healthy man, in one hour, beats 3600 times; discharges 7200 ounces of blood, and conveys through it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than 25 times. In the space of 24 hours, the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times.

J. Y. Chronicle.

RECOVERING THE DROWNED.

The following directions have been published by the Dublin Humane Society:

"What thou doest, do quickly."

1. Convey the body carefully, with the head a little raised, to the nearest convenient house.
2. Strip and dry the body; clean the mouth and nostrils.
3. An adult—lay the body on a bed or on a blanket, near a fire in a warm chamber; if in summer, expose it to the sun.
4. A child—place it between two persons in a warm bed.
5. Rub the body gently with flannel, sprinkled with spirits.
6. Restore breathing by introducing the pipe of a bellows (where the apparatus cannot be immediately procured) into one nostril, keeping the other and the mouth closed, gently inflate the lungs, alternately compress the breast, and then let the mouth and nostrils free.
7. Apply warm bricks to the soles of the feet, and warm spirits to the palms of the hands, and the pit of the stomach.
8. Persist in these means for three hours at least, or until life be restored.

CAUTIONS.

1. Never to be held up by the heels.
2. Not to be rolled on casks, or other rough usage.
3. Not to allow into the room more than six persons.
4. Not to rub the body with salt.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. On signs of returning life, and if swallowing be returned, a small quantity, often repeated, of warm wine and water, or diluted spirits, should be given, the patient put into a warm bed, and disposed, allowed to sleep.
2. Electricity and bleeding are never to be employed, unless by the direction of a medical gentleman.

A subscriber requests you to publish the following extract from the Boston Commercial Gazette of May 26, relative to our commerce with Pernambuco.

"The new government of Pernambuco have it said, fitted out a brig of 22 guns to protect such vessels as may arrive at that place for the purpose of trade, and other vessels were equipped, with a view to the same object."

From the above it appears that vessels bound to Pernambuco, will have little difficulty in reaching that port.

Freeman's Journal.

The Franklin 74, Capt. Stewart, is at anchor in the Cove, completing her equipments to go round to Boston, where her full complement of men are to be raised. She has at present about 200 seamen on board. Her regular complement will be about 750. It is reported she will be ordered to the Mediterranean, to relieve Com. Chauncey.

Phil. Gaz.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 19.

Last Tuesday week an extraordinary hail storm was experienced here, and within several miles of this place. Calves, pigs, turkeys, geese, and several other animals exposed to its fury, were instantly killed. Several of the hail stones measured six inches in circumference.

STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

Gov. Jennings has issued a proclamation declaring the Bank of Vincennes to be adopted as the State Bank of Indiana.

The Kentucky Banks have commenced paying specie.

EARLY BEARING FRUIT TREES.

Petersburgh, May 23.

In 1813, early in March, I pruned my quince trees, and planted the sprouts, without roots: in 1815, I engaged pears of the first quality on the same quince sprouts, and this year the engrafted pears are bearing, one shoot bearing as many as fifteen pears, and others, three, four, &c.

JEAN CALLE.

LITERARY LABOUR WELL REWARDED.

It is stated in the New-Haven Journal, that N. Ash Weston, Jun. Esq. has sold to George Woodwin & Sons, of Hartford, the copy right of his spelling book for forty thousand dollars.

In pursuance of a Decree

Of the honourable Judges of Worcester county court, in Chancery sitting.—Will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder at the Court-house door in the town of Snow-Hill, at the hour of two o'clock p. m. on Friday the 20th day of June (instant)—all the right and title to a HOUSE AND LOT in said town, of which Rowland E. Bevans died seized.

The terms will be, a credit of six months for one half of the purchase money, and a credit of twelve months for the balance; the whole to be on interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with approved securities.

BRITTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, June 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two separate writs of Venditiones to me directed, at the suit of John Bennett use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Joseph Parrott, against John M'Mahan and John H. M'Mahan, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on Saturday the 21st of June inst. at the Court-house door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the right and interest of the said John M'Mahan and John H. M'Mahan, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land lying in Bolingbrook Hundred, called "White Phillips" containing Eighty acres, more or less, to satisfy said writs, debts, and costs.

June 3 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several writs of Venditiones to me directed, at the suit of Frances Parrott use of John Ray, George Applegate and Thomas Cook, State use of John Fields alias Parrott, use of Charles Goldsborough, use of Lewis C. Pascucci and wife, against Robert Spedden—will be sold at public sale, for cash, on Saturday the 21st of June inst. on the Court-house green in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one Negro Woman and four Children—to satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs.

June 3 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditiones to me directed, at the suit of James Armstrong and Robert Armstrong, against Robert Spedden, will be sold for cash, on Saturday the 21st of June inst. on the Court-house green, in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, one negro man—to satisfy said writ, damages and costs.

June 3 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sale Postponed.

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

June 3 3 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber can accommodate five or six Boarders for the residue of this year, and next year intends to occupy a large house in Easton, as a Boarding-House, sufficient to accommodate from twelve to twenty Boarders agreeably. Every attention shall be used to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

Easton, May 13 5 RICH'D. BABWOOD.

By the President of the United States.

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

Townships 11 and 12.	In Range 13.
10, 11 and 12.	14.
9, 10, 11 and 12.	15.
9, 10, 12 and 13.	16.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.	17.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.	18.
13, 14, 15 and 16.	19.
13, 14, 15 and 16.	20.

TENNESSEE, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks and no longer, the sales to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1817.

By the President, JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEYERS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, do hereby declare and make known, that the Laws of the United States, will insert the above six times, and send their accounts to John Taylor, Esq. Receiver of public monies for the District of Alabama, at Milledgeville, Georgia, June 3 6

Merino Wool.

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

Doctor S. T. Kemp.

HAVING taken his residence in Easton, offers his professional services to the Public. may 27 3

Masonic.

Will be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th of June, the Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. All Ancient York Masons are invited to participate upon the level. (may 20 4

For sale,

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

CHARLES D. BARROW.

april 22

A person wants to buy

SOME likely NEGROES, for his own use.—Most of them would be preferred from twelve to twenty years old. Two or three families, or young women with two or three children each would not be objected to. As they are not for sale or speculation, none but such as are likely and valuable, need be offered. Any person having of that description to dispose of, may receive a liberal price, by applying to Mr. Murdock, at the Union Tavern. Easton, June 3 3

Maryland:—Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent County Court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of JOHN KENDAL, JOHN KEENE, JAMES THARP, RICHARD MOFFETT and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said petitioners having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application; and a Constable of Kent County having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent County Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors:—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Kendal, John Keene, James Tharp, Richard Moffett and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court-house door of the County aforesaid, give notice to their creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court-house of the County aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this thirty first day of May, in the year 1817.

June 3 4 THOMAS WORRELL.

Caroline County Court.

March Term, 1817.

The Creditors of WILLIAM CANNON, JOHN MILLER, JESSE COX, JAMES CAULK, JOHN GRAY, JAMES GRAY, GEORGE BOZMAN, and PETER HOLDEN, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bonds with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden should not have the relief prayed for.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 3 4q of Caroline county court.

Trustee's Sale
THE honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, at July Term, 1816, having ordered and decreed a sale of the interest of James P. Maynard, in and to the following Farm, to satisfy the several claims mentioned in the said decree, against the said James P. Maynard, &c. and appointed me, the subscriber, Trustee for that purpose. Public Notice is hereby given, that I will sell at public sale, under and in virtue of the decree aforesaid, on Wednesday the fourth day of June next, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the Court-house door in Easton, all James P. Maynard's title and interest in and to that VALUABLE FARM, on which Foster Maynard, the father of the said James, now lives, and in which the said Foster has a life estate, and James P. Maynard the remainder in fee, under the will of Elizabeth And- in, dec'd.
This farm is situated on Broad Creek, between St. Michaels and Oxford, in Talbot county, and contains by estimation 190 acres, part of the tract of land called "Tafford's Neck," the woodland and arable land are both good—the situation is healthy and handsome—the buildings are such as are usually found on farms of that size. Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed all persons disposed to purchase will take a view of the farm and premises before the day of sale.
Terms of sale. The purchase money in cash must be paid to the subscriber, as Trustee, on the day of sale, or on the day of the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, with interest from the day of sale. JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
Easton, May 13 4

LAND FOR SALE.
By virtue of an order of Caroline county court, will be exposed to public sale upon the premises, on the twelfth day of June next,
A VALUABLE FARM,
Lying in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline County, whereon Mr. Dekar Thompson now lives, containing about 204 acres, belonging to the heirs of James Casson, deceased. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description, as it is presumed persons wishing to purchase will view the premises. Agreeably to the order, one third of the purchase money must be paid down, one third part to be paid at the end of twelve months, and the residue at the end of eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale: bond with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at two o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given by
WILLIAM ORRELL,
ABRAHAM JUMP,
SAMUEL TALBOT,
may 13 4

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of three fieri facias, directed to the Sheriff of Caroline county, will be sold at the village of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, for cash only, one Negro Boy named James—taken as the property of Philip Porter, to satisfy the several claims of James G. Seth use of Jacob Dietz, Jacob Dietz & James G. Seth. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by
may 27 4 W. A. COOPER, Deputy Sh'ff.

For sale.
ABOUT SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND,
SITUATED in Caroline county, about two hundred and fifty acres of which are cleared, the rest in wood, and white oak timber equal to any on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; within a mile of the timber land is now erected a saw mill. The above lands are about five miles from the residence of Col. Wm. Richardson, on the Great Choptank, and will be shown to persons wishing to purchase, by Thomas Chessman, living thereon.
Also, the FARM on which Mr. P. W. Stewart resided, situated in Tuckahoe Neck, (Caroline county). This farm contains about five hundred acres of land, about three hundred of which are cleared, the rest in wood and timber. There is also an excellent mill-seat thereon.
On payment of the consideration money the above lands will be conveyed free of incumbrances.
RICHARD LOCKERMAN.
N. B. The subscriber will attend at Denton on Tuesday the 5th of June, for the purpose of selling the above lands.
may 27 R. LOCKERMAN.

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

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 Prampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Junr, Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county p118

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

School Books, &c.
Just received, and for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, an assortment of
school books and stationery.
May 25

Notice to State Debtors.
DELINQUENT County Clerks of the Eastern Shore, and former and present delinquent Sheriffs of same Counties, are hereby respectfully desired to take notice, that if their respective balances, and the interest due the State of Maryland, are not paid into the Treasury, on or before the first day of August next, in money current in Baltimore, suits will be instituted on their respective office-bonds.
may 20 3
WILL RICHARDSON, Treasurer, F. S. Md.

New Goods.
The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, a general Assortment of Goods,
Adapted to the season, together with fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres—which they will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.
may 20 3
JENKINS & STEVENS.

Groome & Lambdin
HAVE the pleasure of informing their customers, that they have now received, their entire supply of
Spring Goods,
Comprising a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, China, Glass, and Queens-Ware.
All which they offer at their STORE, opposite the Bank, at a very small advance for Cash.
N. B. They have also for sale, a few thousand feet of 3-4 and 5-4 PLANK; and a few hundred cypress POSTS.
Easton, May 20 4

New Goods.
The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of
Spring Goods,
Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, May 20 L. W. SPENCER & Co.

New Goods.
The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of
Seasonable Goods.
Offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
Easton, May 20.

Union Bank of Maryland,
May 5th, 1817.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house on Monday the 7th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Board.
R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.
may 13 6

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.
SCHEDULE.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
50 " " " 10
300 " " " 6
1100 " " " 5
1610 Prizes.
1500 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.
3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th " " " 500
1st on the 14th " " " 500
1st on the 15th " " " 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " 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 300 tickets per day.
JAMES MILLECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOPLAND.
Milford 25th Feb. 1817.
F. S. Orders, including the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers will be punctually attended to.
April 1

Washington Monument Lottery
THIRD CLASS.
SCHEME.
3 prizes of 20,000 Dollars.
4 " " " 10,000 Dollars.
5 " " " 5,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 1,000 Dollars.
25 " " " 500 Dollars.
100 " " " 100 Dollars.
140 " " " 50 Dollars.
400 " " " 20 Dollars.
11,000 " " " 12 Dollars.
11,698 Prizes.
23,32 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.
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 Schooner 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.
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
EDWARD AULD.

The Subscriber
HAS taken that well known stand, formerly occupied by Mr. Samuel Wright, over Mr. Levering's Grocery Store, at the end of Chesapeake, where he will be happy to receive (after the 20th of May) consignments of
Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Tobacco, &c. &c.
From those who may favour him.—He will always execute commissions with punctuality and dispatch.
As the subscriber intends devoting his whole attention to the Commission Business, he flatters himself that his friends on the Eastern Shore, Captains of vessels, and Farmers generally, will give him a share of that patronage which he will try to merit.
WILLIAM HINDMAN, Junr.
Baltimore, April 29 6

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

Relief of the Poor.
The Levy Court for Talbot County, have caused the following Circular to be addressed to each of the Gentlemen whose names are hereunto annexed—
Easton, March 18th, 1817.
SIR,
The Levy Court, in order to carry more effectually into operation the provisions of the act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the Poor in the several counties in this State," have deemed it most advisable to appoint a number of gentlemen in each district, for the purpose of selecting and recommending such persons as they think are unfortunately placed in a situation to require assistance from the county; and for that purpose, have fixed on you as one of that number. We solicit your acceptance of the above appointment, and request that you will deliver to such applicants as you may think deserving, a written certificate, to be delivered to the Levy Court at their several sittings.
We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
FREDERICK BANNING,
JOHN STEVENS, Junr.,
JAMES SETH,
THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abenigo Bodiford Doct. James Catup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton
Samuel Roberts Doct. Edmundson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennals Martin
James Denney Doct. Robert Bennett
Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie Doct. William Jenkins—14
DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazer John Dorgan
Whitson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley James Esgate
Col. Hugh Auld Mordica Skinner
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.) Spedden Orpen—14
DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reynier Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Bromwell
Capt. Jas. Goldborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Trippie
Joseph Martin James Cain—14
DISTRICT No. IV.—CHATEL.
James Chambers William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennals Martin, Junr. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Vabb Joseph Turner, sen—14
March 18

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

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

Was committed
To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, another on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Piscataway. The owner is desired to release him, or otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees, &c. agreeably to law.
JASON MOORE, Sh'ff.
April 3—22 6

Department of War,
Additional Accountant's Office,
September 27, 1816
HAVING been made the duty of this office by law, to adjust and settle all accounts in the War Department, which remained unsettled at the conclusion of the late war, and are now unsettled—it is hereby made known to the officers of the late army, who have public accounts to settle, and to such non-commissioned officers and privates discharged, who have arrears of pay due them, that, by forwarding their papers to this office by mail, their accounts will be settled, and the balances remitted, without incurring any expense by appointing an agent to transact their business for them.—The heirs and representatives of deceased officers and soldiers of the late army are also informed, that, by forwarding their papers to this office for any arrears of pay due the deceased, the accounts will be adjusted, and the balances be remitted free of expense.
The duties heretofore confided to the Additional Accountant having been assigned to this office, applications relative to the above notification will be addressed accordingly.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office,
PETER HAGNER, Auditor.
Editors authorised to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to publish the above twice a week for three weeks.
April 29 6

Easton & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP General Benson,
CLEMENT VICKERS, Master.
WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.
The Sloop "GENERAL BENSON" is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by
The Publics obedient serv't.
CLEMENT VICKERS
N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River," passed on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Lands in the said tract, except the reservations made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose: And whereas by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the British Fort at Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Land contained in the said tract, except the reservations and exceptions made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose:
WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the Lands authorized to be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.
Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
By the President, J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 29 11

Notice.
STOLEN from the subscriber's pasture, on the 13th inst. a Black Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, with a white snip on her nose, lame in her left fore ankle, much wind-galled in all her ankles, has a scar on one of her hind ankles, occasioned by a cart wheel, and is about eight years old. Twenty dollars will be given for the mare, if delivered to the subscriber, living near the Beaver-Dam-Causeway, Queen-Anne's county, Md. or secured so that he gets her again—and fifty dollars for the thief.
may 20 3 WILLIAM CARMON.

Kent County Orphans' Court,
May 9th, 1817.
Ordered, that WILLIAM HARRIS and EDWARD ANDERSON, Executors of Henry Kenward, late of Kent county, deceased, advertise to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of December next.
Attest—
RICHARD BARROIL Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,
Notice is hereby given,
That the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Kenward, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.
Given under our hands this 20th day of May, 1817
WILLIAM HARRIS, Ex'ors
EDWARD ANDERSON, Ex'ors
may 20 3 of Henry Kenward, dec'd

Runaway.
Was committed to the jail of this County, as a runaway, on the 25th inst. a Negro Boy who calls himself BILL, says he belongs to Mr. John Proud, near Elligott's Mills, in Baltimore County. Bill is 19 or 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high and rather slender made; his clothing when taken up, was a blue roundabout, a striped jacket, a muslin shirt, and a wool hat about half worn. The owner of the above described runaway is desired to release him from jail, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.
DANIEL SCHNEBLI, Sh'ff.
may 20 3 Washington county, Md.

Rock-Hall Packet.
THE REGULAR FAST SAILING AND RETURNING
ROCK-HALL PACKET.
Will run during the season on the following establishment, viz:
Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.
A MAIL STAGE proceeds to Chester-Town each evening of the arrival of the Packet at Rock-Hall, and returns the next morning, leaving Chester-Town at 5 o'clock A. M. and arrives at Rock-Hall at 7 o'clock A. M.
THOMAS HARRIS.
April 3 13

William Hudson, Mariner.
The heirs of the above Hudson, late of Dorchester county, Maryland, who died on board the ship Martin, John B. Scholtz, master, about the year 1814, or in the spring of 1815, at Annelia Island, may hear of something to their advantage by applying to the subscriber in Baltimore.
CHR. JOHNSTON, No. 62, Fayette st.
may 20 3q

FOR SALE OR RENT.
That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Anne's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland, with the store house, granary, stable, &c. formerly occupied by Mr. Richard Thomas, and lately by Messrs. Hindman & Clayton. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.
The above property will be sold immediately, or rented upon moderate terms. Apply to Mr. Gerald Coursey or Mr. William Gresson, at Queen's Town, or to
James Calhoun, Junr.
Baltimore.
Aug 29

OSCAR,
The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Washington.
WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of Eighteen Dollars the season, Nine Dollars the single leap, and at Twenty-five Dollars to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty cents to the Groom. In every case both cover and groom to be paid on or before the first day of September next; but with those who prefer paying on or before the first day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.
He will be every Tuesday, at Easton; every Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the remainder of the week at my farm, near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dollar per week, also grain, and hay furnished at market price, if required. Every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.
Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything of his pedigree and performance, since it is universally admitted that he has been one of the greatest racers in America. Should any gentleman doubt either his blood or performance as a racer, or his character as a foal getter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy him.
JAMES NABB.
P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three years old colts against any on the Peninsula.
J. N.
March 11

Black Knight
Is a beautiful bay horse, six years old this spring, is nearly sixteen hands high, and is now in high stud condition and was got by James—James was got by the celebrated Black Knight, who was got by Dove (known by the name of Dames') Dove out of a Pack Mare, known by the name of Hopkins's Packet. The dam of Black Knight was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas—his grand dam was got by old Black Knight—his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle or gear of any kind.
BLACK KNIGHT
Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.
BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay side one week and in the neighbourhood of the Trappe the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.
James Denney.
March 25

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 19th of January inst. living in Caroline county, Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named AREY TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of age, and from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches high, of a black complexion full and prominent mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4 inches in length, and her head bound up with a handkerchief. Arey is stout made for her height, and very awkward and inactive in her gait: she has worked in and out of doors, as necessity required: she is very slow to answer when spoken to, and answers in a short and abrupt manner. Had on and carried away with her the following clothing, as near as can be ascertained: one black silk frock, one white cambric muslin do one stamped cotton do. red and green with broad stripes, two short gowns and skirt of cotton uersey, and one pair of coarse shoes half worn.
If she has left the county, it is expected she is on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives living in the city. On her passage to the city, I think it probable she will be lurking about Camden and its vicinity for some weeks.
I will give \$50 if Arey is taken in the state, and secured so that I get her again; or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if bro't home.
NATHAN E. DOWNES.
Jan 29

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 13th of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St. Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of old kersey overalls, a tow linen shirt, coarse shoes, stockings, and an old fur hat. The owner desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff. of Frederick county, Vt.
April 5—22 3

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

PRINTER OF THE

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three fieri facias, directed to
the Sheriff of Caroline county, will be sold
at the village of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the
17th day of June next, for cash only, one Negro
Boy named James—taken as the property of
Philip Porter, to satisfy the several claims of
James G. Beth use of Jacob Diett, Jacob Diett &
James G. Beth. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock,
and attendance given by
may 27 4 Wm. A. COOPER Deputy Sh'ff.

In pursuance of a Decree

OF the honorable Judges of Worcester coun-
ty court, in Chancery sitting—will be ex-
posed at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the
Court-house door in the town of Snow-Hill, at the
hour of two o'clock p. m. on Friday the 20th day
of June (instant)—all the right and title to a
HOUSE AND LOT in said town, of which Row
and E. Bevans died seized.

The terms will be, a credit of six months for
one half of the purchase money, and a credit of
twelve months for the balance; the whole to be
an interest from the day of sale, and to be secur-
ed by bonds with approved securities.

BRITTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.
Snow-Hill, June 3 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 separate writs of Venditioni Ex-
ponas to me directed at the suit of John Bennett
use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Joseph Parrott
against John M. Mahan and John H. M. Mahan
will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on Saturday
the 21st of June, inst. at the Court House door in
Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon all the right
title and interest of the said John M. Mahan and
John H. M. Mahan, in and to a tract or part of a
tract of land lying in Washington Hundred, called
"White Phillips" containing Eighty acres, more
or less, to satisfy said writs, damages and
costs.
June 3 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Sheriff's Sale

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

Sale Postponed.

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

Land for sale.

A TRACT of LAND lying in Talbot county,
on the head of Wye River, containing nine
hundred acres, now in the occupancy of Mr. Ed-
ward Turner. It is adjoining the lands of Mr.
Hindman and Mr. Hemsley, on the post-road lead-
ing from Centerville to Easton, and about one
and a half miles from Wye-Mill.
This tract is susceptible of division, and would
be divided to suit purchasers. A further de-
scription of the premises is deemed unnecessary,
as persons wishing to purchase can examine for
themselves. Terms of sale and time when pos-
session can be given, can be ascertained by ap-
plication to the subscriber living in Annapolis.
may 27 6 NIMAN PINKNEY.

For sale,

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing
two hundred acres, more or less. This prop-
erty 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 mail on it, as there have
been many species of it discovered. The above
property will be sold on terms highly advantage-
ous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to
purchase, will please apply to Mr. Bradford
Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the sub-
scriber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
April 22

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

aug 29

Union Bank of Maryland,

May 5th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders,
that an election for sixteen Directors will be
held at the Banking house on Monday the 7th
July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and
continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board,

R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more
than eleven of the present board are eligible for
the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Easton Star, Frederick-
town Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagers-
town Herald, are requested to publish the above
once a week for six weeks, and forward their ac-
counts for payment. may 13 6

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

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

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

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

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining
Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank
River, on which Mr. Vincent Prampton
lives, containing about three hundred acres of
Land. It is needless to go into detail or descrip-
tion of the above Property, as any person dis-
posed 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.
Talbot county. may 18 Wm. HAYWARD.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of this opportunity of in-
forming the public, that they have declined
offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public
auction: therefore, any person wishing to pur-
chase can for terms apply to PERRA DEXTER, Esq.
(Easton) or Mr. JONAS KIRK, (Bay-Side) either of
whom we have invested with authority to sell
the same.

We deem it unnecessary to describe the prop-
erty, having done it in a preceding advertise-
ment.

Should this be insufficient, we refer to the prop-
erty, which speaks for itself.
JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8

Groome & Lambdin

HAVE the pleasure of informing their cus-
tomers, that they have now received, their
entire supply of

Spring Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, China, Glass,
and Queens-Ware.

All which they offer at their STORE, opposite
the Bank, at a very small advance for Cash.

N. B. They have also for sale, a few thousand
feet of 3 4 4 and 5 4 PLANK; and a few hun-
dred cypress POSTS.
Easton, may 20 4

New Goods

The subscribers have just received from Phila-
delphia, a fresh supply of

Spring Goods,

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

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from 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 & NABB.
Easton, may 20.

Merino Wool.

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

Doctor S. T. Kemp.

HAVING taken his residence in Easton, offers
his professional services to the Public.
may 27 3

Masonic

WILL be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th
of June, the Anniversary of ST. JOHN
THE BAPTIST. All Ancient York Masters are
invited to participate upon the level. may 20 6

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

General Benson,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

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

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

The Publics obedient 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.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS;
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Concerning the navigation of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
after the thirtieth day of September next, no
goods, wares or merchandise shall be import-
ed into the United States, from any foreign port
or place, except in vessels of the United States,
or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly
belong to the citizens or subjects of that coun-
try of which the goods are the growth, produc-
tion or manufacture; or from which such goods,
wares or merchandise can only be, or most usu-
ally are, first shipped for transportation. Pro-
vided nevertheless, That this regulation
shall not extend to the vessels of any foreign na-
tion which has not adopted, and shall not adopt,
a similar regulation.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
all goods, wares and merchandise imported into
the United States contrary to the true intent
and meaning of this act, and the ship or vessel
wherein the same shall be imported, together
with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture,
shall be forfeited to the United States; and such
goods, wares or merchandise, ship or vessel,
and cargo, shall be liable to be seized, prosecut-
ed and condemned, in like manner, and under
the same regulations, restrictions and provisions,
as have been heretofore established for the re-
covery, collection, distribution and remission of
duties to the United States by the several re-
venue laws.

Sec 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
after the thirtieth day of September next, the
bounties and allowances now granted by law to
the owners of boats or vessels engaged in the
fisheries, shall be paid only on boats or vessels,
the officers and at least three fourths of the crews
of which shall be proved to the satisfaction of the
collector of the district where such boat or ves-
sel shall belong to be citizens of the United States
or persons not the subjects of any foreign prince
or state.

Sec 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
no goods, wares or merchandise, shall be im-
ported, under penalty of forfeiture thereof, from
one port of the United States to another port
of the United States, in a vessel belonging wholly
or in part to a subject of any foreign power;
but this clause shall not be construed to prohib-
it the sailing of any foreign vessel from one to
another port of the United States, provided no
goods, wares or merchandise, other than those
imported in such vessel from some foreign port,
and which shall not have been unladed, shall be
carried from one port or place to another in the
United States.

Sec 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
after the thirtieth day of September next,
there shall be paid a duty of fifty cents per ton
upon every ship or vessel of the United States,
which shall be entered in a district in one state,
from a district in another state, except it be an
adjoining state on the sea coast, or on a navigable
river or lake, and except also it be a coasting
vessel going from Long Island, in the state of
New York, to the state of Rhode Island, or
from the state of Rhode Island to the said Long
Island, having on board goods, wares and mer-
chandise taken in one state, to be delivered in
another state: Provided, That it shall not be
paid on any ship or vessel having a license to
trade between the different districts in the United
States, or to carry on the bank or whale fish-
eries more than once a year: AND PROVIDED
ALSO, That if any owner of any such vessel, or
his agent, shall prove to the satisfaction of the
collector that three fourths at least of the crew
thereof are American citizens, or persons not the
subjects of any foreign prince or state the duty to
be paid in such case, shall be only at the rate of six
cents per ton—but nothing in this section shall
be construed to repeal or affect any exemption
of tonnage duty given by the eighth section of
the act, entitled "An act to provide for the estab-
lishment of certain districts" and therein to a
bounty on an act entitled "An act to regulate the col-
lection of duties on imports and tonnage, and for
other purposes."

Sec 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED,
That after the thirtieth day of September next,
there shall be paid upon every ship or vessel of
the United States, which shall be entered in the
United States, from any port or place, unless
the officers, and at least two thirds of the crew
thereof shall be proved citizens of the United
States, or persons not the subjects of any foreign
prince or state, to the satisfaction of the collector,
fifty cents per ton: AND PROVIDED ALSO,
That this section shall not extend to ships or
vessels of the United States, which are now on
foreign voyages, or which may depart from the
United States prior to the first day of May next,
until after their return to some port of the United
States.

Sec 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED,
That the several bounties and remissions, or a
batterment of duty, allowed by this act, in the
case of vessels having a certain proportion of
seamen who are American citizens or persons
not the subjects of any foreign power, shall be
allowed only in the case of vessels having such
proportion of American seamen during their
whole voyage, unless in case of sickness, death
or desertion, or where the whole or part of
the crew shall have been taken prisoners in the
voyage.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the legal representatives of Ignace
Chalmet Delino, deceased, and of Anthony
Cruzat, and L. P. Deverges.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of America
in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the west-
ern part of the Mississippi territory be, and they
hereby are authorized to form for themselves a
constitution and state government, and to es-

War be, and they are hereby authorized and di-
rected to do so, and to settle the claim of the legal re-
presentatives of Ignace Chalmet Delino, deceased,
on account of the destruction of the property
of the said Delino, and of Anthony Cruzat and
L. P. Deverges, in the vicinity of New Orleans,
by order of major general Andrew Jackson.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
the said accounting officers are hereby author-
ized to appoint three good and discreet citizens,
who shall repair to the plantation of the said De-
lino, where the property is alleged to have been
destroyed, and there diligently enquire what
property may have been destroyed in the man-
ner aforesaid, and to make a just appraisal
of the value thereof, and transmit a true return
of such appraisal, under oath or affirmation,
to the accountant of the War Department, who
shall award thereupon such sum, to be paid to
the claimants, as may appear reasonable and just;
which sum, so awarded, shall be paid to the legal
representatives of the said Delino, and to An-
thony Cruzat and L. P. Deverges, out of any
money in the treasury, not otherwise appropri-
ated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 1, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorising a subscription for the printing of

the tenth volume of the public documents.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby au-
thorized to subscribe for, and receive for the use
and disposal of Congress, five hundred copies of
the tenth volume of public documents, proposed
to be printed by Thomas B. Wait & Sons.—
The aforesaid volume to be delivered in strong
leather binding, at the Department of State, at
the rate of two dollars and a quarter for each five
hundred pages contained in the same.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars is
hereby appropriated for the purpose aforesaid,
to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Respecting contracts for the printing for Con-

gress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the
House of Representatives be directed, in mak-
ing any future contract for the printing of Con-
gress, to stipulate and require, that the same,
excepting only the bills, or when otherwise spe-
cially directed by either house, shall be done in
royal octavo form. The size of the pages to be
the same as those of the late edition of the laws
of the United States; and that when any tables
will not admit with the use of a small type,
of compression into that size, they shall be so
printed as to fold conveniently into the volume.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Oliver.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the additional accountant of the War Depart-
ment be, and he is hereby authorized and direct-
ed to audit and settle the claim of William Ol-
iver, on account of the destruction of his houses,
by order of the officer who commanded at Fort
Wayne, in the year one thousand eight hundred
and twelve, and he allow him, in the settlement
thereof, the value of the said houses at that
time.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
the amount thereof, when ascertained as afo-
resaid, shall be paid to the said William Oliver, out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the paymaster general be
authorized, and is hereby required, to pay the
general staff (the volunteer aids excepted) of the
Governor of the Illinois territory, while in ser-
vice in the year one thousand eight hundred and
twelve, and to each one of them the pay and e-
moluments of a major of infantry.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To enable the people of the western part of the
Mississippi Territory to form a constitution
and state government, and for the admission of
such state into the Union, on an equal footing
with the original states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America in Con-
gress assembled, That the inhabitants of the west-
ern part of the Mississippi territory be, and they
hereby are authorized to form for themselves a
constitution and state government, and to es-

sume such name as they shall think proper; and
the said state, when formed, shall be admitted in-
to the Union upon the same footing with the origi-
nal states, in all respects whatever.

Sec 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
the said state shall consist of all the territory in-
cluded within the following boundaries, to wit: Be-
ginning on the river Mississippi at the point
where the southern boundary line of the state
of Tennessee strikes the same, thence east along
the said boundary line to the Tennessee river,
thence up the same to the mouth of Bear creek,
thence by a direct line to the north-west corner
of the county of Washington, thence due south
to the Gulf of Mexico, thence westwardly, in-
cluding all islands within six leagues of the shore,
to the most eastern junction of Pearl river with
Lake Borgne, thence up said river to the thirty-
first degree of north latitude, thence west al-
ong the said degree of latitude to the Mis-
sissippi river, thence up the same to the begin-
ing.

Sec 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
all free white male citizens of the United States,
who shall have arrived at the age of twenty-one
years, and resided within the said territory at
least one year previous to the time of holding the
election, and shall have paid a county or territo-
rial tax, and all persons having in other respects
the legal qualifications to vote for representatives
in the general assembly of the said territory, be,
and they are hereby authorized to choose repre-
sentatives to form a convention, who shall be ap-
portioned among the respective counties within
the said territory, as follows, to wit: from the
county of Warren, two representatives; from
the county of Claiborne, four representatives;
from the county of Jefferson, four representa-
tives; from the county of Adams, eight representa-
tives; from the county of Franklin, two
representatives; from the county of Wilkinson,
six representatives; from the county of Amitee,
six representatives; from the county of Pike,
four representatives; from the county of Law-
rence, two representatives; from the county of
Marion, two representatives; from the county of
Hancock, two representatives; from the county
of Wayne, two representatives; from the coun-
ty of Greene, two representatives; from the
county of Jackson, two representatives; and the
election of the representatives aforesaid, shall be
held on the first Monday and Tuesday in June
next, throughout the several counties above-
mentioned, and shall be conducted in the same
manner as is prescribed by the laws of said ter-
ritory, regulating elections therein for members
of the house of representatives.

Sec 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
the members of the convention, thus duly elect-
ed, be, and they hereby are authorized to meet at
the town of Washington, on the first Monday of
July next; which convention, when met, shall
first determine by a majority of the whole num-
ber elected, whether it be or be not expedient at
this time, to form a constitution, and state gov-
ernment for the people within the said territory;
and if it be determined to be expedient, the con-
vention shall be, and hereby are authorized to
form a constitution and state government. Pro-
vided, That the same, when formed, shall
be republican, and not repugnant to the ordi-
nance of the thirteenth of July, one thousand
seven hundred and eighty seven, between the
people and states and territory northwest of the
river Ohio, so far as the same has been extend-
ed to the said territory by the articles of agree-
ment between the United States and the state of
Georgia, or of the constitution of the United
States: AND PROVIDED ALSO, That the said
convention shall provide by an ordinance irrev-
ocable without the consent of the United States,
that the people inhabiting the said territory, do
agree and declare that they forever disclaim all
right or title to the waste or unappropriated
lands lying within the said territory, and that
the same shall be and remain at the sole and en-
tire disposition of the United States; and more-
over that each and every tract of land sold by
Congress, shall be and remain exempt from every
tax laid by the order, or under the authority
of the state, whether for state, county, town-
ship, parish, or other purpose whatever, for the
term of five years, from and after the respective
days of the sales thereof, and that the lands be-
longing to citizens of the United States, residing
without the said state, shall never be taxed higher
than the lands belonging to persons residing
therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on
lands the property of the United States, and that
the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers
and waters leading into the same, or into the
Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and
forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said
state, as to other citizens of the United States,
without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor,
imposed by the said state.

Sec 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That
five per cent of the net proceeds of the lands ly-
ing within the said territory, and which shall be
sold by Congress from and after the first day
of December next, after deducting all expenses in-
cident to the same, shall be reserved for making
public roads and canals; of which, three-fifths
shall be applied to those objects within the said
state, under the direction of the legislature
thereof, and two-fifths to the making of roads
leading to the said state, under the direction of
Congress: PROVIDED, That the application of
such proceeds shall not be made, until after pay-
ment is completed of the one million two hun-
dred and fifty thousand dollars, due to the state
of Georgia, in consideration of the cession to the
United States, nor until the payment of all the
stock which has been or shall be created by the
act, entitled, "An act providing for the indemni-
fication of certain claimants of public lands in the
Mississippi territory," shall be completed: AND
PROVIDED ALSO, That the said five per cent,
shall not be calculated on any part of such pro-
ceeds as shall be applied to the payment of the
one million two hundred and fifty thousand dol-
lars due to the state of Georgia, in consideration
of the cession to the United States, or in pay-
ment of the stock which may or shall be created
by the act, entitled, "An act providing for the
indemnification of certain claimants of public
lands in the Mississippi territory."

Sec 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED,
That until the next general census be taken, the
said state shall be entitled to one representative

SPANISH COLONIES.

There can be no doubt that the cause of independence is making progress in the American colonies of the Spanish empire. If no dependence were to be placed upon the military advantages claimed by the independents, or upon the statement they have put forth respecting their forces, we might conclude that the cause is in forward movement, from the anxiety discovered by the court of Spain to arrest it. She has sent over, and is sending over, troops; but they have achieved little. She has employed the mediation of the Portuguese government; and now, suspecting, perhaps, the sincerity of that power, she solicits the mediation of other European powers. The rumor is, that the mediation of Great Britain is that most earnestly solicited; and on this account we are desirous of making some observations on the question. It is a subject of deep moment, both as to the principle involved, and its connexion with very important national interests and relations.

We think it incontestable, that the right is on the side of the colonists. A series of bad government, of neglect, of oppression, has, in our view, quite broken the obligation of the colonies to the Spanish crown. We have opposed ourselves with zeal, and, perhaps, sometimes with warmth, to that base and restless faction among ourselves, who, under pretence of reform, seek revolution. No thing can too severely characterize men who, in the full possession of liberty, know not how to enjoy it? men who having attached themselves to the fortunes of a foreign usurper, made him the hero of their hopes and wishes, until they were perverted into a desperate hostility to their own government, and have been ready to circulate every kind of deception, to practice in every possible way upon the credulity and passions of the lower classes, in order to effect its overthrow by insurrection and rebellion.

But the reason why we have opposed the reformers, and unveiled their character and projects from time to time, is, that we love liberty; not, as we have been slandered, that we are its enemies. Because we love true and lasting liberty, the liberty of the genuine constitution of our country, we hate the wild reforms which would bring us under a mob tyranny, and give us statesmen and members of parliament from debating clubs and tap-rooms; from work-shops and poor-houses. But that same regard for liberty which endears to us the British constitution, must in the quarrel between Spain and her colonies, place us on the side of the latter. The question on legitimacy has two extremes. Our reformers have scoffed at it, because they are republicans in principle, and malignantly opposed to hereditary governments of every kind. This is one extreme; that on the other side is the notion that it gives indefeasible and unconditional rights. This is the nonsense of ages where artifice governed by the agency of prejudice. Whether expressed or not, there is, and in the nature of things, must be, a compact between them who govern and those who are governed; there are rights and duties on both sides, and the neglect of duties abrogates the rights. This is the great basis of civil liberty; but from this solid foundation it may be removed, both by popular faction and by legal encroachment. When the duties on either side are so far neglected as to destroy the right, is it all times a difficult and delicate question, and every good citizen will be very long, and very patient, before he comes to a conclusion against his government, which must involve, when once it becomes general, a return to at least temporary anarchy and disorganization. It is a point not to be decided by every writing or dotting theorist. It cannot be fairly determined under those temporary pressures of distress, which the ignorant or designing are ever ready to attribute to their own government, though they may be the result of causes which no government can control. When such a state of things exists, it must be one permanent character and apprehended, because felt by the community of all ranks at large. This we conceive, is the case in the Spanish American dependencies. The principle of resistance has struck deep in all ranks, and is felt, more or less, in all places, and has been long felt. The colonies have been long mismanaged, and the constantly deteriorating state of the Spanish European government has disabled it both from governing them justly, from affording them protection, without which the claims to govern are without support.

Assuming, therefore, that the right is on the side of the independents, let us inquire on what principles the British government can engage in a just mediation. On the one hand, such a mediator must require for Spain, sovereignty and revenue; and, on the other, for the American provinces, a proper share in the national representation, and a colonial system which shall not check their industry, nor prevent the expansion of political rights into all the orders of freedom of which the country is composed. We can conceive of no just ground of interposition by way of mediation than this. The right to become independent is already we conceive, substantiated on the part of the colonists, and idiots indeed would they be, if they were to give up that right, without expressly & fully marking the terms of the new compact. If Great Britain become the

mediatrix, on liberal principles, much bloodshed and confusion will be saved in the colonies, not yet, perhaps, sufficiently matured for complete independence; and the additional weakening of European Spain would also be prevented; a circumstance of considerable importance with reference to the balance of power in Europe. If however, the British government should demand for Spain sovereignty, without the check of native rights, and restrictions, and revenue, without regulating it by the protection and good government afforded by the parent state, and without giving to the industry and commerce, which only can supply it without injury, the mediation will be censurable in limine; it will be a poor and disgraceful, as we believe, a hopeless attempt, to check the progress of principles, and arrest the career and improvement of a large portion of the globe.

But, on whatever principles the mediation is undertaken, we hope it is with no understanding that in case of the non-compliance of the colonies with terms which it may seem proper to the British government to propose, the power of this country shall be employed in any manner or proportion to enforce them. We hope the rumour of Sir G. Cockburn's expedition is unfounded. A military mediation would be most unpopular and we think justly so. Disgracing indeed, would it be to behold the arm of British power extended in support of the superannuated and corrupt domination of such a country as Spain, and such a prince as Ferdinand. Let what can be interposed of good and moderate counsel; but for arms, let us leave them entirely to whom the quarrel exclusively belongs.

During the last week, the only intelligence of importance which has arrived from South America is that of the entire reconciliation of the so long hostile governments of Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. This event took place on the 8th December, and was notified to the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres in a second edition of the "Cronica," of that date. The town and territory of Monte Video submitted to the Supreme Government of the United Provinces of the River Plate upon the same conditions as the other Provinces. The plenipotentiaries, on the part of the Governor and People of Monte Video, arrived only on the morning of the 8th, and the treaty for their re-admission into the union was signed in the course of a few hours. It was distinctly understood, that the propositions from Monte Video were made with the full consent and authority of General Artigas. The editor of the "Cronica," after congratulating his fellow-citizens upon this happy event denounces vengeance upon the Portuguese invaders of the Eastern Bank: threatens General Lecor, unless he should speedily retreat, with experiencing the same fate as Don Sebastian in his invasion of the Morish dominions; and confidently predicts, that should so unjust and unprovoked an aggression be persisted in, it will terminate in carrying desolation and insurrection into the very heart of Brazil.

AGRICULTURAL.

"THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE," desirous of ascertaining the extent of the injury which the country is likely to sustain, from the destructive effects of the insect called the *Hessian Fly*—from the disease in wheat called "*Stunt*," and the ravages of the *Grub* on the Indian Corn; and also, the remedies or preventives of those evils, will be thankful to their fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, to favour them with communications on the following points.

1st. The extent of the injury which the wheat is likely to sustain in their immediate vicinity from the insect, & disease mentioned.

2d. The remedies that have been found to prevent the operation of both.

3. The species or varieties of wheat, that have been found to resist the ravages of the insect called the *Hessian Fly*, or not to be affected by the "*Stunt*,"—does the variety of wheat which originated in Chester County, Pennsylvania, called "*Jonas Wheat*," or do those varieties called the *purple* & *golden straw* of Virginia, (as has been said) uniformly resist the attack of the insect?

4. What are the circumstances of previous cultivation in the fields affected by the *stunt*? and are particular soils more liable to it than others, and what means have been found to prevent the attack of the diseases or of the insect?

5th. What modes of previous preparation of the soil have been found to prevent the Corn-Grub, or Cut Worm, and what have been the effects of making a hole near the plant with an iron, or wooden peg, as recently practised, in preventing the progress of this insect?

6th. What are the changes which that insect undergoes?

Any other facts connected with the foregoing subjects will be acceptable. Communications to be addressed to the secretary, and whenever it is practicable, to be sent free of postage.

The Society respectfully recommend the cultivation of Potatoes in those districts, where the wheat, or corn have failed.

Published by direction of the Society, ROBERTS VAUX, Secy., Philadelphia; 5th mo. 30, 1817.

Editors of Papers throughout the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing.

FRANKLINIANA.

We have lately received a copy of the Private Correspondence of Dr. Franklin, just published in England, from the original letters. We are not able to say what proportion of the letters have been before published. They are exceedingly interesting, particularly to an American reader, and their republication in this country is expected with impatience. We copy from the collection a letter of Dr. Stiles, and the answer of Dr. Franklin, each of which was written but a short time before the death of their respective authors, and displays something of their several characters. The latter also contains an explicit declaration of Franklin's religious opinions, which have been the subject of some doubt and dispute.

Boston D. Adm.

Yale College, Jan. 28, 1790.

SIR,

We have lately received Governor Yale's portrait from his family in London, and deposited it in the college library, where is also deposited one of Governor Saltonstall. I have also long wished that we might be honored also with that of Dr. Franklin. In the course of your long life you may probably have become possessed of several portraits of yourself. Shall I take too great a liberty in humbly asking a donation of one of them to Yale College? You obliged me with a mezzotint picture of yourself many years ago, which I often view with pleasure. But the canvass is more permanent. We wish to be possessed of the durable resemblance of the American patriot and philosopher.

You have merited & received all the honors of the republic of letters, & are going to a world where all sublunary glories will be lost in the glories of immortality. Should you shine thro' the intellectual and stellar universe with the eminence and distinguished lustre with which you have appeared in this little detached part of the creation, you would be what I most fervently wish to you, sir whatever may be my fate in eternity. The grand climacteric in which I now am, reminds me of the interesting scenes of futurity. You know, sir, I am a christian, and would to heaven all others were such as I am, except my imperfections and deficiencies of moral character. As much as I know of Dr. Franklin, I have not an idea of his religious sentiments. I wish to know the opinion of my venerable friend concerning Jesus of Nazareth. He will not impute this to impertinence or improper curiosity, in one who for so many years has continued to love estimate and reverence his abilities and literary character, with an ardor and affection, bordering on adoration. If I have said too much, let the request be blotted out, and be no more; and yet I shall never cease to wish you that happy immortality which I believe Jesus above has purchased for the virtuous and truly good of every religious denomination in Christendom, and for those of every age, nation and mythology who reverence the deity, & are filled with integrity, righteousness and benevolence. Wishing you every blessing, I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

EZRA STILES.
His Excellency Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia.

ANSWER OF DOCTOR FRANKLIN TO THE FOREGOING.

Philadelphia, March 9, 1790,

Reverend and Dear Sir,

I received your kind letter of January 28, and am glad you have at length received the portrait of Gov. Yale from his family, and deposited it in the College Library. He was a great and good man, and had the merit of doing infinite service to your country by his munificence to that institution. The honor you propose doing me by placing mine in the same room with his, is much too great for my deserts; but you always had a partiality for me, and to that must be ascribed. I am however too much obliged to Yale College, the first learned society that took notice of me and adorned me with its honours, to refuse a request that comes from 'through so esteemed a friend. But I do not think any of the portraits you mention as in my possession worthy of the situation and company you propose to place it in. You have an excellent artist lately arrived. If he will undertake to make one for you, I shall cheerfully pay the expense; but he must not delay setting about it, or I may slip thro' his fingers; for I am now in my 85th year, and very infirm.

I send with this a very learned work, as it appears to me, on the ancient Samaritan coins, lately printed in Spain, and at least curious for the beauty of the impression. Please to accept it for your College Library. I have subscribed for the Encyclopædia, now printing here, with the intention of presenting it to the College. I shall probably depart before the work is finished, but shall leave directions for its continuance to the end. With this you will receive some of the first numbers.

You desire to know something of my religion. It is the first time I have been questioned upon it. But I cannot take your curiosity amiss, and shall endeavor in a few words to gratify it.—Here is my creed. I believe in one God, the Creator of the Universe. That he governs it by his Providence. That he is ought to be worshipped. That the most acceptable service we render him is doing good to his other children. That the soul of man is immortal, and will be treated with justice in another life, respecting its conduct in this. These I take to be the fundamental points in all sound religion, and regard them as you do in whatever sect I meet with them. As to Jesus of Nazareth, my opinion of whom you particularly desire, I think

the system of morals, and his religion, as he left them to us, the best the world ever saw, or is like to see; but I apprehend it has received various corrupting changes, and I have, with most of the present dissenters in England, some doubts as to his divinity: though it is a question I do not dogmatize upon, having never studied it, and think it needless to busy myself with it now; when I expect soon to have an opportunity of knowing the truth with less trouble. I see no harm, however, in its being believed, if that belief has the good consequence, as probably it has, of making his doctrines more respected, and more observed, especially as I do not perceive that the Supreme takes it amiss, by distinguishing the believers in his government of the world with any particular marks of his displeasure. I shall only add, respecting myself, that having experienced the goodness of that Being, in conducting me prosperously through a long life, I have no doubt of its continuance in the next, though without the smallest conceit of meriting such goodness. My sentiments on this head you will see in the copy of an old letter inclosed, which I wrote in answer to an old religionist, whom I had relieved in a paralytic case by electricity, and who being afraid I should grow proud upon it, sent me his serious, though rather impudent caution. I send you also the copy of another letter, which will shew something of my disposition relating to religion. With great and sincere esteem and affection, yours, &c.

P.S. Had not your College some present of books from the King of France? Please to let me know if you had an expectation given you of more, and the nature of that expectation? I have a reason for inquiry.

I confess that you will not expose me to criticisms and censures by publishing any part of this communication to you. I have ever let others enjoy their religious sentiments without reflecting on them for those that appeared to me unsupportable, or even absurd. All sects here, and we have a great variety, have experienced my good will in assisting them with subscriptions for building their new places of worship, and as I have never opposed any of their doctrines, I hope to go out of the world in peace with them all.

* Supposed to be a letter to George Whitefield, dated June 6, 1753.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

LATEST FROM IRELAND AND ENGLAND.

By the fast sailing ship *Hibernia*, captain Graham in 29 days from Londonderry, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Belfast and other Irish papers to the 30th of April, containing London dates to the 29th of the month, inclusive.

The Queen of England had been seriously indisposed; but at the last dates was convalescent.

The duke of Wellington arrived in London on the morning of the 21st of April. Previous to his going to Carlton House, he visited Miss Harvey.

A serious revolution is stated to have been organised in Spain which was to have broken out at Barcelona on the 4th of April. It was headed by the celebrated generals Lucy and Millan, and combined for the purpose of re-establishing the Cortes and Constitution. The plan was however discovered before it was carried into effect, and 18 officers of rank, and a great number of persons of distinction have been arrested.—In other parts of the kingdom numerous arrests were daily made on this account.

Accounts from Cadiz, of April 1, state, that a convoy of 22 vessels sailed that day for western America, 10 of which had troops on board.

"Lucien Bonaparte, who appears to have the intention of going to the United States is preparing to quit Rome."

A large meeting of Merchants and others interested had been held in London for the purpose of petitioning the government to prohibit the exportation of Cotton Yarns.

Flour was very heavy in the Dublin market, in consequence of several auction sales of American flour, by the importers. On the 25th of April a thousand barrels were put up, but only twenty were bought at 88s. per barrel; the consignee however offered to sell at private sale at the same price.

We learn from captain Graham that owing to the dryness of the weather, the demand for flaxseed was very limited, and sales were with difficulty effected at £5. Flour had fallen, and provisions generally were lowering from the extravagant prices they had commanded for a length of time.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The following bulletin was issued this morning.

"The Queen has had no return of the pain in her side and is free from fever. Her majesty is convalescent."

Parliament will now be occupied with discussions of great moment.

On Thursday Mr. Vansittart gave notice of a very important measure for relieving the necessities of the poor. Government propose to issue exchequer bills not to exceed two millions, by way of loan to parishes, corporations & other associated bodies, upon security being given for its repayment, and which sums are to be laid out in such public works as will give employment to the poor.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Calcraft brought forward his proposed motion to repeal the duty on salt,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the motion on the ground of the unproductiveness, stating that they yielded a revenue of a million and a half. He thought therefore the mover ought to propose a substitute equally productive. The advocates on both sides alluded to the fisheries and it seemed to be the intention of Mr. Vansittart to encourage them still further. The ministers carried their point by a narrow majority 79 to 70.

The corrected report of the proceedings in Parliament on Thursday, of the declaration of the Chancellor that there would be no Funding this year—no Loan—has excited great interest in the city this morning. The funds are half per cent. higher with a prospect of a farther advance. The monied interest are quite at a loss to guess the ways and means that have been resorted to by Mr. Vansittart, that he can now submit the Finance to Parliament. The Chancellor's assertion that two or three millions for the relief of the poor would have no effect upon the funds is confirmed by the result.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

COURAGE.

There is a kind of courage which does not much consist in whiskers, and is not always known by them. I mean that kind of courage which comes in course in the common occurrences of life which enables a person to speak his mind under all circumstances, and to all persons when necessary.—It is of great advantage to the possessor, and enables him to be an honest and independent man if he pleases. But without it he is continually exposed to encroachments of the designing, and must resort to evasion and guile, if he would preserve his own.

There was Jack Easy, who would almost as soon cut his finger off, as say NO. He had not courage enough to speak his mind on any occasion, if he thought it would give offence to a single person. Peter Crafty who was well acquainted with his foible often turned it to his own advantage. He was continually besetting him for the loan of some article or other;—and although Jack naturally was freehearted, yet his patience was at length exhausted, and he would gladly be rid of Peter's importunities.—But what could he do? He had not courage enough to refuse him. He would invent a hundred falsehoods, to prevent the loan of an article which almost always proved useless after all.

When you are urged and pressed to purchase articles of finery and show, which you do not want, though he assures you they are very cheap, learn to say NO. When you are urged to engage in schemes of speculation, with great hazard and uncertain gain, learn to say NO. When you are pressed to join in the midnight revel, the nightly debauch, or the noontide excess, learn to say NO. When flattering friends and fawning sycophants tempt your generosity, supplicate your bounty for their guilty pleasures, and endeavour to wheedle you out of what is necessary for the comfort of your own family, learn to say NO. When the artful and designing flatter your follies, and praise your foibles, while they would extract your secrets, learn to say NO. And ye, O youth when the siren voice of pleasure lulls the vigilance of reason and drowns the peal of conscience, learn to say NO. When the magic spell shall have bound your imagination to the card table, and your vaporing companions shall challenge you to stake your fortune on the issue of the game, for God's sake say NO. And ye, worthy matrons, on whom devolves the interesting duty of rearing the fairest flowers of nature, let your minds be impressed with the importance of duly instructing your tender charges, in the great consequence of the word NO. Oft do the injured rue the day when they neglected its aid; and oft has the grass waved o'er the premature tombs of the victims of precipitate consent.

RICHMOND, MAY 29.

The United States Bank.

The Branch for Richmond has finally gone into full operation. On Wednesday the 21st, it began the discount of notes, and the issue of paper.

The following are the names of the Directors for this office:

Wilson C. Nicholas, Pres't; Andrew Stevenson, Richard Anderson, Samuel Myers, Charles Ellis, Jac. D. Harvie, Hahny Morris, P. N. Nicholas, Thos. Rutherford, Samuel G. Adams, Hilary Baker, Francis Corbin (one vacancy.)

THE MARKET PRICE OF STOCKS.

\$65 are paid up on each share, and the share sells for \$95—being \$30 on 55—or 46.2 1/3 per cent. advance—a very handsome spec for those who were concerned.

CHARLESTON, MAY 31.

Captain Crocker, from the Havana, informs us, that just before he sailed, the Governor published an order that every negro should after dark carry a light, and that guard were ordered to search every person, without distinction, for knives and other deadly secreted weapons—but persons might carry swords, if exposed to view, by being hung at the side. This was in consequence of the numerous assassinations that occurred almost every night; in one night, it was said, that nine persons were killed in this way. The yellow fever still raged with considerable violence, carrying off a great many foreigners.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

The President departed from this city on Saturday for the Northward, in pursuance of the intention we some time ago announced, to make a tour of observation through the Eastern and Northern States and Territories. Health and happiness attend him! Gen. Swift, Chief of Engineers, who is to accompany him, waits his arrival in Baltimore. On the same day, the President's Family took the road for his seat in Virginia. Notwithstanding the unobtrusive manner in which the President travels, & his known desire to avoid parade, it is announced, in all cities, that it is in contemplation to treat him with distinguished respect and to receive him with such salutations as becom the citizens of a Republic. In this design there appears to be a rivalry in courtesy between the political parties, indicative not only of the melioration of party asperity, but of the prevalence of a lofty national spirit.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 2.

The President of the United States arrived in town yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, escorted by a troop of horse, the First Baltimore Hussars, commanded by Captain Sierrett, accompanied by about 200 citizens on horseback. After dining he attended divine service at the rev. Dr. Inglis' Presbyterian Church.

JUNE 3.

THE PRESIDENT.

This morning, a little before seven o'clock, the President of the United States left this city in the steam boat Philadelphia, for the eastward. The Mayor and City Council accompanied him to the boat, & several citizens proceeded with him as far as Frenchtown. It is expected that he will arrive at New-Castle this day, where he will lodge, and reach Philadelphia to-morrow.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of citizens waited on the President, at his apartments, among whom were the officers of the third brigade; and at an appointed hour, the Mayor and a committee from the Corporation, paid him their respects, and presented him with the following address:

BALTIMORE, June 2, 1817.
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,
We, the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, embrace with great pleasure this opportunity of personally congratulating the Chief Magistrate of the Union on his arrival in this city.

Your determination, in the commencement of your administration, to visit several of the most important places in the Union, is auspicious of happy circumstances: not satisfied with previous knowledge, or second-hand information, you are anxious that, on your part, nothing shall be wanting to promote the common weal.

That a city which bore so conspicuous a part in the national defence, should first be honoured with the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, is as flattering as it is natural; and we sincerely hope that your observation of our position, and means of defence, may enable us before another war, to bid defiance to any enemy.

When, sir, we review your long tried, faithful and able services; when we consider the increasing harmony and concord of the United States, when almost universal peace reigns among the nations, we augur great and lasting happiness to the United States, in giving full scope to the development of her faculties in the arts and sciences, in agriculture, manufactures and commerce; and in the permanent exhibition of the advantages of a form of civil and political government, superior to any that has hitherto existed.

To our fellow-citizens it is a most interesting spectacle, to see the Chief Magistrate of this great and powerful nation, making an official tour through their country in the style of a private citizen, guarded only by the respect paid to the station he occupies, and the affections of a virtuous people.

We, sir, wish you, in the sincerity of our hearts, a pleasant tour through the states, a happy return to Washington, a reputation and satisfaction in your presidency equal to any of your predecessors; and finally, the reward of a well-spent life in an eternal world.

We are, sir,
With sentiments of great respect,
Your most obedient servants,
GEO. STILES, Mayor
of the City of Baltimore.

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT.
TO THE MAYOR & CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.

Fellow-Citizens,
The sentiments which you have communicated, have afforded me very great satisfaction. They are just, as to the objects adverted to, and to me, they are generous and kind.

It was impossible for me to approach Baltimore, without recollecting, with deep interest, the gallant conduct of her citizens, in the late war, and the happy result attending their exertions. The glorious victory which was achieved here, and in which her citizens bore so distinguished a part, at a very important epoch, not only protected this patriotic city, but shed great lustre on the American name.

Experience has shown our dangers, and admonished us as to the means of averting them. Congress has appro-

priated large sums of money for the fortification of our coast, and inland frontier, and for the establishment of naval dock yards, and building a navy. It is proper that these works should be executed with judgment, fidelity and economy; much depends, in the execution, on the Executive; to whom extensive power is given, and to whom the superintendence exclusively belongs. You do me justice in believing, that it is to enable me to discharge these duties with the best advantage to my country, that I have undertaken this tour.

From the increased harmony of public opinion, founded on the successful career of a government, which has never been equalled, and which promises by a further development of its faculties, to augment, in an eminent degree, the blessings of this favoured people, I unite with you, in all the anticipations which you have so justly suggested.

In performing services, honestly and zealously intended for the benefit of my fellow-citizens, I shall never entertain a doubt of their generous and firm support. Incapable of any feelings distinct from those of a citizen, I can assume no style, in regard to them, different from that character; and it is a source of peculiar delight to me, to know, that while the Chief Magistrate of the United States acts fully up to this principle, he will require no other guard than what may be derived from their confidence and affection.

JAMES MONROE.

Baltimore, June 2 1817.

After this interchange of sentiments and feelings, the Mayor, in his own and in behalf of the Corporation, cordially invited the President to a public dinner; which he declined, on the ground that it would not be consistent with his previous arrangements, for him to accept of this public manifestation of their regard. The President, in the most feeling manner, expressed the lively sense he entertained of the civility and attention of his fellow-citizens—but was compelled, from motives of public concern, to forego the acceptance of their invitation.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Yesterday, the President of the United States, after inspecting fort Mifflin, proceeded up the Schuylkill in a barge of the Franklin 74, and was landed at Gray's Ferry. He was met by the cavalry attached to Gen. Cadwallader's brigade of volunteers, and a large concourse of citizens on horseback, by whom he was escorted to the open ground on the south side of High-street near Schuylkill, where the brigade was formed and waiting to receive him. He reviewed them, and then at their head proceeded down High to Ninth street, down Ninth to Chesnut street, down Chesnut to Fourth st. down Fourth to Spruce, down Spruce to Third street, & from thence to the Mansion House Hotel. The concourse of spectators was immense; by whom he was cheered almost continually during his passage through the streets.

It must be highly gratifying to the feelings of the president of the United States, to observe with what lively emotions of joy he is greeted by all descriptions of his fellow citizens, and to perceive the alacrity with which the volunteer troops turn out to receive the commander in chief of the union. But one sentiment appeared to pervade the citizens; all were equally anxious to see and show marks of respect to the chief magistrate of the only free and independent nation in the world.

The officers of the first brigade of the militia waited upon the president at the Washington Hotel immediately on his arrival.

At a large and respectable meeting of the civil officers of the general and state governments, assembled, pursuant to public notice, General JOHN STEELE was appointed Chairman, and Colonel PETER A. BROWN, secretary; the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to wait on the president of the United States, and to tender to him the congratulations of the meeting on his visit to the city of Philadelphia.

General John Steele, Robt. Patterson, esq. David Caldwell, esq. General William Duncan, William Jones, esq. Jas. Glenworth, esq. Dr. John White.

And Jos. B. McKean, esq. John Goodman, esq. Thos. Truxton, esq. Joseph Reed, esq. Timothy Matlack, esq. Jacob Rush, esq. Peter A. Browne, esq.

Centinel.

The president of the United States arrived in Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. The civil authorities, and the uniform volunteer corps, horse and foot, were prepared to receive him, and he was escorted into town in a manner which must be highly grateful to his feelings and honorable in itself, since every distinction of party was sunk in the sentiment of respect for the chief magistrate of the republic.

Aurora.

FROM THE N. Y. COLUMBIAN.

(COPY.)

Com. Thomas Taylor to his Excellency the President of Hayti.

SIR,
In consequence of the seizure, detention and condemnation of some of the Buenos Ayres government cruisers and their prizes, (which have entered your ports in conformity to the faith pre-

ced in the government of Hayti as a sister Republic, and sanctioned by a positive arrangement made with yourself president thereof,) I have the honor to inform you, as the representative of the Buenos Ayres government, to detain and send back to Port-au-Prince the Haytian ship S. Joseph. William Pierret, master, bound for New York. This act will sufficiently indicate to the government of Hayti my determination to have and insist on satisfactory redress for the outrage committed on the republican flag of Buenos Ayres in the seizure named in the first part of this communication. The Spanish sailors found on board the S. Joseph I have detained as prisoners of war. Unless immediate and complete satisfaction be given for the outrage, all vessels whatever bearing the Haytian flag, as also any of their property, will be considered as good and lawful prize by any of the Buenos Ayres government vessels, and they will have my instructions accordingly. I shall immediately dispatch a vessel off the port of Aux Cayes there to await your answer until the 28th instant. In the mean time, the squadron will detain all Haytian vessels they may fall in with. They will, however, be given up, on receiving from you a satisfactory answer.

I have the honor to be, sir your excellency's most obedient servant.
(Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR,
Commodore of the Flying Squadron of Buenos Ayres.

Dated on board the Buenos Ayres government brig of war El Patriota, off Tibetou, 25th April, 1817.

Buenos Ayres government brig of war El Patriota, off Tibetou, 25th April, 1817.
To the Insurance Offices of the City of New-York.

Gentlemen—On the 23d instant, off the Mole I brought to and detained the Haytian ship S. Joseph, William Pierret, master, from Port-au-Prince bound to your port, with a cargo which according to the invoices and bills of lading found on board, should have consisted of 171,647 pounds of sugar, 374,400 pounds of logwood, 426 bags of coffee, and 39 barrels of sugar. From the circumstance of the president of Hayti having seized a considerable amount of property of mine, it was first my intention to capture her for which purpose I commenced an examination of the cargo, which I found to consist of but twenty-six bags of coffee and twenty-six barrels of sugar; at the same time the ship being very light, I am well convinced there could not have been above 80 or 100 tons of wood on board of her. From these circumstances, as well as from the wrecked state the ship was in as it respected sails, rigging, provisions, &c. (having one half barrel of beef and the same quantity of pork on board) I am well convinced that fraud was intended on your offices, where I understood from the captain she was insured.—The mate of the vessel acknowledged that there was but the quantity of 26 bags of coffee on board the ship—that the 400 had been taken out of her—of which circumstance no mention was made in his log book. He also mentioned that he & the owner understood each other. In consequence of which I ordered her back to Port-au-Prince, and conceive it my duty to give you his information for your government. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. TAYLOR.

Commodore of the Flying Squadron of Buenos Ayres.

LOVE'S TELEGRAPH.

We learn that a new system of signals has been introduced, which are rendered subservient to the affections of the heart and the obligations of parties. For example, if a gentleman wants a wife, he wears a ring on the first finger of the left hand—if he is engaged, he wears it on the second finger—if married, on the third—and on the fourth if he never intends to be married—When a lady is not engaged, she wears a hoop or diamond on the third—and on the fourth if she intends to die a maiden. When a gentleman presents a flower, a fan or a bracelet to a lady with his left hand, it is on his part, an overture of regard—if she receives it with the left hand, it is an acceptance of his esteem—but if with the right hand, it is a refusal of the offer.—Thus, by a few simple tokens, explained rule, the passion of love is expressed, and through the medium of the telegraph, kindred hearts communicate information.

LOVE MANOEUVRES.

The circumstances of a late elopement are thus related. The enterprising lover, it seems, had ordered a chaise and four at the hotel, with strict directions to drive to his door at an appointed moment, and this order was punctually obeyed.—On the arrival of the chaise, the post-boys were ordered to drive off ferociously to the south, with the empty carriage, while the lovers, by appointment, met in a lane about a mile distant from the town, & took their seats unobserved in another chaise and four which was in waiting for them, and which, on receiving its happy inmates, drove off with equal rapidity to the north. In the mean time the alarm was given and the pursuit became warm; but it was after the empty carriage, & the real track of the fugitives was scarcely ascertained before the smith of Greta had forged another link to the indissoluble chain.

London pap.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1817.

Baltimore, June 7.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from the Commandant of Fort Charlotte, Mobile, to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated

MAY 1, 1817.

"The Spanish commandant at Pensacola has refused to suffer our transports with provisions for the United States troops stationed upon the Cova and Escambia, to pass up the bay, without paying an enormous duty—and has actually seized the rations which were designed for their support. Gen. Gaines told me he should consider this as a direct infringement of our treaty and an act of hostility, and had reported it accordingly to our government. I have little doubt the general will force the pass, unless he receives orders to the contrary."

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

A gentleman in Philadelphia, in a letter to his friend in this city, remarks—"There never was so brilliant and numerous an assemblage of people met together in this city, as upon the present occasion. Every street, porch, window and pavement was filled, and at every step he was greeted by loud huzzas from his fellow-citizens. The officers of the militia had assembled at his quarters, and on his arrival were introduced to him, and the President has expressed himself much gratified by his reception. He will probably remain here but one day."

We observe that some of the newspapers north of us, have announced that the Acting Secretary of State accompanies the President on his tour. This is not so. Mr. Ross went with the President part of the way to Baltimore, on Saturday, when he began his journey, but returned on the following day to the city. Young Mr. Mason, son of General Mason, of this District, attends the President the whole of his tour, as Private Secretary.

Nat. Intel.

Philadelphia, June 2.

Mr. Ogle, coachmaker of this city, has just completed a most superb Chariot for President Monroe. The structure and decorations are admirable. The family arms of the President are handsomely executed on the respective panels of the Chariot; and the motto he has adopted is "PRINCIPIA NON MOVEMUR," or principles not men."

A large supply of provisions for the U. States troops at Fort Montgomery, (says the Milledgeville paper) lately sent from New-Orleans and landed at Pensacola, to be transported from thence to the American camp, has been seized, we are informed, by the Spanish commandant, in consequence of which our troops are suffering for subsistence.

We are informed that Capt. Biddle is appointed to the command of the U. S. ship Ontario, now at New-York, and will sail shortly for the coast of South America. Capt. Downes, late of the Ontario, is appointed to the command of the Java. We also learn from the same source, that a war with Spain is extremely probable.

Norfolk Herald.

Savannah, May 29.

THE U. S. BRANCH BANK.

In this city, on Tuesday last, commenced its operations in a very liberal manner, highly honorable to the institution. We understand it discounted notes (business paper) to the amount of upwards of ninety thousand dollars.

New-Orleans, April 28.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS in specie has arrived in this city, per the brig Coquette and Young Husband, from St. Thomas and Jamaica.

May 1.

GOOD NEWS FOR SOLDIERS.

Gen. Rector, the Surveyor General, has by the directions of the government, employed upwards of eighty companies of surveyors, comprising more than four hundred men, and has bound them by contracts to complete their surveys by the first of June next. Upwards of eight millions of acres are to be surveyed. Two and a half millions will lay in Illinois territory, on the fork of Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, the remaining lands lay in Missouri territory.

After the surveys are made, these fertile lands will be laid off in lots, as bounty lands for the soldiers of the army of the U. States.

The Baron QUINETTE, who was appointed by the House of Peers, one of the Provisional Government, on the abdication of Bonaparte in June 1815, has arrived in this city with his son. He is on his way to Monticello.—It is thus that men of distinction from other countries flock to our own.

Richmond Enquirer.

A Paris paper of the 26th of April, states, that the Lady of St. Jean d'Angely, (who is now in New-York) has been arrested and confined in the Conciergerie.

Genoa, (N. Y.) May 28.

SNOW.—Yesterday morning it commenced snowing, and continued in large flakes for several hours, and until the ground was completely covered.

Montreal, May 27.

Gen. Porter, United States' Commissioner under the treaty of Ghent, and Col. Hawkins, United States' Agent for managing the business under said treaty, on behalf of his government, with their Secretaries, Majors Frazer and DeLafield, left here on Saturday last, for St. Regis, where they will meet Col. Ogilvy, his majesty's commissioner, and his party.

A receipt for a Lady's Dress.

Let chastity be your white, modesty your vermilion; dress yourself with cheerfulness, and your lips with sincerity; let instruction be your earrings, innocence your garland; confidence your richest ornament; virtue your robes; housewifery your bracelets; and conscious integrity the finish of your dress.

Contracts, it is said, have been recently made with the Navy Department, for the building and equipping of another 74 and a frigate, in the port of Philadelphia.

The butchers in the Alexandria market have given notice, that they will not receive, after Sunday next, any paper money of a less denomination than one dollar.—Good.

Method of salting Butter.

Take sugar one part, salt-petre one part, and beat strong salt two parts; beat them well together, and put by the preparation for use; of which take one ounce for every sixteen ounces of butter, and mix it thoroughly with the butter as soon as it is freed from the butter-milk. Butter salted in this manner, and put down in close tubs with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill up every little vacancy before the top is put on, will keep good for many years. Butter prepared as above, is not fit for use till it has stood at least a fortnight, but then may be kept perfectly sound for years.

A curiosity in Virginia, which seems unparalleled any where.

In the county of Fincastle, there is a small running of water, or spring, possessed of a quality which cannot be defined, (though supposed to be a mineral water, strongly impregnated with sulphur or some such thing) however, by snapping the pan of a pistol, or tinder-box with a little gunpowder, the water will instantly catch fire and burn in the same manner as spirits would, until the water is consumed, or dried up, when the channel, which is common earth, is left as ashes. There being no more water left to feed the flame the spring bubbles out from the crevices of the earth, and in the space of half an hour the current goes on as formerly.—The water continues burning, when such experiments are tried by the people, for two or three days before the whole is consumed.

A SWINDLER CAUGHT.

A man by the name of Morrill Masoom, has been detected in Montreal, in endeavoring to pass a United States' Bank Note, altered from \$10 to \$1000. The impression of the 10 had been extracted by some chemical operation, and so nicely done as to render it difficult to detect in

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two separate writs of venditioni expons, to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Jeffers against Henry Thomas and John G. Thomas—will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the Court-house door in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Henry Thomas in and to a farm lying and being in Talbot County, in Kingscreek Hundred, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, containing one hundred and fifty acres of land, interest and costs due on the aforesaid writs, June 10 3 THOS. STEVENS, late Sheriff.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

At and near Church Hill, for sale.
Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 3d day of July next, on the premises, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and in virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, at February term, 1817, in the case of James Thomas against Robert Kendall, and David, George, and Sarah Nicholas, all the REAL ESTATE of the late George Johnson, of Queen-Ann's County, deceased, in the proceedings mentioned, consisting of the following LOTS of GROUND, with sundry buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at and near Church-Hill, in Queen-Ann's County, viz.
1st.—A LOT at Church-Hill, situate on the west side of the main road, between the Church lot and Mr. Samuel Ringgold's lot, containing by estimation one acre and 30 perches of land, more or less.

2dly.—A LOT on the east side of the road directly opposite the former, with the buildings thereon, containing one acre, more or less.—Both of the foregoing lots will probably be divided into smaller lots and sold separately.

3dly.—A LOT about a mile from Church-Hill, on the west side of the road leading to I B, and adjoining to a place called Pindar's Hill. This lot contains by estimation 15 acres of land, more or less.

Terms of sale. The purchaser of the whole or any part of the property must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the time of sale.

When all the purchase money and the interest thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land, lot, to him, her or them self, free, clear & discharged from all claim of the defendants aforesaid, under the deceased. By the decree aforesaid, the creditors of the aforesaid George Johnson are required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the date of sale, of which they are requested to take due notice.

JAMES THOMAS, Trustee for creditors
Easton, June 10 3 of Geo. Johnson, dec'd.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their Office in the Court-house, on Monday the 9th day of June (instant), for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making alterations and alterations in the assessment of property; and will continue to sit on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for the space of twenty days if necessary. By order—
JOHN STEVENS, Jrs. Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, June 10 3

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. WETMORE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL for the reception of young Ladies, at Baltimore, in one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, on the corner of Hanover and Pratt-streets, where will be taught every branch of a polite female education: Five of her teachers are those of her own family—a gentleman will attend to the writing department, who teaches on an approved system, for which no extra charge will be made. Under such advantages, she promises herself great success in the advancement of her pupils, and engages that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of those placed under her care.—For particulars apply at the Right Rev'd Bishop KEEPE's, the Rev'd WILLIAM WILKINSON, or Mrs. BLANCK. Card of terms may be had at the office of this paper. June 10 4

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 favor him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction. June 10

WILLIAM DOLSON.

Horse & Gig for sale.

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

Wool wanted.

THE subscriber will give a liberal price for WOOL, in Goods at cash price, or otherwise, the same in payment of debts.
Easton, June 10 3 JAMES THOMAS.

REMEDY FOR CANCERS.
From the Middlesex (Mass.) Gazette.
DRAFT, APRIL 9, 1817.

SIR,
Considering it a duty incumbent upon each individual of Society to do all in his power to promote the health, prosperity & happiness of all his fellow-citizens, I will state to you the commencement, progress and cure of a most distressing disease, which has occurred in my family. If you think it worthy of a place in your paper, I have no objection to its being made public; and it will afford me great consolation to learn that the application which wrought the cure has had the same efficacious operation upon others in similar circumstances.

About seven years since, my wife was seized with a cancer on her ankle, which increased with considerable rapidity, and was attended with pain; it continued sorely to affect her for nine months, during which time no pains were spared to obtain the best advice from those well versed in medicine and surgery. It was twice attempted to eradicate it by the application of vegetable caustics; and many other applications were unsuccessfully made. The limb became weak, and at times much swollen. She had in a measure lost her appetite, and her whole system seemed on the decline. The sore was deep and broad. In this situation we commenced the application which produced the cure. The principal ingredient is an evergreen plant which is to be found in all the northern states, in woodlands which produce a mixture of oak and pine timber. It is by different people called ever bitter sweet, winter green, rheumatic plant, etc. the botanical name of the plant is *pyrola*. We made a strong decoction, by boiling the *pyrola* in pure water, placed in a vessel containing a considerable quantity of pulverized roll sulphur, and poured the decoction upon it boiling hot. Mrs. Varnum took a small quantity of the decoction internally, two or three times a day; bathed the defective part and parts adjacent to it several times in a day, and kept a cloth wet with it constantly on the ankle. She took about an ounce of common medicinal salts, every second day; the decoction was renewed as occasion required. We commenced this system of operation about the middle of April, 1816, and pursued it with unremitting care and attention, without variation. In a very few days from commencement of the operation the patient began to realise the beneficial effects of it: her appetite was restored; her pain was gradually eradicated; she rapidly gained strength, both in body and limb; so that in less than six weeks the defective ankle was entirely healed and sound, and her health and strength completely restored. It is now almost two years since this apparent cure was effected: & we have the greatest consolation of learning from her, that she has not felt a single twinge of the disorder since that period: we do therefore confidently hope it will never return.

Mrs. Varnum enjoys remarkable good health for a person of her age. People may object to making a thorough experiment in cases similar to Mrs. Varnum's, on account of the simplicity and novelty of the prescription. But however simple and novel it may appear, and however inefficient it may prove with others, Mrs. Varnum and myself, with our family, have abundant reason to rejoice and bless the Supreme Arbiter of events, for the wonderful effect, which through the beneficence of Divine Providence, it has had in her case. And I am sanguine in the belief, that if early and undeviating experiments of the kind be made they will prove efficacious in most, if not all cancer cases.

I am, sir,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. VARNUM.

POLITICAL CONFESSION.
From the Ohio Federalist of May 8.

PARTIES.
Good men have long regretted the embittering and demoralizing consequences of party spirit. Among the most injurious of its evil effects, has been the estrangement of worthy men from each other, and the herding together of all kinds of men upon equal terms. Men whose habits, opinions and dispositions of mind, are all fitted to make them friends; are kept at continual variance by taking different sides in politics; while men, in every trait of character as dissimilar as light and darkness, are bound together, in an unnatural and discordant union, by the mere force of party attachments. Worthy and capable men are cast into obscurity, whilst knaves and fools are pushed forward into consequence and office.

It has been a source of consolation to many, that this state of things is partially done away. The sympathies of men are impatient of party control, and an inclination is felt to form friendship upon the natural basis of congenial character, rather than upon the facitious one of party politics. Perhaps no man has been a more acrimonious politician than myself; and it is most probable that to this I am indebted for all the distinction I have obtained in the country. Yet, so thoroughly am I convinced of the evil, and so heartily am I tired of the strife, that though my opinions upon general subjects remain unchanged, I feel a kind of aversion to the discussion

on of political subjects of party contention.

The political state of Europe, which, during the reign of French despotism, operated so strongly upon the feelings and passions of American politicians, has in it nothing now to excite either their hopes or their fears. The two great parties are pretty well agreed upon the course the National Government ought to pursue. It is agreed that, for the protection of commerce, and the preservation of national character & safety, a navy is indispensable. It is agreed, that a certain proportion of military force is necessary. It is agreed, that we should keep up an intercourse and exchange of ministers with foreign governments. It is agreed, that the people must pay taxes; that the bank and the funding system are very convenient and proper; and that the public functionaries must be liberally compensated for their attention to public affairs. As to what is, or ought to be, there is no bone of contention, except, who shall enjoy the leaves and fishes. Party controversy lies altogether in retrospection; and I cannot comprehend why any good man, and real patriot, should start any enquiry, to scarify wounds partly healed, and to revive animosities almost extinguished.

There is one class of men who very naturally engage in this avocation. It is that class of office-hunters, who have no merit to recommend them: who have been raised into consequence by party, and who must sink with the cause that raised them. They know that if the question upon making selections for office, is once changed from "what are his politics?" to "is he capable? is he honest?" their hopes are forever blasted. I do not know that they should be severely blamed for seeking, by the only means in their power, to preserve their own importance; and if we always knew the exact character of the man, I conceive his labours could do very little mischief. For myself, I confess, that when I hear a man making a great stir about democratic and federalist, and democratic and federalist doctrines, I cannot help suspecting him of some design. I am apt to set him down for an office-hunter, of no respectable pretensions, or for a politician of bitter feelings and little understanding.

Brookville, Indiana, May 6.
MAMMOTH GIRL.
There is now residing in the county of Wayne, in this State, a girl of 17 years of age, that weighs 335 pounds.
Last week, the 13th cent loaf, in New-York, made of the best flour, weighed 30 oz.—mixed with Indian meal, 32 oz.—mixed with Rye, 38 oz.—Rye flour, 40 oz.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 31st day of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale: And whereas the following townships have been surveyed in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory, to wit:

Townships 11 and 12, In Range 13.
10, 11 and 12, 14.
9, 10, 11 and 12, 15.
9, 10, 12 and 13, 16.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 17.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 18.
13, 14, 15 and 16, 19.
13, 14, 15 and 16, 20.

TAKEN, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks and no longer, the sales to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1817.
By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above six times, and send their accounts to John Taylor Esq. Receiver of public monies for the District of Alabama, at Milledgeville, Georgia, June 3 6.

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.
SCHEME.
1 Prize of \$2000
2 " " " 1000
3 " " " 500
4 " " " 200
5 " " " 100
11 " " " 50
45 " " " 20
30 " " " 10
300 " " " 6
1190 " " " 5

1610 Prizes.
1390 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

2200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATUTORY PRIZES:
The first drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200
1st on the 13th " " " to 500
1st on the 14th " " " to 500
1st on the 15th " " " to 1000
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " to 2000

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, enclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER
SUPERIOR,
EDWARD AULD, Master,
will commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A.M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A.M. on which days she will continue during the season.
The Superior is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the office at the Point.
The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.
Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the Lower Rapids of Sandusky River," passed on the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Lands in the said tract, except the reservations made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose:
And whereas by an act entitled "An act providing for the sale of the tract of Land at the British Fort at Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes," passed the 27th day of April, 1816, it was enacted that all the Land contained in the said tract, except the reservations and exceptions made in the said act, should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office, and the Receiver of public monies at Wooster, and on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose:
WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the Lands authorized to be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.

Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE,
By the President,
J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 29 11

NOTICE.

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

Relief of the Poor.

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

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

DISTRICT No. I.—EASTON.
Abelriggo Bodfield Stephen Catrup
Col. William Hayward Doct. James Tilton
Samuel Roberts John Edmondson
William G. Tilghman Doct. Ennalls Martin
James Denny John Bennett
Capt. William Jordan Doct. Robert Moore
Allen Bowie William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II.—ST. MICHAELS.
Capt. Joseph Farland Maj. William Caulk
John Kemp Richard Harrington
Capt. Thomas Frazier John Dorgan
Wrightson Lowe Anthony Banning
Alexander Hensley James Esgate
Col. Hugh Auld Mordica Skinner
Joseph Harrison (L.P.) Spedden Orem—14.

DISTRICT No. III.—TRAPPE.
Maj. Jabez Caldwell Maj. Daniel Martin
Stephen Reyner Anthony Ross
Thomas Stevens Ignatius Rhodes
Maj. Solomon Dickinson Jacob Brownwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens Capt. Richard Trippe
Joseph Martin James Cain—14.

DISTRICT No. IV.—CHAPEL.
James Chambers William Slaughter
Capt. John Dudley Levin Mills
Charles Gibson Robert Kemp
Arthur Holt William C. Leonard
Ennalls Martin, jun. William Clark
Wm. H. Tilghman Capt. Jonathan Spencer
James Nab Joseph Turner, sen—14.

March 18.

Washington Monument Lottery.

THIRD CLASS,
Will positively commence drawing on MONDAY, 28th July.—The first drawn number will be entitled to
Five Thousand Dollars.
SCHEME.
5 PRIZES OF \$20,000 Dollars.
10 " " " 10,000 Dollars.
5 " " " 5,000 Dollars.
20 " " " 1,000 Dollars.
26 " " " 500 Dollars.
100 " " " 100 Dollars.
340 " " " 50 Dollars.
400 " " " 20 Dollars.
11,000 " " " 10 Dollars.
11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.
35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.

Rock-Hall Packet.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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 person wants to buy

SOME likely NEGROES, for his own use. Most of them would be preferred from twelve to twenty years old. Two or three families, or young women with two or three children each would not be objected to. As they are not for sale or speculation, none but such as are likely and valuable, need be offered. Any person having of that description to dispose of, may receive a liberal price, by applying to Mr. Murdoch, at the Union Tavern.
Easton, June 3 S

Black Knight

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

BLACK KNIGHT

Will be let to mares this season at the price of eight dollars the spring's chance, but if paid on or before the first of September, five dollars will discharge the debt, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case—ten dollars to insure in foal, but no mare shall be insured, unless agreed on by the subscriber.
BLACK KNIGHT will stand at the subscriber's stable every Monday, at Easton every Tuesday, and will travel in the Bay this one week and in the neighbourhood of the Trappet the other, and will go round once a fortnight regularly. The season to commence on the first Tuesday in April, and end on the twentieth day of June.
JAMES DENNY.
March 25

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 19th of January inst. living in Caroline county, Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named AREY TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of age, and from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 5 inches high, of a black complexion; full and prominent mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4 inches in length, and her head bound up with a handkerchief. Arey is stout made for her height, and very active and in active in her gait. She has worked in and out of doors, as necessity required: she is very slow to answer when spoken to, and answers in a short and abrupt manner. Had on and carried away with her the following clothing, as near as can be ascertained: one black silk frock, one white cambric muslin do one stamped cotton do. red and green with broad stripes, two short gowns and skirts of cotton kersey, and one pair of coarse shoes half worn.
If she has left the county, it is expected she is on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives living in the city. On her passage to the city, I think it probable she will be lurking about Camden and its vicinity for some weeks.
I will give \$50 if Arey is taken in the state, and secured so that I get her again; or the above reward if taken out of the state, and secured as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if bro't home.
NATHAN B. DOWNES.
Jan. 28

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber can accommodate five or six Boarders for the residue of this year, and next year intends to occupy a large house in Easton, as a Boarding-House, sufficient to accommodate from twelve to twenty Boarders agreeably. Every attention shall be used to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom. Easton, May 13 S RICH'D. HARWOOD.

Maryland:—Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the records of Kent County Court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of JOHN KENDAL, JOHN KEENE, JAMES THARP, RICHARD MOFFETT and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said petitioners having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application; and a Constable of Kent County having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent County Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Kendal, John Keene, James Tharp, Richard Moffett and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment; and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court-house door of the County aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house of the County aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.
Given under my hand this thirty first day of May, in the year 1817.
June 3 THOMAS WORRELL.

Caroline County Court.

March Term, 1817.
The Creditors of WILLIAM CANNON, JOHN MILLER, JESSE COX, JAMES CAULK, JOHN GRAY, JAMES GRAY, GEORGE BOZMAN, and PETER HOLDEN, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden should not have the relief prayed for.
By order, JO. RICHARDSON, CLK. of Caroline county court.
June 3 49

OSCAR.

The Property of Col. JOHN TAYLOR, of Washington.
WILL cover Mares this season, at my farm, within six miles of Easton, at the very moderate price of Eighteen Dollars the season, Nine Dollars the single leap, and at Twenty-five Dollars to ensure mares being with foal, and fifty cents to the Groom. In every case both cover and groom to be paid on or before the first day of September next; but with those who prefer paying on or before the first day of July next, (on which day the season will expire) I will discount one third from their accounts.
He will be every Tuesday at Easton; every Thursday at or near the Head of Wye, and on Fridays in the morning until 6 o'clock; the remainder of the week at my farm, near the old Chapel—where pasturage can be had at one dollar per week, also grain and hay furnished at market price, if required. Every care and attention shall be paid to mares from a distance, but not accountable for accidents nor escapes.
Oscar's blood and character as a racer are so well known, that it is unnecessary to say anything of his pedigree and performances, since it is universally admitted that he has been one of the greatest racers in America. Should any gentleman doubt either his blood or performances as a racer, or his character as a foal-getter, the subscriber has it in his power to satisfy him.
JAMES NARB.
P. S. I am bold to challenge Oscar's three year old colts against any on the Peninsula.
J. N.
March 11

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of Frederick county, Md. on the 13th of March last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man who calls himself JOHN, says he belongs to Mr. George Johnson, of St. Mary's county, in this state—he is about 20 years of age, five feet nine inches high—had on when committed, an old black cloth coat, a pair of mixed kersey overalls, two linen shirt, coarse shoes, stockings, and an old fur hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.
JOSEPH M. CROWWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.
April 5—22 S

Was committed

To the goal of Harford county, on the 28th of March last, a MULATTO LAD, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches high, slender made, has a small scar in his forehead, another on the left side of his mouth, and a few small scars on his right arm. His clothing consists of a bluish cotton coat, brown cloth trousers, a paper hat covered with black muslin, &c. He says he belongs to Thomas Sims, near Piscataway. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold to pay his prison fees, &c. agreeably to law.
JASON MOORE, Sh'ff.
April 3—22 S

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

General Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (MD.) TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1817.

NO. 42,2918.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday-Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,

Printer 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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three fieri facias, directed to the Sheriff of Caroline county, will be sold at the village of Hillsborough, on Tuesday the 17th day of June next, for cash only, one Negro Boy named James, taken as the property of Philip Foster, to satisfy the several claims of James G. Sedgwick of Jacob Dietz, Jacob Dietz & James G. Sedgwick, to commence at 2 o'clock, and attendance given by
may 27 4 Wm. A. COOPER, Deputy Sheriff.

In pursuance of a Decree

OF the honorable Judges of Worcester county court, in Chancery sitting, will be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in the town of Snow-Hill, at the hour of two o'clock, on Friday the 20th day of June (instant), all the right and title to a HOUSE AND 1/2 Acre of land, of which Rowland E. Bevans died seized.
The terms will be, a credit of six months for one-half of the purchase money, and a credit of twelve months for the balance; the whole to be on interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by bonds with approved securities.
BRITTINGHAM BEVANS, Trustee.
Snow-Hill, June 3 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of 2 separate writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, at the suit of John Bennett use of Thomas P. Bennett, use of Joseph Parrott, against John M. Mahan, and John H. M. Mahan, will be sold at Public Sale, for cash, on Saturday the 21st of June inst. at the Court House door in Easton, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title and interest of the said John M. Mahan and John H. M. Mahan, in and to a tract or part of a tract of land lying in Bollingbrook Hundred, called "White Philips" containing Eighty acres, more or less, to satisfy said writs, damages and costs.
June 3 3 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two separate writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Jeffers against Henry Thomas and John G. Thomas, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the Court-house door in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of the said Henry Thomas in and to a farm lying and being in Talbot County, in Kingscreek Hundred, containing one hundred and fifty acres of several tracts of land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the aforesaid writs.
June 10 3 THO. STEVENS, late Sheriff.

HOUSES AND LOTS,

At and near Church-Hill, for sale.
Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 20th day of July next, on the premises, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, under and in virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, at February term, 1817, in the case of James Thomas against Robert Kendall and David, George, and Sarah Nicholas, all the REAL ESTATE of the late George Johnson, of Queen-Anne's County, deceased, in the proceedings mentioned, consisting of the following LOTS OF GROUND, with sundry buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at and near Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's County, viz:
1st.—A LOT at Church-Hill, situate on the west side of the main road, between the Church lot and Mr. Samuel Ringgold's lot, containing by estimation one acre and 30 perches of land, more or less.
2dly.—A LOT on the east side of the road directly opposite the former, with the buildings thereon, containing one acre, more or less.
Both of the abovegoing lots will probably be divided into smaller lots and sold separately.
3dly.—A LOT about a mile from Church-Hill, on the west side of the road leading to I.B., and adjoining to a place called Pinder's Hill. This lot contains by estimation 15 acres of land, more or less.
Terms of sale. The purchaser of the whole or any part of the property must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the time of sale.
When all the purchase money and the interest thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land, &c. to him, her or them sold, free, clear & discharged from all claim of the defendants aforesaid, under the decrees. By the decree aforesaid, the creditors of the said George Johnson are required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale, of which they are requested to take due notice.
JAMES THOMAS, Trustee for creditors
Easton, June 10 3 of Geo. Johnson, dec'd.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of my property in Easton, advertised to take place on Tuesday the 27th ult. is postponed until Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at 11 o'clock.
June 3 18 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their Office in the Court-house, on Monday the 5th day of June (instant) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making alterations and variations in the assessment of property; and will continue to set on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays for the space of twenty days if necessary.
By order
JOHN STEVENS, Jex. Clk. to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
June 10 3

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. WETMORE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL for the reception of young Ladies, at Baltimore, in one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, on the corner of Hanover and Pratt streets, where will be taught every branch of a polite female education. Five of her teachers are those of her own family—a gentleman will attend to the writing department, who teaches on an approved system, for which no extra charge will be made. Under such advantages, she promises herself great success in the advancement of her pupils, and engages that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of those placed under her care. For particulars apply at the Right Rev'd Bishop Knorr's, the Rev'd WILLIAM WATTS, or Mrs. Bland's. Card of terms may be had at the office of this paper.
June 10 4

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 Cheaptank 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 Cheaptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Franpton 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 July 8

Land for sale.

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

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of producing an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of real oil, 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. BARAGW.
April 22

Union Bank of Maryland,

May 5th, 1817.
NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house on Monday the 7th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Board.
J. L. CROFTON, Cashier.
N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagers-town Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.
may 13 6

New Goods.

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

Seasonable Goods,

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale. And whereas the following townships have been surveyed in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory, to wit:
Townships 11 and 12, In Range 13.
10, 11 and 12, 14.
9, 10, 11 and 12, 15.
10, 12 and 13, 16.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 17.
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 18.
13, 14, 15 and 16, 19.
13, 14, 15 and 16, 20.

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks and no longer, the sales to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.
Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1817.
By the President,
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

By the President of the United States.

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

WHEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the acts before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that the Lands authorized to be sold by the first mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at Wooster, in the State of Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer; and that the Lands authorized to be sold by the last mentioned act, shall be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the same place, on the third Tuesday in July next, and continue open for seven days and no longer.
Given under my hand, this 15th day of April, 1817.
(Signed) JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 29 11

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

Making provision for the location of the lands reserved by the first article of the treaty of the ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between the United States and the Creek nation, to certain Chief and Warriors of that nation, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Chiefs and Warriors of the Creek nation, who, by virtue of the first article of the treaty of the ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, between the United States and that nation of Indians, are entitled to a reservation of land which shall include their improvements, shall be authorized to locate said reservation in the following manner, viz:
Every such Chief or Warrior shall and may select such four quarter sections, or such number of quarter sections and fractional parts of sections, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres of land, as have been or may be surveyed in pursuance of the act of Congress passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, as shall include their respective improvements. And in case such Chief or Warrior shall have located at one place, and cultivated a farm or plantation at another place, he may, at his option, select such quarter sections and fractional parts of sections, as shall include his said farm or plantation. Provided, HOWEVER, That the lands so selected, shall be

sure to such Chief or Warrior so long only as he shall continue to occupy and cultivate the same; and in case he shall not have abandoned the possession, shall, on his decease, descend to and vest in his heirs in fee simple, reserving to the widow of such Chief or Warrior, the use and occupation of one third part of said lands during her natural life.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That when any Chief or warrior, so entitled to a reservation of land at the time of the signing of the treaty, shall have since died, and left a widow and child or children who has or have continued to occupy and cultivate the said land, they shall have the right of selection in the same manner as the original claimant would have, if he were living; and the title of the lands so selected, shall be a fee simple title in the child or children, reserving to the widow, if any, the use and occupation of one third of the land during her life. PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the said child or children shall not have the power to alienate the said lands, except by devise, until each and every one of them shall have arrived at the age of twenty five years.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the descendant of any native Creek Indian male or female, who, at the commencement of the late war with the hostile Creeks, occupied and cultivated a farm or plantation; who continued friendly to the United States during that war; and who, after the termination of hostilities, returned to, and has continued to occupy and cultivate the said farm or plantation, shall be entitled to a reservation of two quarter sections of land, to be selected in the manner stated in the first section of this act; which lands shall revert to them so long as they shall continue to occupy and cultivate the same; and, on their death, shall descend, in fee, to their children; and on failure of children, shall revert to the United States; reserving, however, to the husband or widow, as the case may be, the right to occupy and cultivate one third part of the lands during their natural lives.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the child or children of any Chief or Warrior of the Creek nation, who resided within the limits of the said ceded country at the commencement of the late Creek war, and who was killed in the service of the United States, during said war, or who has since died of wounds received therein, shall be entitled, without payment, to a reservation of so much land as such Chief or Warrior would have been entitled to, had he been living at the time said treaty was signed; which land shall be located in the manner prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, the agent of the United States of the Creek nation shall immediately proceed to take such evidence as each and every person who may be entitled to lands under the provisions of it, shall be able to adduce in support of such title. The evidence shall, as far as practicable, be taken by the agent on the land occupied by such claimant; and in all cases where he shall be of opinion that the claim is a valid one, the quarter sections, including the improvements, shall be designated, as provided for in the first section of this act; and the agent shall, without delay, return to the Secretary of the Treasury the evidence taken in each case, reserving a copy thereof together with the name of the claimant, and the numbers of the quarter sections reserved for them respectively. And the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President shall finally decide on the validity of such claim.

Sec. 6. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the agent shall transmit, without delay, to the register of the land office for the district in which the lands may be, a statement of the names of the claimants, and the numbers of the quarter sections which have been reserved for each claimant; and the register of the land office shall not offer any such quarter section for sale, unless specially directed otherwise by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 7. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the agent of the United States shall be allowed, in addition to his salary, the sum of three dollars per day, whilst occupied in performing the duties assigned to him by this act; and he shall be authorized to employ a surveyor or in those cases where it may be necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining the quarter sections of land to be allotted to each claimant.

Sec. 8. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the expenses which shall be incurred in carrying into effect this act, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the state of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Indiana as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Indiana District; and a District Court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a District Judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Monday of May and November, and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers which were, by law, given to the judges of the Kentucky district under an act entitled, "An act to establish the District Courts of the United States." He shall appoint a Clerk for said District, who shall reside and keep the records of the Court at the place of holding the same; and shall receive for the services performed by him the same fees to which the Clerk of the Kentucky District is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That there shall be allowed to the Judge of the said District Court the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

his appointment, to be paid quarterly at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid by the United States two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That a Marshall shall be appointed for said district, who shall perform the same duties, and be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as provided for Marshalls in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To fix the peace establishment of the Marine Corps.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the peace establishment of the Marine Corps shall consist of the following officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, viz: one Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant, nine Captains, twenty-four First Lieutenants, sixteen Second Lieutenants, one Adjutant and Inspector, one Paymaster, and one Quartermaster, to be taken from the said Captains and Lieutenants; seventy-three Corporals, forty-two Drums and Fifes, and seven hundred and fifty Privates.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the President of the United States cause the provisions of this act to be carried into effect on the first day of April next, or as soon thereafter as circumstances will admit, and cause any super-numerary officers to be discharged from the service of the United States; and to all persons so discharged, there shall be paid three months additional pay.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the President of the United States may, in the recess of the Senate, appoint any of the officers authorized by this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate, at their next session, for their advice and consent.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That nothing contained in the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, entitled, "An act to amend the several acts for the establishment and regulation of the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments," shall be construed to authorize the President of the United States to direct any sum appropriated to fortifications, arsenals, armories, custom houses, docks, navy yards or building of any fort, or to munitions of war, or to the pay of the army or navy, to be applied to any other object of public expenditure.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act concerning the naval establishment."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That every purser now in the service, or who may hereafter be appointed, shall, instead of the bond required by the act to which this is a supplement, enter into bond with two or more sureties, in the penalty of twenty five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all his duties as purser in the navy of the United States, which said sureties shall be approved by the judge or attorney of the United States for the district in which such purser shall reside.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That from and after the first day of May next, no person shall act in the character of purser, who shall not enter into bond as aforesaid, excepting pursers on distant service, who shall not remain in service longer than two months after their return to the United States, unless they shall comply with the provisions of the first section of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 1, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To continue in force an act, entitled, "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That an act, entitled, "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," passed the twenty-fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be and the same is hereby continued in force for one year from and after the passage of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House

of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President

of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 3, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hessian Fly—Lawler Wheat.

At a meeting of the cultivators of the Lawler Wheat, and others, at New Baltimore, on the 27th day of May, 1817, it was, on motion, Resolved, That in consequence of the providential exemption which this wheat has experienced in this and former years, from the ravages of the Hessian Fly, in this neighborhood, a duty is imposed on the cultivators of it to endeavor to render this blessing as diffused as possible. That a principal means of effecting that object, will be to give publicity to the evidences of the fact. Wherefore, it is also Resolved, That it is proper to appoint a committee to prepare such a statement of facts on the subject of the Lawler wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighborhood, and which may be substantiated by incontrovertible testimony, if required, together with such certificates of experiments, of a special nature as may be deemed worthy of notice, and that the said committee report the same to a meeting to be held on Saturday next, the 31st inst. at Buckland, Prince William county. The following gentlemen, to wit: John Love, Thomas Hunton, Gerard Alexander, senior, George B. Pickett, Griffin Smith, Martin Maddux, and Owen Thomas, being named and present, consented to serve as a committee, and the meeting adjourned.

MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
WM. S. MOONLY, Clk.

The committee to whom was assigned, by a meeting held at New Baltimore on the 27th inst. the duty of preparing such a statement of facts, in relation to the kind of wheat called the Lawler wheat, as are notoriously within the knowledge of the people of this neighborhood, together with special certificates of experiments made, in proof of this wheat not being subject to injury from the Hessian Fly, have endeavored in the best manner the time limited would allow them to perform that duty, and report. That the following facts are notorious in this neighborhood, and can be supported by the testimony of many respectable men, to wit: That this wheat was introduced among us in the year 1810, in a small quantity, by James Lawler, (since dead) and who stated, that he had procured it in Chester county, in Pennsylvania, where it was called Jones's white wheat, and was said not to suffer injury by the Hessian Fly: That it has been propagated with some attention in this neighborhood, and in the course of its cultivation, including the present season, has not been injured by the Hessian Fly: That the present crop of it is of luxuriant growth, in proportion to the land, and promises an abundant harvest, while every other kind of white wheat is injured in a most serious degree. It is a smooth headed white wheat, of tall growth, nearly on a medium between rye & the bearded wheats, later from three to six days than the golden beard, when sowed at the same time, and when the fly has not injured the bearded kind; but from that circumstance this year appears to be in an equal state of forwardness: with the bearded wheat, it having met with no obstacle to its growth, & the season having been good. A peculiarity of general notoriety, is, that of its appearance of being, to a very great degree, soon after the commencement of the spring growth; the lower blades, which seem only to have been intended to survive the winter, turn yellow, and die, without affecting the stalk. There has been constantly found in it, a few grains of a red chaff wheat, the grain a deep red; this kind of wheat is subject to injury from the fly, as experiments have shown. The committee have thought proper to confine their report to statements of a general nature, rather than to submit to the test of investigation, if deemed necessary by any one, their individual relations of more particular matters, belonging to the subject, and therefore refer to such statements, together with those of others, who have presented the results of their experiments and observations.

JOHN LOVE,
THOMAS HUNTON,
GERARD ALEXANDER, Sr.
GEORGE B. PICKETT,
GRIFFIN SMITH,
MARTIN MADDUX,
OWEN THOMAS.

I have sowed the Lawler wheat for four years past on the Buckland farm, and have never known the crop injured by the Hessian Fly; this year it has an unusually beautiful and abundant appearance. I have also sowed last fall of the bearded kind, and early wheat, both of which are much injured by the fly; the early white wheat in a less degree than the other, yet the injury to it is not less than one half the crop. I am enabled to make a more accurate estimate of the injury done the early wheat, from the circumstance of the same ground having been two years ago in Lawler wheat, appearing to be doubly as thick then, although there has been no exhausting crop since taken from the land, and it has received two dressings of plaster, and the present year much more propitious to the growth of plants than that, I reaped of the Lawler wheat twenty-five bushels to the acre; I do not think the product this year in the early wheat will exceed ten or twelve bushels, which remains to be proved; but it is daily falling from the seedlings of the fly. I think I shall lose seven hundred bushels, by sowing 68 bushels of the May wheat last fall.

The first year I sowed the Lawler wheat, I sowed eleven acres, which was a full crop for the quality of the ground; from the land adjoining it in the same field, I did not get more than three for one; last year many crops were destroyed by the rust and rot, my Lawler wheat was no better. The next year I sowed 74 bushels of it, and 196 of other kinds, (making 270 bushels of

I made more from the Lawler wheat than all the rest. The third year I sowed off nearly my whole crop, which in respect both to quantity and quality, was the best I ever made from the same number of acres. The last fall I sowed 90 bushels of the bearded, and 371 of the Lawler wheat, and I think there is no part of the Lawler wheat, of 90 bushels seedling, which will not, if present appearances are realized, produce three-fold more than the bearded.

The product of the Lawler wheat in flour, is as great, I think as any other of the white wheats, and the quality as excellent, as any I have seen. There were ground at my mill last season upwards of five thousand bushels of it, to a good profit, after paying a wheel more of a fine flour for each hundred bushels, than is customary for red wheat.

JOHN LOVE.

In 1812 or 1813, I obtained one bushel and three pecks of the Lawler wheat, sowed it late, and although apparently injured by the rust, made twenty-one and one-half bushels of merchantable wheat; my crop that year was materially injured by the fly, except the above small quantity. Last year I commenced sowing about the 15th of September, that is now the most promising part of my crop, and appears to be entirely exempt from the fly; and although I have found occasionally a fly in the wheat, on strict examination I am left to doubt, whether it is not confined entirely to the mixture which is generally found in the wheat, neither has it ever been injured since by the rust. Numerous instances and experiments made by different persons near me, in several years past, are such as constrain me to believe, that the Lawler wheat is providentially from some cause, almost entirely exempt from the ravages of the Hessian Fly. I have sowed last fall about four hundred bushels of the Lawler kind, and twenty of the bearded; I think I shall not make more than a third of a crop from the bearded wheat, owing to the depredations of the fly, and calculate on a loss of two hundred bushels, from having seeded the twenty of bearded, instead of Lawler, as the ground is of good quality.

THOMAS HUNTON.

Having sustained, in common with my neighbors, almost the entire loss of my growing crop of wheat, from the ravages of the Fly, I was induced to visit the neighborhoods of Haymarket, and Buckland, for the purpose of examining the Fly-proof wheat, known in these parts of the country by the name of Lawler wheat, and cultivated this year in considerable quantity, by Messrs. John Love, Griffin Smith, William and Thomas Hunton, and others. I was fully satisfied, upon viewing the respective farms of these gentlemen, that this wheat is entitled to the character of Fly-proof, the fields of each of them exhibiting the most abundant crops of wheat I have ever seen, below the Bull Run Mountain, and unless some future disaster shall befall them, will probably yield an average of from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre; it is proper to remark, that on each of the farms of the above gentlemen, except William Hunton, I found several of the other kinds of wheat, usually cultivated in Virginia. Such as the golden bearded, purple straw, and white wheat, growing on some farms, in the same field, with the Fly-proof or Lawler wheat, on others a fence or road only separating them, and in every instance the fly had injured the former very materially, while the latter or Fly-proof was left unharmed. I have therefore no hesitation in recommending this wheat to the attention of every farmer in Virginia, to be sowed in preference to any other; for myself, I am fully convinced, under present circumstances, of the propriety of sowing any other kind known among us in this state.

GERARD ALEXANDER, Sr.

I, Owen Thomas, do hereby certify, that in December, 1811, I was in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on a visit to my friends, where I understood that the Jones's white wheat was cultivated, and was told that since the introduction of that wheat there, they had not experienced any injury from the Hessian Fly. I intended to have brought some of it to Virginia, but by different occurrences was prevented; after my return I found Mr. James Lawler of the same county I lived in, had brought a small parcel in from the same place, and had seeded it. I learned that, and have sowed it for four years past, at the same time, and it has never been injured by the fly. I sowed a part of my crop of Lawler wheat last fall in the first week in September; it is now the best wheat I have, in proportion to the quality of the land, and has not been at all injured by the fly; a part of my crop last year was injured by the rust, and I am satisfied it was owing to a particular cause, as some of it was not injured; and I do not believe that the Lawler wheat is more subject to rust than other kinds; I have sowed last fall my whole crop of it.

OWEN THOMAS.

I, John Brown, of Fauquier county, do hereby certify, that on the 11th of September, 1813, I mixed three bushels of the Lawler wheat with three of the purple straw, and sowed them together, and sowed adjoining wholly of the Lawler; that the purple straw was almost wholly destroyed by the fly, and the Lawler mixed with it, was injured by it, and made as heavy a crop as might have been expected from the quantity of seed, but not near so heavy as the Lawler wheat adjoining it, which was unmixed with the other; I have continued to sow the Lawler kind, and have not had a y of my crops of that kind injured by the fly. I ground a part of my crop at Mr. Love's mill last season, and got twenty-one barrels of flour to the hundred bushels, and flour of excellent quality. I found among the Lawler wheat some heads of red chaff wheat, the grain of a deep red; I picked one in the fall of 1814, a pint of that wheat, and sowed it by itself, the Hessian Fly depredated on that, and entirely destroyed it.

JOHN BROWN.

I commenced sowing the Lawler wheat in 1813, and have continued to cultivate it ever since, sowing generally several kinds, and have found it always to resist the fly, and not more subject to other disasters than the other wheat, but is about a week later. Finding the Lawler wheat four with, cockle and cheat, (the cause of which I know not,) I had determined not to sow any last fall, but at length concluded to sow 40 bushels in my corn land, and sowed my fallow of the Mountain white wheat, and now find the latter very much injured by the fly and the Lawler not at all injured; and although the land which was fallowed is much richer than the corn land, it will not make as much per acre from the present appearance. Last year I had four kinds of wheat in the same field, and now I find no volunteer wheat, only where the Lawler wheat was sown, and believe that the fly took the whole of the other volunteer wheat last fall, and did not touch the Lawler.

JOHN HAMPTON.

May 31 1817.

I, Joseph Ball, of Fauquier county, hereby certify, that in 1816 I ploughed in, in the month of August my stubble, a part of which was of Lawler wheat and a part of the purple straw, with an intention to sow it again in wheat; that the wheat which came up in the purple straw stubble was destroyed by the Hessian fly, but that which came up from the Lawler wheat stubble, was not injured. Both these kinds of wheat came up, about the last of August, or first of September, from this circumstance, and the general experience I have had in the cultivation of the Lawler wheat, I am convinced it may be sowed at an early period, without risk from the fly.

JOSEPH BALL.

I have made one crop of the Lawler wheat, which was of excellent quality; but I thought the yield was not quite so great as that of some other wheat. The Hessian fly did not injure it in the slightest degree. My present crop, chiefly of the Lawler wheat, and very slightly injured by the fly, is now on hand, and there is no part of it affected by the fly, after the strictest search, and my other wheat, the Mountain white and the Baltimore bearded, is so injured as not to leave room to expect anything like a harvest. I am of opinion that the Lawler wheat will bear sowing early in September, without danger of material injury from the fly, I will add, that my seed wheat was a little mixt, and the quantity of fly injured is not, I think, greater than the mixture of other wheat.

ISAAC FOSTER.

May 28, 1817.

I obtained from my neighbor James Lawler, in the fall of 1811, a half bushel of wheat, which he brought the seed off from Chester county, Pa. on account of its resisting the Hessian fly. I sowed it in November, and raised seven and a half bushels, which I sowed in 1812, and raised one hundred and ten, and have since continued to sow said wheat; my crops last year & this are entirely of that kind; I would sow no other, being satisfactorily convinced from experiment and observation that the fly would not affect it. I believe said wheat is of superior quality to any raised in this neighborhood for some years; as a proof, Mr. Love gave me for my last crop a barrel of flour in the hundred bushels, more than for other wheat and told me notwithstanding his profits were more than they were in the red wheat, also, I lately sent nine bushels and three pecks by measure, weighing at the mill ten bushels and twenty six pounds, had it ground for family use, from which I got, after the common toll, the tenth, was taken, four hundred and fifty four pounds of excellent flour. Said wheat has not been injured since I raised it by any disaster, except the second crop injured a little by rust, as was my crop of the other wheat the same year.

WM HUNTON.

Buckland, Kinsley Mills, May 28.

Having been, during the last and present years, a principal miller in Mr. Love's mills, called Kinsley I hereby certify, that I have ground, during the past season, upwards of five thousand bushels of the Lawler wheat, and for the portion of it ground for others, have given at the rate of 21 barrels of superfine flour for each one hundred bushels; and I am satisfied a better price has been made on that than the average of red wheat, ground at the rate of 20 barrels of superfine flour to the 100 bushels and that it will give as much flour as any other white wheat I have ever ground; it having been mixed with red wheat as it came to the mill, I cannot state what was the product on the whole, but I think it has exceeded 196 lbs. of flour for four bushels of wheat. Mr. William Hunton lately brought ten bushels and twenty six pounds, it was prepared for family use, and particularly well selected, not necessary to be screened or faned; I ground it after taking toll a tenth, and what remained produced two barrels, of 196 lbs. each, and sixty two pounds of superfine flour.

WM FLORENCE.

Mr. Love having stated, that he has had the mortification to hear that reports have been circulated that he intended to demand an exorbitant price, or exchange, for his Lawler wheat; on his motion, it was

Resolved, unanimously, as the opinion of this meeting, that it would be improper, and might justly be deemed illiberal, in those who have been so favoured as to be possessed of a species of wheat satisfactorily shown to resist the ravages of the fly, to require of such of their less fortunate fellow-citizens as are desirous of obtaining seed, a price for it beyond an equal exchange, and a fair compensation in addition, for the risk and trouble of getting out their crops in the summer season; and that from these considerations the price required by any member of this meeting shall not exceed the value (when a price is agreed on, or exchange, when exchange is made) of one bushel and a half of common wheat for one of Lawler wheat.

Resolved, That the foregoing proceedings and certificates be transmitted to the editors of the National Intelligencer and Richmond Enquirer, for publication.

MARTIN MADDUX, Sec.
W. S. MOONLY, Clk.

OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

From the Providence Patriot.

The subsequent extracts from the familiar letter of a young and subordinate officer of our Mediterranean squadron, although of an old date) will be found highly amusing, if not instructive. They were not intended for the public eyes, but they will not suffer on comparison with the epistles of many professed couriers.

U. S. Ship WASHINGTON,
GIBRALTAR BAY.
February 4, 1817.

MY DEAR SIR,
I thought it would be pleasing to you to have some account of my cruise in the Mediterranean. I will commence with the good qualities of this ship; she made a passage of 22 days from Cape Henry to this place; but this is not to be compared with the one from here to Naples, which was short of five days, a distance of twelve hundred miles; this speaks for itself. We have received visits from English, French & Dutch officers, who proclaim her to be the most perfect man of war they ever saw afloat; she sails superior to any in the squadron and is a fine sea boat.

I visited the principal posts of this great garrison, which is no doubt the strongest in the world. It is manned with about three thousand English soldiers, and I am informed they keep seven years provisions here constantly. Governor Down is commander in chief. The principal natural curiosity is St. Michael's Cave. I visited it with several officers, who told us that some years since two English officers attempted to explore this enormous cave, but never returned. The petrified water hangs in circles (apparently) from the roof, which have formed some elegant pillars. In

the streets you meet people of every nation, but the majority are Turks. Naples was our next port. Nothing can be compared to the grandeur of this noble city—it is, however, much altered since Napoleon placed his brother upon the throne. The Italians informed us, that while Murat was at the head of affairs, every thing flourished, the poor were employed, and all grades were happy—but the poor weak old man who now reigns is more fit for a monastery than a throne; the height of his ambition is to shoot pheasants—he ordered out one of his finest frigates, to scour the Barbary coast from Tripoli to Tangiers, and not to return until she had collected so many thousand wild fowl for his park! Murat made many improvements in and out of the city: here is one of the most beautiful public walks in Europe; it extends one mile and a quarter, perfectly level, with two excellent fountains, with marble statues. He also built a splendid palace at the city of Portici, five miles from Naples; it contains two hundred rooms—one of which cost half a million sterling; here are full length portraits of Murat and Joseph Bonaparte. Our informant and guide was the Lord Chamberlain, who treated us with the utmost politeness.

While here I visited the principal curiosities of the place, viz. Mount Vesuvius, and its victims, the famous cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum, which were buried in '79 by a terrible eruption. There is an entire street laid open at Pompeii, and at Herculaneum the theatre has been entirely freed from the lava. The city of Portici is directly over Herculaneum, so that when you enter the subterranean passage which leads to the theatre, you pass directly under the streets of the new city.—I visited the Catacombs, which are entirely underground and very extensive—they have abolished this method of burying the dead.

There are many antiquities in the Bay of Baia; amongst which are the hot baths of Nero; they are in fact one I went into; we had to strip, off all our clothes, it produces so violent a perspiration; at the bottom is a boiling spring, where we boiled eggs. At Puzzon, a little town on one side of the bay is the famous temple of Jupiter Serapis; the roof was supported by forty marble pillars, six feet high, and five feet in diameter; they are all broken except five. In this bay are some of the picas still standing of the celebrated bridge of Caligula, which was seven miles long; here are also the river Syx & the Elysian fields. Not far from Naples is the Grotto del Cone, which has the remarkable quality of destroying animal life almost instantaneously.

The Washington was at Messina, Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers. While at Tunis I was extremely anxious to tread on the ruins of ancient Carthage, but was not able to gain permission. We arrived at Algiers shortly after the English and Dutch fleets made the attack. Their account was much exaggerated, the fortifications were with a very little expense, made as strong as ever—very few buildings were injured. The Dey is a brave and intelligent man and would have engaged them the next day if his people would have permitted him; he is remarkably fond of the Americans; has no navy except a gun brig. The country about this place is the most beautiful I ever saw; it is in the highest state of cultivation; the trees on the 25th of January were in full bloom; every thing wore the appearance of spring. The houses look well from the harbor; they are connected at the top, which makes the streets very gloomy, & being extremely dirty they are rather disagreeable. The inhabitants are a dirty set of miserable wretches; you see them sitting from morning till night on stone seats each side of the streets, which are not wide enough for two horsemen to go abreast.

We experienced the heaviest gale off here, that our oldest seamen ever knew, and carried away our jib-boom. We put into Port Mahon, Isle of Minorca, where we found the squadron: here is the finest harbor in the Mediterranean; any number of ships can ride out the heaviest gales with safety. The Spaniards show considerable reluctance to our laying here. While here I visited the ruins of the celebrated fort St. Philip, the strongest in Europe when in repair; it extends nearly three miles; consists principally of subterranean works. At the peace between Spain and England, he former blew it up through fear it might again fall into the hands of their enemy.

As soon as the store ships are discharged, we sail to Naples."

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Bell's London Messenger of the 20th April, contains the Inaugural Address of Mr. Monroe, with the following remarks:

The Speech of the American President is worthy of the most attentive consideration, both by the people and Government of England. America, a new and untried country, therefore rapidly progressive, exhibits almost yearly a new aspect; and as her sovereign, as it were, is constitutionally renewed every three years, her Government every three years has much of the interest of a new reign. In America, we see before our eyes the actual example of a popular Government; a Legislature actually selected by the people whom they represent, and an Executive Magistrate who claims nothing but what he holds by the choice of his fellow citizens. We do not say that the American

Constitution would probably be well suited to any European kingdom; we do not say that it is to be brought into comparison with the British Constitution; but this we will venture to say, that the example of the practicability, and the actual sufficiency of such a Government any where, is of the happiest effect upon the Governments of Europe, and tends, perhaps, beyond any other cause, to inspire a salutary awe in Kings, and wholesome self-dependence in People. Never, therefore, may this spectacle of freedom—a freedom, sometimes turbulent and ceaseless, but still a freedom subjected to laws, pass away; and when Princes and Ministers feel inclined to acquire a greater facility of reigning, by extinguishing all civil rights in their subjects, may the reflection arise in their minds, that one Quarter of the Globe is still open for Liberty.

Mr. Monroe justly congratulates his Country upon the state of peace which it enjoys, and which he appears to regard as being sound and permanent. He does not see around him any quarter from which he can anticipate an interruption. England, the most commercial nation in the world, is concerned to maintain her regular intercourse, and therein her pacific relations, with her best customer: for if England be the greatest manufacturing nation, America being entirely occupied in cultivation, is the greatest consumer—America, therefore may entertain a just confidence that the English Government will never seek a breach so much to her disadvantage, & America herself would be mind, to provoke it by unnecessary offence.

With Spain, there appears more cause of apprehension, because the force of circumstances, and the vicinity of possessions, have brought America and Spain into conflicting interests, and because the public mind and opinion in America are generally in favor of the Spanish Independents. We have always looked to this ground with some apprehension. But Mr. Monroe appears to be actuated by that wise moderation and temperate prudence which characterized General Washington. He acknowledges the value of having some fixed law between nation and nation. He appeals to this Law of Nations against the popular clamours of America. He suggests to the people and to the Houses of Legislature, that their relations with Spain are those of friendly nations and that with these obligations subsisting they cannot interfere without injustice between Spain and her Colonies.

As to the relations of France and America, France has sunk so low in the scale of positive strength, that America has nothing either to hope or fear from her. It will be at least fifty years before, the French Court will recover any thing of its former weight in Europe. From a most oppressive tyrant it has sunk to a willing slave.

The northern nations and Italy, have likewise no point of conflict with the American Government, and Mr. Monroe has therefore just reason to congratulate himself that the universal political horizon is unclouded through its whole expanse, & that not a spot exists, whence the most apprehensive imagination can infer any thing but a long and unbroken serenity, during which America may apply herself to her cultivation and to her Government, and may so improve both as to become one of the richest and happiest of civilized States.

The dominion of America, and the duration of the English stock; they are plants from the mother tree, & it would be a want of family feeling not to rejoice in their growth and progress.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES, APRIL 5, 1817.

The separation of North America from Great Britain will necessarily expose the empire to farther dismemberments. We cannot calculate on perpetual concord with the United States. Their first war with England made them independent—their second made them formidable. They have in consequence of that latter conflict cultivated with more assured and unbending pertinacity the means and resources both of war & peace. They have now for the first time a standing army, a moveable militia and a victorious and resolute marine. Their next warfare will be offensive, if not against our islands in the western hemisphere, at least against the British possessions on the continent; and who can say how long Canada, with her line of defence so grievously impaired by the terms of the late treaty, will be maintainable against the renewed attacks of this ambitious and invigorated republic? We may reckon therefore on the instability of our western dominions. For the same reason it becomes a matter of very anxious consideration, how far it would be politic to reinforce a population which may be considered as the garnison of an untenable post. If, indeed, we had a prospect of so far strengthening our possessions in North America as to ascertain their security against all attacks from without, there is little question but that a draught from the disbanded soldiery and unemployed laborers of the United Kingdom might be settled in those provinces to advantage. We have already expressed our fear, that, under any addition of force which we can bestow upon the Canadian defence of them will be that America, in a future contest with the United States. But there is another circumstance of infinite moment—the colonies whom we detach to our own possession, desert almost invariably to our republic.

can rival. During the late war above 2,000 British soldiers remained (not as prisoners) upon the hostile territory. Emigrations of our settlers take place every year. What the allurement may be, is a subject of conjecture. The fact itself is beyond dispute that British America suffers a daily loss of its new European population; and that the States of the Union draw proportionate accessions of numerical strength from our comparative decline. If we could realize therefore, it must not be to the western hemisphere, which, from Hudson's Bay to the Straits of Magellan, seems designed by Providence for other nations.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

TRENTON, JUNE 9.

On Saturday evening, a little after sunset, the President, accompanied by Gen. Swift, Chief of Engineers, Mr. Ingersoll, District Attorney for Pennsylvania, and Mr. Mason, his Private Secretary, reached the Delaware bridge below this city, where the municipal authorities, the volunteer companies of Trenton, commanded by Capt. Rossell, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting him. His arrival was announced by a piece of Artillery, under the direction of Capt. Yard, and by the ringing of bells. He was conducted by the military escort to Anderson's tavern, where a *fraternal* was first. The Mayor, Mr. McNALLY, the Recorder, Mr. CH. EWING, and Aldermen BROADBENT, TAYLOR, and SMITH, were immediately presented to him, when the Recorder made him the following extempore address:

The Mayor and City Council, and through us, the Citizens of Trenton, present to you, sir, their most unfeigned respect—congratulate you on your arrival, and give you a most cordial welcome to this City, the scene, sir, of some of the services you have rendered our Country. We most sincerely wish you the enjoyment of health, a long life, and a prosperous administration.

To which the President spontaneously replied:

I feel very sensibly his kind attention on the part of the authorities of the City of Trenton—the place where the hopes of our Country were revived in the war of the revolution by a signal victory obtained by the troops under the command of Gen. WASHINGTON, after a severe & disastrous campaign. I am well acquainted with the patriotism of the citizens of Trenton, and, indeed, of Jersey, for none suffered more, or displayed greater patriotism, in our revolutionary contest. I beg you to accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity & happiness.

For a perfect understanding of an allusion of the Recorder, it may be proper to state, that in the battle of Trenton, which terminated in the capture of the Hessians, in the revolutionary war, Mr. Monroe received a wound, which confined him nearly nine weeks, at the house of Judge WYCKOFF, of Bucks county.

On Sunday, the President and suite attended Divine Service in the Presbyterian Meeting House. They proceeded northward this morning. Mr. INGERSOLL returned to Philadelphia last evening.

We were gratified at seeing, among those who called to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate, the gallant Capt. STEWART, formerly of the Constitution frigate, and now of the Franklin.

The unassuming, affable and amiable deportment of the President, was highly gratifying to all with whom we have conversed on the subject.

NEW YORK, JUNE 12.

The president of the United States, left Staten Island yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the steam-boat Richmond, and landed at 12 on the battery; during his passage salutes were fired from the different fortifications, the United States' vessels, and the regiment of artillery under the command of Gen. Stevens, which he reviewed. He then proceeded, on horseback, surrounded by his suite and other officers, and followed by all the uniform corps, reached the city hall, when all the troops under arms passed in review. After which his honor the mayor presented an address, to which a suitable reply was returned; & these ceremonies concluded, the president was escorted to his lodgings, at Gibson's Hotel, and at 4 o'clock sat down to dinner. Amongst the company were the Vice President of the U. S. the governor elect of this state, and the hon. Rufus King—also the committee of arrangements of the corporation.

Amongst the military and naval officers we were happy to observe the following, viz:

Maj. gen. Scott and gen. Swift of the U. S. army; gens. Morton, Stevens, Maples, colonels Platt, Willcutt, and major Fairlie, who were the President's companions in arms during the war of the revolution. In the evening the City Hall and Theatre were brilliantly illuminated. The day was uncommonly fine, and we seldom witnessed a greater concourse of people, who received the president with every demonstration of respect. This day we understand he will visit the navy yard and other public works.

Commodores Riddell and Evans attended his Excellency from Staten Island.

We understand his excellency will receive the visits of the citizens "this day, at 1 o'clock, in the Governor's room, City-hall.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

To the President of the United States.

SIR, The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York beg leave to present to you their sincere congratulations on your arrival in this city.

It is with pride & pleasure that they see amongst them the chief-magistrate of the nation, in the capacity of a private citizen, reposing himself, with confidence, in the affections of a generous people, and are happy to embrace this opportunity, on behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, to express to him the high sense they entertain of his private virtues and public services.

Called by the voice of a nation of freemen to the first office in their power to bestow, you can possess no higher evidence of their approbation of your past conduct & of their confidence in the able & faithful discharge of the important duties assigned to your present station. Nothing can add to the force of this testimony, founded, as it is, with uncommon unanimity on the sense of a free and enlightened people.

We learn, with great satisfaction, that your present tour is connected with the object of carrying into effect the measures of general defence proposed by the Congress of the U. States, and that you have deemed them of sufficient importance to merit your personal attention. On this subject permit us to say, that our citizens feel a deep and lively interest.

This state, from its local situation and exterior frontier, is peculiarly subject to become the theatre of war; and the city of N. York, while it affords the strongest temptation, is much exposed from its natural position to the attempts of a foreign enemy; although in the late contest it has not actually been assailed; we may presume it may, without arrogance, be said, that the extraordinary and spirited exertions of our citizens, powerfully supported by the patriotic efforts of the people of this and a neighboring state, taught the enemy to believe that such an attempt could not be made with impunity. The wisdom of our government is displayed by the measures now undertaken to provide, in time of peace, the security required in war; and we feel the highest confidence that, under your auspices, that security will be afforded for every future emergency. The present happy condition of our country in general demands our highest gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of events, and opens to our view great and interesting prospects. In a state of profound peace, after a conflict, in which the rights of the nation have been vindicated, and the honour of the American name been exalted, we see a great people united amongst themselves—devoted to a government of their choice—possessing a country as fertile as it is extensive—evincing a spirit of enterprise in the various employments of agriculture, commerce and manufacture—ardent in the pursuit of science, and in cultivating the arts which adorn civilized society, and advancing in population, power and wealth, with a rapidity hitherto unexampled. The destinies of such a people, with the blessings of Providence, cannot be anticipated, and defy calculation.

It is your happiness, sir, to have commenced your administration at a period thus propitious and interesting; and we have no doubt it will be your great ambition to bestow on these important objects all the patronage in your power, & justify the high expectations which have been formed.

That the pleasing prospects we have indulged may be happily realized, and that your administration may, in all respects, effectually promote the best interests of the U. States, and that you may long live to witness the prosperity of your country, and enjoy the esteem of a virtuous people, is the ardent wish of those on whose behalf I have the honor to address you.

In behalf of the Corporation of the City, I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the highest esteem,

Your obedient servant,

J. RADCLIFF.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

To the Mayor, Aldermen & Commonalty of the City of New York

FELLOW CITIZENS—In performing a duty, enjoined on me by the constitution and laws of the United States, I cannot express the satisfaction, which I derive from the intercourse to which it leads, with so many of my fellow citizens—and from the opportunity it affords, to behold in person, the blessings that all-gracious Providence has extended to them. In executing the laws which congress have wisely adopted for the national defence, the Atlantic and inland frontiers of this state, by their exposed situation, are entitled to particular attention.—I am aware, too, that this populous and flourishing city, presents, in time of war, a strong temptation to the cupidity of an invading foe. It is the spirit of the people whom I represent, to provide amply for the security of every part according to the danger to which it is exposed. In performing this duty, I shall endeavor to be their faithful organ.

The present prosperous condition of our country is, as you justly observe, the best proof of the excellence of our institutions, and of the wisdom with which they have been administered.

It affords, too, a solid ground on which to indulge the most favorable anticipations as to the future. An enlightened people educated in the principles of liberty, and blessed with a free government—bold, vigorous, and enterprising in the pursuit of every just & honorable attainment—united by the strong ties of a common origin, of interest and affection—possessed of a vast and fertile territory—improving in agriculture, in the arts and manufactures—extending their commerce to every sea—already powerful and rapidly increasing in population, have every inducement and every means whereby to perpetuate these blessings to the latest posterity.

The honorable termination of the late war, whereby the rights of the nation were vindicated, should not lull us into repose; the events attending it show our vulnerable points, and it is in times of peace that we ought to provide by strong works for their defence. The gallantry and good conduct of our army, navy and militia, and the patriotism of our citizens, generally, so conspicuously displayed in that war, may always be relied on. Aided by such works, our frontiers will be impregnable.

Devoted to the principles of our government from my earliest youth, and satisfied that the great blessings which we enjoy are, under Divine Providence, imputable to that great cause, it will be the object of my constant & zealous efforts to give to those principles their best effect—should I, by these efforts, contribute in any degree to the happiness of my fellow citizens, I shall derive from it, the highest gratification of which my mind is susceptible.

JAMES MONROE.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Some time since a number of the citizens of Baltimore subscribed the amount necessary, and appointed a committee to procure a service of Plate, to be presented to Com. John Rodgers, in testimony of their estimation of his services during the attack on this city by the British fleet and army in September, 1814. We have now the satisfaction to announce that this handsome present, which cost about four thousand dollars, has been received by the committee, and is deposited at the book-store of Mr. F. Lucas, No. 138, Market street, where it will remain a few days for the gratification of such of the citizens as have a desire to view it.

This most superb service is intended for the dinner table, and consists of a large fish dish, four large meat and four smaller dishes, four vegetable dishes with covers, two soup tureens and ladles, two large pitchers, four sauce-boats and ladles, a bread-basket, and a dozen forks—all of the most substantial and exquisite workmanship, and reflecting on the artists, Messrs. Fletcher & Gardiner, of Philadelphia, the highest degree of credit.

Each piece has the following inscription:

"Presented by the citizens of Baltimore to Com. JOHN RODGERS, in testimony of their high sense of the important aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, on the 12th and 13th of September, 1814"

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

THE CREATOR.

In a musical instrument we observe a number of strings so combined as to produce the sweetest harmony. We therefore conclude that some skilful musician hath tuned them.

At a review we see regiments in the field, marshalled under their respective colors, all yielding the most perfect obedience. We infer there must be a general to whose orders they are subject.

In a watch we perceive springs and wheels, of various dimensions and apparently moving in various directions; yet we discover they all concur to produce the same great effect—the measurement of time. We cannot but acknowledge the ingenuity of an artificer.

When we admire a stately edifice, we conclude it must have had an architect.

And when the majestic ship enters the port with a flowing canvas, we know it is conducted by a pilot.

And who tuned the harmony of the universe? who marshalled the stars of heaven? who contrived the machinery of revolving planets? who built the globe? who conducts it through the immensity of space to its final destiny?

Has the atheist, the infidel, no answer to these interrogations? Alas! the fool hath said in his heart there is no God! But the Christian exclaimeth, "Great and marvellous are thy works, O God of truth, in wisdom hast thou made them."

Savannah Museum.

THE PROSPECT OF PRINTERS.

The "Albany Register" is no more, and the last number contains the editor's *Adieu* to his patrons. It may possibly excite surprise in persons not acquainted with the secrets of a newspaper establishment, that a paper should expire for want of support, with a large subscription list. But, however strange this may appear it is an event that often occurs. A weekly paper was lately printed in this city, entitled *The War*, which was honored with a list of *Five Thousand Subscribers*, and after struggling two years, died a natural death of the same disease. A great subscription list is a great curse, unless payments are made with some degree of punctuality. How discouraging is the reflection that arises from the frequent occurrence of these facts? After

years of toil for the public good, an editor of his little capital, his hard earnings scattered to the four winds, and his only reward the pleasing consolation of relinquishing his labors in a state of poverty.

[Repub. Chron.]



AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON;

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1817.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, on the 11th of June, 1817.

The Hon. Jeremiah Townley Chase, Chief Judge, being called to the chair, and Thomas Kell, Esquire, appointed secretary.

Resolved, That the court and bar deeply deplore the death of the Honorable Joseph Hopper Nicholson, late a member of the bar of the said court, who submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the court and bar deeply deplore the death of the Honorable Joseph Hopper Nicholson, late a member of the bar of the said court, who submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the above proceeding be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the papers of this city.

JEREMIAH T. CHASE,

THOMAS KELL, Secy.

We understand that Mr. Adams, our Ambassador at the Court of London, was expected to embark about the 2d of May, on his return to this country, to assume the office of Secretary of State, to which he is appointed. We hope he may reach home in time to meet the President on his visit to this town.

Mr. C. Deanning, of Burlington, Vt. advertises that he has lately invented an *Engine for making Brick*, by one or two horses' power. It is stated that, on a moderate calculation, this engine will make the mortar and strike from *ten to fifteen hundred bricks per day*, and of a better quality than those formed in the usual manner, being harder pressed.

DIED—On the 15th inst. at St. Michaels, E. S. Maryland, of a pulmonary complaint, with which he had long been afflicted, Lieut. EDWARD HANAWAY, of the U. S. Navy.

1000 acres of Land for sale.

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

1000 Acres of Land.

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

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

SARAH BOURNE,

DORCAS G. BOURNE.

St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.
The Eastern Star will copy the above advertisement once a week nine times, and send their account to this office.

In Chancery.

June 2d, 1817.

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

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2204.
True copy. Test—W. KILTY, Chanc. June 17 3 THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery.

June 9th, 1817.

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

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$3778 50.
True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE, June 17 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

In Chancery.

June 9, 1817.

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

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$2501.
True copy. Test—THOS. H. BOWIE, June 17 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable farm, the late residence of major Mitchell, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mill, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn.—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale, for further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nichols, 1st New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-staten, Somerset County.

June 17 12 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.
If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be sent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

Boarding-House.

The subscriber will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, at her house next door to the Bank, in New-Market, Denton, June 17 3 ARRABELLA BAYARD.

Horse & Gig for sale.

A N elegant GIG, with plated HARNESS for one or two horses, and a HORSE, will be sold low on a credit of twelve months.—They will be sold together. For further particulars apply to the Star-Office. June 10

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 9, 1817.

This is to give notice.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, as far on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
2. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.
3. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Florida and Missouri.
4. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Clinton, Fort Mifflin, Fort Phillips, New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Fort Claiborne, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.
5. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.
6. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.
7. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
8. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.
9. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.
10. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.
11. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.
12. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.
13. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.
14. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.
15. At Three Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's lands lying within the territorial limits of said state.

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

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

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be taken, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed. GEO. GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War. NOTE.—The offers of newspapers which are authorized to publish the laws of the U. S. are requested to insert the following advertisement once a week until the 1st of October next. June 17 (11)

Poet's Corner.

Pay your Debts.

SURPRISING circumstance it is,
Now at the present day,
So many should a debt contract,
And then forget to pay.
Now I'm oblig'd to sweat and toil,
And wear my strength away,
For those who when they get the work,
Forget to bring the pay.
What vain excuses men will plead,
A payment to delay,
And many think that promises
Will answer well for pay.
Another says hard times, hard times,
Don't hurry me, I pray,
Not thinking that more hard the times,
The more I want my pay.
There others are, whom should you dun,
And don't tell you are grey,
Would never pay a cent, unless
Compell'd by law to pay.
Be'll do as well without as I,
Says one, and wait he may;
The affluent cannot see my need,
The poor think hard to pay.
Some rather choose to put it off
Until some future day,
Then they forget they owe a cent,
And so will never pay.
Therefore from men of different sorts,
And men of different way,
The rich, the poor, and promiser,
'Tis hard to get my pay.
For once let reason be your guide,
Attend without delay,
How can a poor mechanic live,
Unless he gets his pay.
Come then and pass this new resolve,
And to yourselves thus say,
Although I neglect have been,
I now myself will pay.

MANUFACTURES.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Having heard that a little Colony of Swiss Stocking weavers had arrived in this city, I was desirous of seeing them, and the manner in which they worked; as also to know their sentiments & feeling, on their new settlement. It was rather guided by that interest I take in every thing which may be beneficial to our country; and ranking manufactures among the first class of benefits, notwithstanding the opposition of our import Merchants and the British Agents; thus preferring to agree in sentiment with such Men as Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Oliver Wolcott, &c. &c. than with that herd of pure, disinterested Americans, who think nothing good which is made by the hands and industry of their Countrymen; and nothing fit to wear, unless it comes from the workshops of Mother Britain.

With such sentiments toward the encouragement of Manufactures among us, what was my pleasure and surprise, in visiting these Swiss Emigrants, to find among them the new Machinery of England, with the additional improvements of France. Nothing like it has before been seen on our shores; and these looms, even at this day, are scarcely to be found even in England herself. The weaving is far beyond any thing imported; indeed, I am convinced, from the flexibility, that one pair of stockings, woven by these New-comers would wear out a pair of the same price in our shops, now called so cheap. Besides this article, there are various others; such as drawers, underwaistcoats, pantaloons, &c. for Gentlemen, and petticoats, jackets, &c. &c. for Ladies, of cotton and wool; all made in the most exquisite manner.

It struck me as impossible, while viewing this establishment, that it should not succeed, notwithstanding all the opposition made by interested and prejudiced persons against our manufacturing for ourselves. Here I beheld before me, machinery, in which all the calculating wisdom of the first mechanists of the two rival nations, England and France, has been exerted for the last quarter of a century to bring to perfection; and I asked myself, was it possible for prejudice to get its face against that which, 20 years ago, would have made its possessor the richest individual in Europe.

Some of these Machines would, at this day, command, in England itself, 500 guineas; and it is contemplated to put 24 of them into immediate operation. Here I was naturally led to reflect what a benefit such an Establishment would be to the District, by the employment of various Workmen, Women, Children, &c. Children of 12 and 14 years can be had as apprentices; and in 9 months an intelligent one will be able to weave a pair of stockings per day, and in less than a twelve month, two pairs.

A FRIEND TO MANUFACTURES.

Washington Monument Lottery

THIRD CLASS.

Will positively commence drawing on Monday, 28th July. The first drawn number will be entitled to

Five Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

3 prizes of	20,000 Dollars.
5	10,000 Dollars.
5	5,000 Dollars.
20	1,000 Dollars.
25	500 Dollars.
100	100 Dollars.
140	50 Dollars.
400	20 Dollars.
11,000	12 Dollars.

11,000 Prizes.

23,392 Blanks.

35,000 Tickets—Not 2 Blanks to a Prize.
Tickets for sale at the Star-office—price \$10.

New Goods.
The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a fresh supply of
Spring Goods,
Comprising a handsome assortment, which they offer for sale at very reduced prices for Cash.
Easton, May 20 L. W. SPENCER & Co.

Merino Wool.
BRITISH GOODS will be given in exchange for MERINO WOOL, at a fair price per package, bale or piece. Apply at No. 13, Camden street, Baltimore. June 3 8

Masonic.
WILL be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th of June, the Anniversary of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST. All Ancient York Masons are invited to participate upon the level. [May 20. 36]

LOTTERY.

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.

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

1610 Prizes.

1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to	\$100
1st on the 12th day's drawing, to	200
1st on the 13th	300
1st on the 14th	400
1st on the 15th	500

And the last drawn ticket on the 16th 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. LOFLAND,

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

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

April 1

NOTICE.

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

By order—

J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

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

Easton, March 18th, 1817.

SIR,

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

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

NATHAN HARRINGTON,

FREEDOM BANNING,

JOHN STEVENS, Junior,

JAMES SETH,

THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. I—EASTON.

Stephen Catrop

Doc. James Tilton

Samuel Roberts

John Edmondson

William G. Tighman

Doc. Francis Martin

James Denny

John Bennett

Doc. Robert Moore

Allen Bowie

William Jenkins—14.

DISTRICT No. II—ST. MICHAEL'S.

Joseph Farland

 John Keenup | Doc. James Gaulk || Capt. Thomas Frazier | Richard Harrington |
Wrightson Lowe	John Dorgan
Alexander Hensley	Anthony Banning
Col. Hargis Auld	James Esquire
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.)	Mordica Skinner
	Stephen O'Brien—14.

DISTRICT No. III—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jacob Caldwell

Stephen Reyner

Thomas Stevens

Ingratie Rhodes

Maj. Solomon Dickinson

Jacob Brownwell

Capt. Jos. Goldsborough

Capt. Thomas Bulten

Capt. Samuel Stevens

Capt. Richard Tripp

Joseph Martin

James Cain—14

DISTRICT No. IV—CHAPEL.

William Slaughter

Levin Mills

Robert Kemp

William C. Leonard

Emails Martin, jun.

William Clark

Wm. E. Tighman

Capt. Jonathan Spencer

James Nabb

Joseph Turner, sen—14

March 18

A person wants to buy

COME likely NEGROES, for his own use.

Most of them would be preferred from twelve to twenty years old. Two or three families, or young women with two or three children each would not be objected to. As they are not for sale or speculation, none but such as are likely and valuable, need be offered. Any person having of that description to dispose of, may receive a liberal price, by applying to Mr. Muddock, at the Union Tavern.

Easton, June 3 3

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 favor 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 obedient servant.

CLEMENT VICKARS

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 5

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COPPERED ROCK-HALL PACKET.

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

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

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

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

THOMAS HARRIS.

April 8 13

Wool wanted.

THE subscriber will give a liberal price for WOOL, in loads at cash price, or receive the same in payment of debts.

Easton, June 10 3 JAMES THOMAS.

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber can accommodate five or six Boarders for the residue of this year, and next year intends to occupy a large house in Easton, as a Boarding-House, sufficient to accommodate from twelve to twenty Boarders agreeably. Every attention shall be used to render satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

Easton, May 13 5 RICH'D. HARWOOD.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore

aug. 29

Caroline County Court,

March Term, 1817.

The Creditors of WILLIAM CANNON, JOHN MILLER, JESSE COX, JAMES CAULK, JOHN GRAY, JAMES GRAY, GEORGE BOZMAN, and PETER HOLDEN, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled, "An act for the relief of solvent insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Holden should not have the relief prayed for.

By order, JO. RICHARDSON CLK.

June 2 4q of Caroline county court

School Books &c.

Just received, and for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, an assortment of

school books and stationery.

may 20.

Just received, and for sale,

BY THOMAS W. GROOM, 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. Robertson, 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, Wheezings, 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 impropriety of youth and dissipated habits residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive of the human race, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and so serious 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 transport of its rage.

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

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great Antispasmodic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of scurf, scurf, red blotches, carbuncles, ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of the Antispasmodic Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

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

A safe and effectual 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, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, 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 preventative and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Trifoliate Worm Destroying Lozenges—Price 50 cents.

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

Dr. Fyall'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 are all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

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

Also an effectual cure for the scurvy, 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.

Mady's Plaster Cloth, as proved 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, venous lumps, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, sore breast, flemens, whitlows, boils, carbuncles, &c. &c. It cures sprains, bruises, pains in the back, swelling and pains in the joints, scalds, burns, chilblains, sore legs, and wounds tending to supuration; it draws cauterized 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. Dyer's Patent Itch Ointment.

For pleasurable, 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.

Circumcision 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 lowest stages of their disorders.

Taken 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 First Quality 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. 37. 515 419 416 014.

FOR SALE.

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

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

TERMS

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

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two separate writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed at the suit of Rebecca Jeffers against Henry Thomas and John C. Thomas, will be sold for cash, on Tuesday the first day of July next, at the Court-house door in Easton, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the life estate of said Henry Thomas in and to a farm lying and being in Talbot County, in Kingscreek Hundred, containing one hundred and fifty acres of several tracts of land, more or less, to satisfy the debt, interest and costs due on the aforesaid writs.
June 10 - 3 - THO. STEVENS, late Sheriff.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

At and near Church-Hill, for sale.
Will be sold at public sale, on Thursday the 3d day of July next, on the premises, between 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, under and in virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, at February term, 1817, in the case of James Thomas against Robert Kendall, and David, George, and Sarah Nicholas, all the REAL ESTATE of the late George Johnson, of Queen-Anne's County, deceased, in the proceedings mentioned, consisting of the following LOTS of GROUND, with sundry buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at and near Church-Hill, in Queen-Anne's County, viz.
1st.—A LOT at Church-Hill, situate on the west side of the main road, between the Church lot and Mr. Samuel Ringgold's lot, containing by estimation one acre and 30 perches of land, more or less.
2dly.—A LOT on the east side of the road directly opposite the former, with the buildings thereon, containing one acre, more or less.
Both of the aforesaid lots will probably be divided into smaller lots and sold separately.
3dly.—A LOT about a mile from Church-Hill, on the west side of the road leading to T.B. and adjoining to a place called Pindar's Hill. This lot contains by estimation 45 acres of land, more or less.

Terms of sale. The purchaser of the whole or any part of the property must give bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money with interest, within twelve months from the time of sale.
When all the purchase money and the interest thereon shall be paid, a deed will be executed by the Trustee, conveying to the purchaser or purchasers, his, her or their heirs, the land, &c. to him, her or them sold, free, clear & discharged from all claim of the defendants aforesaid, under the decree. By the decree aforesaid, the creditors of the aforesaid George Johnson are required to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers therefor, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale, of which they are requested to take due notice.
JAMES THOMAS, Trustee for creditors.
Easton, June 10 - 3 - of Geo. Johnson, dec'd.

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Sale Postponed.

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

1000 acres of Land for sale.

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

1000 Acres of Land.

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Talbot Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point called Great Cove Pointa few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 22, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out buildings—also, a small grist mill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shell, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds far within the lines of the land, which will supply the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of these ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.

The terms of sale are, \$3000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The title is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hellen, who resides on the premises, will show the land to those who may wish to view it.

SARAH BOURNE,
DORCAS G. BOURNE.

St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.
The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement once a week nine times, and send their account to this office.
June 17 - 9

Sheriff's Sale.

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

For sale

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

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County, will meet at their office in the Court-house, on Monday the 9th day of June (instant) for the purpose of hearing and determining appeals, and making alterations and alterations in the assessment of property; and will continue to set on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for the space of twenty days if necessary. By order—
JOHN STEVENS, Jux. Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot County.
June 10 - 3

Young Ladies' Seminary.

MRS. WETMORE begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that she has opened a BOARDING SCHOOL for the reception of young Ladies, at Baltimore, in one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, on the corner of Hanover and Pratt streets, where will be taught every branch of a polite female education. Five of her teachers are those of her own family—a gentleman will attend to the writing department, who teaches on an approved system, for which no extra charge will be made. Under such advantages, she promises herself great success in the advancement of her pupils, and engages that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of those placed under her care. For particulars apply at the Rev'd. William Wright's, or Mrs. Blann's. Card of terms may be had at the office of this paper. June 10 - 4

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

Talbot county. April 8

LOTTERY.

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

Highest Prize, \$2000.

SCHEME.

1	Price	of	\$2000
2	-	-	1000
3	-	-	500
4	-	-	200
5	-	-	100
11	-	-	50
45	-	-	20
50	-	-	10
500	-	-	5
1190	-	-	6

1610 Prizes.
1000 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

2000 Tickets at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:

The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100

1st on the 12th day's drawing to 200

1st on the 13th to 500

1st on the 14th to 500

1st on the 15th to 1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 16th to 10000

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. LOPLAND.

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.
P.S. Orders, noting the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.
April 1

Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office.

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

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

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

Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8

NOTICE.

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

By order—
J. LOCKERMAN, CLK.

Feb. 5

Relief of the Poor.

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

Easton, March 18th, 1817.

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

We have the honor to be,

Your obedient servants,

NATHAN HARRINGTON,

FREEMAN BANNING,

JOHN STEVENS, JUNIOR,

JAMES SETH,

THOMAS HAYWARD.

DISTRICT No. 1.—EASTON.

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

DISTRICT No. 2.—ST. MICHAELS.

Capt. Joseph Farland
John Kemp
Capt. Thomas Frazier
Wrightson Lowe
Alexander Hensley
Col. Hugh Ald
Joseph Harrison, (L.P.)
Spedden Overm.—14.

DISTRICT No. 3.—TRAPPE.

Maj. Jabez Caldwell
Stephen Reyer
Thomas Stevens
Maj. Solomon Dickinson
Jacob Bromwell
Capt. Jas. Goldsborough
Capt. Thomas Bullen
Capt. Samuel Stevens
Joseph Martin

DISTRICT No. 4.—CHAPEL.

James Chambers
Capt. John Dudley
Charles Gibson
Arthur Holt
Ennals Martin, Junr.
Wm. H. Tighman
James Naby

March 18

Washington Monument Lottery

THIRD CLASS,
Will positively commence drawing on Monday, 25th July.—The first drawn number will be entitled to—

Five Thousand Dollars.

SCHEME.

3 PRIZES OF - - - 20,000 Dollars.

4 - - - - - 10,000 Dollars.

5 - - - - - 5,000 Dollars.

20 - - - - - 1,000 Dollars.

26 - - - - - 500 Dollars.

100 - - - - - 100 Dollars.

149 - - - - - 50 Dollars.

400 - - - - - 20 Dollars.

11000 - - - - - 12 Dollars.

11,698 Prizes.
23,302 Blanks.

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

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

Merino Wool.

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

Masonic.

WILL be celebrated at Denton, on the 24th of June, the Anniversary of S. P. JOHN THE BAPTIST. All Ancient York Masons are invited to participate upon the level. [May 20-5]

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS:
SECOND SESSION.

AN ACT

To authorise the extension of the Columbian Turnpike Road within the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Columbian Turnpike Road Company, incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed the sixth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ten, entitled, "An act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from near Elliott's lower mills towards Georgetown, in the District of Columbia," be, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to extend the said road from its intersection with the line of the District of Columbia to Rock Creek near Georgetown, and to locate and complete the same in the nearest and most practicable direction, and in the manner required by the twelfth section of the act of assembly of Maryland hereinbefore mentioned.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said Company may demand and receive the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance by the act of Assembly of the state of Maryland, incorporating the said Company, and shall possess and enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same limitations, pains and penalties, as by the said act are prescribed, enjoined and directed: PROVIDED ALWAYS, AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That if the said Company shall fail or neglect to extend, locate and improve the said road, in the direction and in the manner authorized and required by this act, within five years to commence from the first day of May next ensuing the passage of this act; then and in that case, the authority and privileges hereby granted, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, forfeited and withdrawn, and this act shall cease and be of no effect.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Respecting the district court of the United States in the northern district of New York

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act the District Court of the United States, within and for the northern district of New York, shall be held by the judges of said northern district, together with the judge of the District Court of the United States for the southern district of said state: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That either of said judges shall be competent to hold said Court in the absence of the other.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the District Court of the United States within and for said northern district, shall be held at the village of Uliva, on the third Tuesday of January and second Tuesday of July; at Canandaigua on the second Tuesday of October; and at Salem on the third Tuesday of April, in each year. And all suits and proceedings in said Court shall be revived, and continue in full force, in the same manner as if the said Court had been adjourned to the term next to be held by virtue of this act.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That during the continuance of this act, there shall be paid to the judge of the District Court of said southern district, in addition to his present salary, the annual sum of one thousand dollars, as compensation for the duties required to be performed under this act.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act shall be in force one year, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled, "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian Volunteers," passed the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and six.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, no bounty in land shall be given to any Canadian volunteer, except where it shall appear that the full term of six months' service shall have been performed in some corps in the United States service, and whose name shall appear upon the muster rolls of such corps: PROVIDED, That where it shall appear, that the said term of service had not been performed by reason of wounds received in battle, or other disabilities, occasioned by the performance of his duty, while in such corps, such claimant shall be considered as having performed the full term of service for which he had engaged.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all warrants issued in pursuance of the act, entitled, "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," and which have not been located, and those which shall be issued in pursuance of this act, shall be located on such lands as have been offered at public sale according to law, and no other.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That instead of the bounty given in the act hereby amended, the following rates shall be given. For a Colonel, four hundred and eighty acres; for a Major, four hundred and eighty acres; for a Captain, three hundred and twenty acres; for a subaltern, three hundred and twenty acres; for a non-commissioned officer, musician or private, one hundred and sixty acres; and to the medical and other staff in proportion to their pay.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That all such parts of the act hereby amended, as shall be inconsistent with, or contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this act, together with the act hereby amended, shall continue and be in force for the term of one year, and no longer.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making further provision for repairing the public buildings, and improving the public square.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of repairing the public buildings, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied by the Commissioner, under the direction of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That for the purpose of completing the enclosure and improvement of the public square, near the Capitol, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the same direction as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the monies so appropriated shall be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the Commissioner of the public buildings be authorized to extend the enclosure the semi-circular area west of the Capitol.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of James H. Boisgerault.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the additional accountant of the War Department be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of James H. Boisgerault, on account of the destruction of his mill and property, by order of General David B. Morgan, and that he allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of such injury, as he may satisfactorily show he has sustained in consequence of such destruction.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said accountant be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to settle the claim of the said Boisgerault, on account of his wood and fencing, made use of by the American troops for fuel, while stationed below New Orleans, and to allow him, in the settlement thereof, the value of the fuel used as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Boisgerault, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the widow and children of Abraham Owen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the widow and children of Abraham Owen, late a volunteer aid de camp of General William H. Harrison, shall be entitled to all the benefits of the second section of an act of Congress, approved the tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled, "An act for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash," and that they be allowed the same sum of money to which they would have been entitled, had the rank of Major been regularly assigned to the said Abraham Owen.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the said allowance be paid to the said widow and children, according to the provisions of the said act, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough, for expenses incurred in endeavoring to survey military bounty lands in the Michigan territory, and to survey into sections the land on each side of the road, laid out from the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of the Lake in the western boundary line of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and from which survey they were prevented by Indian hostility; and that they allow them, in the settlement of the same, a reasonable compensation for such expenses as were necessarily incurred.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Alexander Holmes and Benjamin Hough, respectively, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1817.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

A bird's-eye view of the Missouri Territory.
IN A LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE PORTICO.
St. Louis, M. T.

DEAR —
It is now incumbent on me to redeem the pledge which I some time since gave you; and present you with a bird's-eye view of this most interesting portion of the Union.

The boundaries of the Missouri territory appear to have been defined by most geographers, who have treated of the subject, in a very vague and unsatisfactory manner.

From the best information I can obtain, it is bounded on the south by an east and west line, drawn on the latitude of 33° north, separating it from the state of Louisiana; on the east by the Mississippi river; on the north by the British possessions, or according to some, by the 45° north latitude; and on the west by uncultivated regions, extending to the shores of the Pacific ocean.

Within this immense range, it is to be presumed, great varieties of climate and soil will present themselves. The climate is, I think, more pleasant than that of similar latitudes in the Atlantic states. It is to be observed however that in consequence of the very open and level character of the country, or from some other cause the variations of temperature are extremely sudden. From this fact, it would naturally be concluded that pulmonary consumption would be a common disease; but, in reality, it is extremely rare with the native inhabitants; nor is it as common among the emigrants as I have observed it to be in other parts of the United States. The general character of the territory is healthy in the extreme. During the autumnal months, those who reside on the water courses, or who are engaged in navigating boats, are liable to be attacked by bilious and intermittent fevers; but the seasons of winter, spring, and summer, are rarely marked by the occurrence of any disease of a serious character.

The large bodies of open, or prairie land (on the borders of which the farmer generally settles and encloses his fields) cut off one fruitful source of disease in all new countries.

For here, he is not, as in a thickly timbered country, surrounded for the first two or three years with an atmosphere heavily charged with vegetable putrefaction; but is, as it were, in the situation of a person settling on an improved estate.

To the mind of a superficial observer, the prospect of the immense prairies, destitute of timber (and loaded with the most luxuriant crop of grass) presents the idea that this description of land can never be peopled; but those immense meadows were, in the first instance, formed by the action of fire, so daily experience proves, that nothing is requisite to their being speedily covered with heavy timber again, but that this fire should be kept off.

The upland of the territory has generally its base on a stratum of lime stone, & is exceedingly fertile the bottoms of the rivers, which are commonly very extensive and well timbered, are composed of the richest loam.

Springs of fine water are abundant in most parts of the country, and are generally strongly impregnated with what is called lime stone.

The mineral riches of this country are highly deserving of notice; & although we have ceased to follow the "ignis fatuus," which first led the Spanish and French to explore the region—still we have not been disappointed in finding that which is, no doubt, of much greater national importance than silver or gold, viz. inexhaustible beds of lead and iron ore, & innumerable sources of the strongest salt water. The numerous caves which exist in all lime stone countries present us also with immense quantities of salt petre; and thus nature seems to have rendered this country independent of the world, both in a state of peace and war.

But although thus formed by nature to live in a state of Chinese seclusion from the rest of the world, perhaps no inland portion of the globe enjoys greater commercial advantages.

Bounded, as we are, on the east by the Mississippi river, a constant and uninterrupted outlet for surplus produce is always offered. This enables the farmer here to be in market at Orleans long before those of the states bordering on the Ohio can leave home. On the other hand, the Illinois and Wisconsin rivers, which empty into the Mississippi above this, afford at many seasons of the year, a direct communication with the chain of northern lakes.

The Mississippi & its waters thus afford a northern and southern outlet; the territory is also pierced by a number of the finest navigable rivers.

To commence at the southern extremity of the territory, we first meet with the Arkansas, a large, deep, and gentle stream, which affords a navigation of 4 or 5 hundred miles, and washes an extensive and fertile country, and one abounding in salt and other minerals; so much so that the river, though a large one, is at a point some hundreds of miles above its mouth, very strongly impregnated with saline and metallic substances.

The general course of the Arkansas is nearly east.

The next stream of importance we meet with is White River. This is a large water course, affording a na-

vigation of some hundred miles, and after watering a most valuable and fertile district of country, runs a south east course, and enters the Mississippi near the mouth of the Arkansas, and is, in fact, connected with that river by a bayou, a short distance from their entry into the Mississippi.

We next come to the river St. Francis. This, although not near so large a stream as either of the first mentioned, affords a very considerable navigation. We meet with no other stream of consequence after this for nearly two hundred miles.

The Merrimac then presents itself. This is a beautiful river, about 200 yards wide, and affords a good navigation for large boats for some hundred miles. The Merrimac and its waters run through an extremely rich mineral country. The finest banks of iron ore are to be seen on it and on one of its branches the lead mines in the country of Washington (now in operation) are situated.

The Merrimac empties into the Mississippi about 15 miles below St. Louis.

We now approach a river, as well on account of its length, depth, and the rapidity of its current, as of the fertile tract of country which it waters, is without a parallel, I believe, in the world. The Missouri, to which I allude, empties into the Mississippi about thirty miles above the Merrimac. Its breadth at the mouth, and for many hundred miles above, is between three fourths and half a mile. Its waters are well known to be of a singular muddy nature, and it is this stream which impresses on the Mississippi its characteristic, turbid and turbid features; for previous to the junction of that river with the Missouri, it is a very remarkably clear and gentle, though deep stream; resembling very much in its appearance the river Ohio.

The Missouri, taking its rise in the Rocky Mountains, and running nearly an east course, is joined in its progress, by an immense number of fine navigable streams; but as the settlements have not yet proceeded higher up than Grand River, it will be sufficient to mention that river and the Osage and Gasconade.

They are all three large navigable streams, the first coming in from the north, and the two last from the south. Between the Osage and Grand Rivers is probably the finest body of land in the known world. It is now populating rapidly.

This district of country is commonly known under the vulgar appellation of *Boon's Lick*. It abounds in almost every part with strong salt water, and considerable manufactures of salt are now in operation there. The salt made at them is the finest I have ever seen manufactured in the United States.

To return to the Mississippi, which has now assumed a mild and pleasing aspect; we proceed nearly 60 miles below coming to a stream of importance, emptying in from the western shore. We then meet with Salt River, a small stream, but affording good navigation during some part of the year, for some distance.

Numerous other navigable streams empty into the Mississippi above this, & on its banks are probably the richest lead mines in the world; but as these are within the Indian country, I shall pass them over. I have thus, my dear friend, given you a hasty sketch of this rising territory. Should I remain in this country, I may, probably, try to amuse you by giving a description of the primeval state of manners which once existed, and still is observable here.

Yours, sincerely, L. A.

FROM NILES'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Coat of Arms of the family of Gen. Ross.

HERALDIS.

MAY, GEN. ROBERT ROSS, Died August 4, 1814. Slain at Washington, in America, commanding his majesty's troops. His widow and descend- ants to be called ROSS OF BLADENBURGH.	DAVID ROSS, Of Ross Trevor le Down, Esquire, WATHER OF GEN. ROSS.
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DESCRIPTION OF THE ARMS.

Per fess embattled argent and or, in chief issuant, a dexter arm embowed vested gules, cuff azure, encircled by a wreath of laurel, the hand grasping a flag-staff broken in bend sinister, therefrom flowing the colors of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA proper, in base the arms of Ross, of Ross Trevor, on a canton of the third pendent from a ribbon, a representation of the cross presented by command of his majesty to the late major-general in testimony of his royal approbation of his services, with the motto BLADENBURGH, and for a crest of honorable augmentation in addition to the crest of the family of Ross of Ross Trevor, the following, that is to say, on a wreath of the colors out of a mural crown, or a dexter arm grasping the color as in the arms.

Can it be possible that the British are ignorant of the facts, as to believe that Gen. Ross was killed at Washington, and on the fourth of August, 1814?—No—no—it is impossible; but, by coupling his name with "Washington," they hoped to gratify a pride as mean in its practice, as it is false in its principle. The affair at Bladenburgh took place on the 24th of that month, and every body knows that the General was killed near BALTIMORE, on the twelfth day of September, 1814. But this "would not tell well in history"—and the glories of Washington were to be made a channel for those of the wretched deceiver of a costly monuments of taste and of the

arts," "depositories of the public archives, not only precious to the nation as memorials of its origin and its early transactions, but interesting to all nations, as contributions to the general stock of historical instruction and political science."

That General Ross was a brave man, no person will be disposed to deny; and that he was a "dashing" officer, must be admitted from the character of his attack at Bladenburgh—and here his merit seems to have an end, for his after-conduct was barbarous; belonging to ages long past, and without a parallel in the history of modern wars. Most of the capital cities of Europe have latterly been captured and re-captured, and among the whole we have not one solitary case to compare with the proceedings of Gen. Ross at Washington city. But it may be said he had orders to "destroy all places assailable"—this is no excuse; his government had no right to convert a military officer into a house burner. He might have found an example in the conduct of the French general who told one of the merciful BOURBONS, many years ago, that he was always ready to fight, and would do all that he could to defeat the king's enemies in the field—but if an assassin were wanted, they must employ some one else; he was not fitted for such an office, nor was the office fitted for him.

That Gen. Ross, after the burning of Washington, intended also to have burnt Baltimore, is unanimously admitted—that such was his design, we believe, has never been doubted. But it is useless to comment on these things. They are calculated only to rouse feelings which, though they ought not to be forgotten, should be allayed. The General as justly died for his offence against the laws of nations, as ever did a poor solitary individual for violating those of his particular country—If instead of the crest "a flag-staff broken, therefrom flowing the colors of the United States of America," the Regent had ordered a representation of the Capitol, with the Library, &c. in flames, we should not have objected to it: and we think that he more truly deserved the latter than the former.

Inscription on the Monument of Sir Peter Parker, at Westminster-Abbey.

In the pious hope of a glorious resurrection, Pursued through virtue, faith and valor, HERE LIE INTERRED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF SIR PETER PARKER, BARONET, AGED 28 YEARS.

Captain of his majesty's ship Menelaus. An accomplished officer and seaman, Who, after landing with a part of his crew, on the coast of America, Defeated an enemy, supported by cavalry and artillery.

THREE TIMES THE NUMBER OF HIS OWN FORCE; And, in the moment of victory, received a mortal wound.

Under which he continued to cheer his men to follow up their triumph.

Until, sinking under its fatal result, He fell into the arms of the companions of his glory.

And surrendered, on the field of battle, His own gallant spirit to the mercy of Heaven. He closed his career August 3, 1814.

THE OFFICERS AND CREW, ON THEIR RETURN, ERECT THIS MONUMENT.

As a testimony of their grief for his loss, and respect for his character and merits.

Poor Sir Peter—he little expected thus to be "made fun of," after his death, though he dearly loved a "frolic" while living, and, uselessly to his country, lost his life in consequence of one.

The facts are these:

The Menelaus frigate had been for a considerable time near the head of the Chesapeake Bay [not on the coast of America] committing the most disgraceful and most contemptible depredations on the people near its shores—destitute of any national object, and only derogatory to the character of her officers and crew; among which were the burnings of cottages, after plundering the poor inhabitants of their few goods, and destroying all that they did not see proper to carry away—a species of warfare such as we might expect only from Algerines. When things were ripening for the attack upon Baltimore, he was ordered down the bay; but before he obeyed he resolved to have a "frolic with the yankees," and landed nearly the whole force of his frigate for the purpose of attacking Col. Reed, who had collected a few militia at Moore's Fields, not far from Georgetown & Roads, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to check his depredations. According to the British account of this affair, signed "Hen. Crease, acc. com." he landed 104 bayonets and 30 pikes—but Col. Reed estimated Sir Peter's force as being superior to his own, which amounted to 170 men, all told—and rashly rushed upon his fate. He was met by a raw militia, "few of whom had ever heard the whistling of a ball," and in a few minutes was completely beaten, with the loss of his own life, and 13 others killed and 27 wounded, according to the acknowledgment of Mr. Crease; and his force retired, leaving behind it a quantity of arms, ammunition and other apparatus of war, with the dead and nine of the wounded;—nothing prevented the annihilation or capture of the whole force, but Col. Reed's want of ammunition for his men. We had none killed,

and only three wounded, all of whom got well.

There is no doubt, the "British official" to the contrary notwithstanding, that Sir Peter's force was superior to Col. Reed's, in point of numbers. Mr. Crease's account would give us to believe that Sir Peter had only 124 men. It is hardly probable that 14 of these should be killed and 27 wounded, and 40 "missing;" for Mr. C. sent a flag on shore the next morning, for an exchange of prisoners, 40 of the crew being missing. We believe his force was fully 150 men armed with muskets, and about 80 armed with pikes & pistols, &c.—And this is the affair that shines with such splendor on his Monument. BUT THE MARBLE CANNOT BLUSH!

CONNECTICUT.

On the breaking up of the Legislature in the "Land of Steady Habits," the following Address was a read to, and published:

ADDRESS
Of the Majority of the House of Representatives, to the friends of Tolerance and equal Rights.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

Your Representatives constituting a majority of the popular branch of our government, beg leave to congratulate you on the glorious triumph of just and liberal principles, over that aristocracy which has long been supported "by the influence of office" and the prostitution of the fundamental principles of republican Government. In the bold and energetic language of his Excellency the Governor, we may now truly say, "the actual condition of this State, in connection with the American republic, affords just cause for patriotic exultation." And let us with him, "thank God that we have constantly witnessed his protecting care of our beloved country; that we have seen the Tree of Liberty, the emblem of our independence and union, while it was a recumbent plant, fostered by vigilance, defended by toil, & not unfrequently watered with tears, and that, by his favor, we now behold it in the vigor of youthful maturity, standing protected from violation, by the sound heads, glowing hearts, and strong arms, of a new generation, elevating its majestic trunk towards Heaven, striking its strong roots in every direction through our soil, and expanding its luxuriant branches over a powerful, united and prosperous Nation."

Fellow Citizens—we have felt an awful responsibility at this momentous crisis. To establish the foundation of a system of policy & measures which shall secure to our citizens equal rights and privileges, both civil and religious; a thorough reform & correction of abuses; an equalization of the public contributions; a judiciary which should not be influenced "by the veering gales of party politics," which renders life, liberty and property insecure; free toleration and equal privileges, in regard to the rights of conscience; and the restoration of our ancient systems of Election, unwaved by the influence of office" or dread of persecution, became our paramount duty. Happily for us, our patriotic Governor, did not shrink from responsibility; with that manly independence which characterized his worthy ancestors in the chair of this State, in the face of opposition, he boldly recommended a system of measures which at one stroke, demolished the tottering and rotten fabric of Connecticut Politics—pointed out clearly the path of our duty, and received from your Representatives a cordial and united support.

Fellow Citizens, we are fully sensible your expectations, in some few particulars, may not be fully answered. But legislation for the whole, private views must bend in some measures to the public good. Considering the important duties which devolved on us, the shortness of the sessions and the various views of men, acting in concert, (for the first time) on the great and fundamental principles of republican government—a majority only in one branch of the government—we feel the most perfect confidence, that all has been done which could be done by us.

In the examination of the proceedings of the present session, it will be perceived that almost the whole attention of the legislature has been confined to the revision of laws and usages, which had become odious, the correction of abuses, and in short in endeavoring to lay and establish a good and firm foundation, rather than in building an elegant superstructure on foundation of sand. To our successors we leave the more pleasing task of erecting and finishing the building, when a majority of both branches, will act in concert, and your representatives will not be shackled by the jealousy or opposition of the other branch.

Our task has been arduous, but we have not shrunk from duty. Our constituents will decide on the propriety and expediency of our measures, and from these our motives will be seen and candidly scrutinized.

The republic is safe. Honest men of all parties are uniting, and but one effort more is necessary to complete the work of reformation. We have with us a good cause, firmly supported by all who seek the best interests of the state and nation. Our adversaries are those who cannot consent to surrender unlimited power to its legitimate owners—the people—they cling to their offices and stations, as the drowning man in his agonies catches at straws.

The nomination of candidates for the council which has been made by gentle men from every part of the state, many

of whom are not members of assembly, we recommend to you, and feel the most perfect confidence, that it claims, and will receive your undivided support—you will once more be compelled to stand up and be counted—Our old election law, under which our ancestors "led quiet and peaceable lives," for more than 100 years, is not restored—the upper house refused to concur with us to repeal the stand-up law—let this not be forgotten—unite as a band of brothers—rally round the standard of toleration and equal rights—support the arm of our excellent Chief Magistrate, and Israel, (and not Amalek,) will prevail.

Signed by order,
JAMES STEPHENS, Chairman.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.

The following sneering *mercenary*, we copy from the Albany Daily Advertiser—I carry it with it the usual merit of truth and delicacy, which that paper claims:

"We would recommend to the corporation and citizens, civil and military, of all those places through which it is expected the President will pass, to be cautious about firing any guns, either at the time of his arrival or departure. The President's nerves are remarkably delicate and irritable; and he has an unconquerable aversion to gunpowder. It is well known, however, that he is as brave as Julius Cæsar, Cromwell, or Bonaparte; and that his well known flight from the field of Bladenburgh, was occasioned solely by this unfortunate structure of his system."

Oh shame, Mr. Blue Light—is this the way you subserve the cause of Federalism? Is the character of the First Magistrate of the United States to be thus traduced?—Such caldifs ought to be hoisted from society. When we take a survey of our present population, and behold so few of the soldiers of the revolution are left to enjoy the unspeakable consolation of reflecting that they have contributed to establish a great & happy nation, and see such vulgar sarcasms heaped upon them, we feel indignant, and mourn over the depravity of human nature and the state of society that give countenance to a wretch of such turpitude. We have observed, before this, in many of the federal papers, oblique insinuations of Col. Monroe's weakness of nerve; but his character in the revolutionary army was so well established, that we never thought it worthy of contradiction; especially as it emanated from such a corrupt source:—but as many of the present generation are unacquainted with the facts of the services he rendered his country at the darkest time of the revolution, we will state a few of them, which came under our immediate notice.—At the capture of the Hessians at Trenton, in 1776, the Editor of this paper & the President were both Lieutenants in the Brigade of Artillery, commanded by the intrepid Gen. Knox; and Mr. Monroe was wounded and removed to Judge Whinecup's, in Pennsylvania, where he lay until recovered of his wounds. Some time after that he was appointed aid-de-camp to Lord Sterling, with the rank of Colonel. How long he continued in that capacity, I know not, as I was ordered to join the Northern army.—Now, notwithstanding what this Blue Light may insinuate, can it be supposed that Lord Sterling, a man to whom fear was a stranger, and brave to a fault, would continue Colonel Monroe in his family, if he was such a character as above described. We hope, after this we shall hear no more of the President's delicate nerves.

The American Society for the encouragement of American Manufactures, met on Friday evening last, in the Assembly Room, City Hotel, New-York. Daniel D. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States, is President of this Society. A motion was made that James Monroe, President of the United States, be received as a member, and was carried unanimously.—Whereupon a committee was appointed to wait upon him, and solicit his attendance; to which he politely assented.—James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams, were then separately proposed as members, and all unanimously admitted.

All who believe that the happiness & independence of our country are connected with the prosperity of our manufactures, must rejoice to see the Chief Magistrate of the nation honouring with his presence a society instituted for their protection and encouragement. Knowing that the manufactures of the United States cannot, in their infant state, resist the rivalry of foreign nations, without the patronage of the government, it is consoling to find, that he, to whom the unanimous voice of a free people has committed the highest office, has not only consented to become a member of this institution, but that he avails himself of the first opportunity of giving it the countenance and support of his attendance.

WHOLESALE EMIGRATION.
Capt. Stanley, who arrived at Salem last Wednesday, in 34 days from Antwerp, states that two thousand Hollanders (Quakers) were expected at Antwerp from the interior of the country, to embark for Pennsylvania. The Russian ship *Vaterland*, from Hankow, was to sail from Antwerp for Philadelphia the day after captain Stanley left there, with three hundred and fifty passengers, all belonging to the society of Friends.

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THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

NEW YORK, JUNE 14.

Departure of the President.—At 10 o'clock this morning, the President of the United States embarked on board the Steam-Boat *Chancellor Livingston*, capt. Wiswall, for West Point. He left the steam-boat wharf amidst the cheers of an immense concourse of citizens; and was honored with a salute of 19 guns from the Revenue Cutter, from the U. S. brig *Saranac*, and from the several forts, as he passed up the river.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, the President was initiated as Member of the *Literary and Philosophical Society of New York*; and at 8, last evening, as a Member of the *American Manufacturing Society*. In the former case the ceremony was performed in the Philosophical Hall; & the latter in the Assembly room of the City Hotel.

On his return from West Point, his Excellency, we understand, will embark on board the *Connecticut*, without landing in the city, and proceed to Sandy Hook. Having viewed the forts at the Narrows and the Hook, he will pass by the city on his way to New Haven and Boston.

The following is a copy of the Address of the New-York State Cincinnati, delivered to the President on Tuesday, and his answer.

ADDRESS OF THE CINCINNATI SOCIETY
To James Monroe, President of the U. States.

SIR,

The New-York Society of Cincinnati take this opportunity, when your important duties as chief magistrate of the United States have procured for this city the honor of a visit, to present to you the assurances of their respect & of their cordial disposition to support, with all their power, the measures which the wisdom of the government shall adopt to promote the honour and welfare of our beloved country.

Your presence, sir, recalls those patriotic emotions in which the society of Cincinnati originated; and as a distinguished individual among the officers of the revolutionary war, of which the society was composed, you are associated with the pleasing recollections which we cherish of the result of that ardent struggle.

To which the President made the following reply.

"The opportunity which my visit to this city, in the discharge of important public duties, has presented of meeting the New-York Society of Cincinnati, with many of whom I was well acquainted in our revolution, affords me heartfelt satisfaction. It is impossible to meet any of those patriotic citizens, whose valuable services, were so intimately connected with that great event, without recollections which it is equally just and honorable to cherish.

In your support of all proper measures for the national defence & advancement of the public welfare, I have the utmost confidence. Those, whose zeal and patriotism, were so fully tried, in that great struggle, will never fail to rally to the standard of their country, in any emergency.

JAMES MONROE."

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

The Spanish and the Portuguese Ministers are both at present at Philadelphia, where also resides the Danish Minister.

The British and French Ministers remain at their residence in this city.

The diplomatic agent of the republican government of Pernambuco, Mr. Da Cruz, arrived at the seat of government on Saturday last, and it is believed, will leave it, for the present, this morning. We have not heard what has been his reception here; but presume that under the present circumstances of his country, he could not be recognized in his official character consistently with those principles by which our government has heretofore regulated its conduct in this respect.

On Friday last came on by consent, before the Circuit Court, the trial of the presentment found by the grand jury against Andrew Ray, for passing certain promissory notes, purporting to be payable by the President and Directors of the Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore—which notes having the form and appearance of bank notes, were alleged to be spurious and void, on the ground that they did not bind the joint property of the company, as they were not under seal.—The company was chartered by the Legislature of Maryland at the last session.

The District Attorney W. Jones, conducted the prosecution—Messrs. J. Law, Wallack and Tavers were the defendant's Counsel—Several witnesses were examined; but before the Jury retired, the court instructed them, that if the notes were signed by the traverser, who was president of the company, and by Edward Gillespie, the treasurer of the company, by the order and authority of the board of directors, and that he appointed by the company as their agent, to make purchases for their use, and in passing the notes acted as their agent, without any intention to defraud, he was guilty of no indictable offence. The Jury accordingly found a verdict of not guilty. The chief point involved in the case was, whether a chartered company could issue promissory notes which

would bind their joint property, without being expressly authorized so to do by their charter. The opinion of the court settled the question in the affirmative. Nat. Int.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER, JUNE 14.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE U. STATES.

The commissioners under the fourth and fifth articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the purpose of settling the boundary line between the north-eastern frontier of the United States, and the British dominions, and to determine whether the islands in the Bay of Passamaquaddy & the Bay of Fundy are comprehended in the boundaries established by the treaty of 1783, assembled at this place on the 10th of May last.

The commissioners under the fourth article were employed for some days after their meeting in an examination of facts, documents, maps and plans, in order to be possessed of a state of the controversy on both sides. After which, J. T. Austin, Esq. agent of the American commissioners, opened a written argument in behalf of the United States, which employed him a week.

W. Chipman, Esq. the agent on behalf of the British government, then entered into his argument in favor of the claims of that nation, which occupied him one full day. These respective arguments having been interchanged; the commissioners adjourned to meet on the 25th of September next, at which time the parties will be heard in reply to each other.

The commissioners under the fifth article of the late treaty, appointed two parties of explorers, consisting of thirty persons of each nation, & a suitable number of surveyors to proceed from the monument upon the St. Croix & pursue the boundary line to the highlands which divide the waters which empty into the Atlantic from those that fall into the St. Lawrence. The commissioners adjourn to meet again on the 10th of May next, to receive the report of the exploring parties, and of the surveyors.

By the treaty of Ghent, it is provided that in the event of a difference of opinion upon the subjects under the consideration of the commissioners, his Britannic majesty and the government of the United States, agree to refer the difficulty to some friendly sovereign or state, then to be named for that purpose—and in consequence of which expectation all the arguments are delivered in writing.

According to the construction of the British agent the boundary line would cut off part of the river St. John's and about two millions of land from the District of Maine.

NEWPORT, June 11.

Captain CARHONE, of the revenue cutter *Vigilant*, has received orders to prepare his vessel for the use of the President of the U. States, during his stay in this town.

A committee was appointed by the town on Wednesday last, to make suitable arrangements for the reception of the President.

We learn that the President of the United States has appointed Com. WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, Captain SAMUEL EVANS, and Captain OLIVER H. PERRY, Commissioners (under a resolution of the Senate in February last) to examine and survey this harbor and bay, the eastern entrance of Long Island sound, with a view to the selection of a proper site for a Naval Depot, Rendezvous and Dock-Yard. Three small government vessels have been ordered here for the use of the Commissioners. Commodore Bainbridge and Captain Evans are shortly expected here to join Captain Perry, when the survey will be immediately commenced.

We congratulate the public on the selection of the gentlemen above named as commissioners for the purpose specified. Their scientific knowledge and professional experience render them peculiarly qualified to perform the important duty assigned them. Zealous to promote the true interest of their country, mingled with that delicate sentiment of honor, which has been the governing principle of those distinguished men in their official conduct, will lead them to recommend only such measures, relative to the object of their appointment, as will be the most beneficial in a national point of view.

AGRICULTURAL

TO THE EDITORS.

Winchester, (Va.) June 11, 1817.

GENTLEMEN, Presuming, from recent publications in the National Intelligencer, that it might be acceptable to you to obtain information of the agricultural prospects in the different parts of the country, I take the liberty of presenting you with a hasty view of those in this vicinity.

Wheat, which was sown early last fall, of whatever kind, promises a good crop; but there are some fields of late sowing which will scarcely be worth the labour of harvesting, owing to the havoc of the *Hessian Fly*.

The farmers in this neighborhood have introduced the cultivation of a species of wheat, which from the description, I have no doubt is the same kind of that described, and so strongly recommended, by several gentlemen in the neighborhood of Buckland; it is found to be free from the attacks of that des-

tructive insect, the *Hessian Fly*, but its yield, though prolific, I do not think more abundant than of other kinds would be under equal circumstances: it is here called the *Snyder* wheat perhaps from having been introduced by a man of that name.

Owing to the ravages of the *Cut-Worm* and the coolness of the spring, corn is backward, though the recent favorable weather has caused it to put on a thriving appearance. There are some farms, which have escaped the effects of the worm; these promise to yield a good crop of that important grain.

Rye and oats promise abundant crops; and many articles of minor importance, among which is fruit, will be very luxuriant. On the whole, our agricultural prospects are much more auspicious now than they were at this period of the last year.

W.

Nat. Int.

RALEIGH, N. C. JUNE 13.

The late overflowing rains led many to apprehend very serious injury both to the crops of corn and small grain. Some farmers, however, who attended the review on Wednesday, have in a great measure removed our fears.—They say that the wheat in this neighborhood will be generally good; the rye excellent; and the upland corn as good as it has ever been. Even the rich lowlands are not yet dispirited.—The farmers relying upon the strength of the soil and the prospect of continued dry weather. I believe the planting of cotton has been less successful than usual, owing to the backward spring.

Under all these circumstances we have abundant reason to express our gratitude to a beneficent Providence, for a year already munificent in the production of fruits, and which will in all probability afford us a plentiful and rich harvest.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 18.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The brig *Nymph*, Williams, arrived at this port yesterday in 37 days from Cadiz. All kinds of American produce was very low—flour \$13. The crops had been good the last year, and the prospect was good for the ensuing.—The most interesting article of intelligence she brings, is, that it was currently reported that the inhabitants of Barcelona were in a state of rebellion; that Gen. Lacy had been assassinated, and that the mob had seized upon the friars and made eunuchs of every mother's son of them.

A man, by the name of John Tucker, in a fit of insanity, jumped overboard, on her outward bound passage, and was drowned.

PORTLAND, JUNE 10.

A HORRID ACT.

On Friday last, about 11 o'clock, A. M. a most daring and atrocious attempt at murder took place in the town of Hallowell, by capt. Michael Morrison shooting his wife in the public street.—It appears that for years he had treated her extremely ill, inasmuch as to induce her to apply for a divorce, which was granted on Wednesday last, with possession of property and the care and maintenance of the children. This having been effected, he was enraged to such a degree that no efforts of her's could appease or deter him from his horrid purpose—accordingly as she left her house to escape the threat of the monster, he levelled his gun loaded with two balls and a large quantity of shot, and placed the whole charge of shot in her body and limbs—the ball missing the object, went into the ground. She was immediately conveyed by the assistance of friends to a house adjacent, where on Friday evening some hope was entertained of her recovery.

Morrison, who had retired to his bed, with one of the children, was apprehended soon after, and from appearances had taken a dose to quiet the sting of remorse—but medical skill removed the draught from its station, and he was committed at Augusta for trial.

Argus.

FROM THE CARLISLE HERALD.

A broad hint, at a common practice.

The editor of the Herald will, with pleasure, gratify the curiosity of any person who feels an unconquerable anxiety to see his paper, even though such person has never been his patron—provided, however, that instead of begging of the boy, or stealing them from town, where they are left for country subscribers, or purchasing them of those unauthorized to make a sale, personal application is made at the office. The carrier of the Herald is not instructed to give away or dispose of papers to any person whatever. Take the hint, or depend on hearing from the

EDITOR.

A PARABLE ADDRESSED TO REPORT CATCHERS.

Upon the credit of a clerical sportsman, the following recipe was lately given for catching wild geese—"Tie a cord to the tail of an Eel, and throw it in the seas, where these fowls haunt. One of these swallowing this slippery bait, it runs through him and is swallowed by a second, a third, and so on, till the string is quite filled." A person once caught so many geese, in this manner that they absolutely flew away with him.



Republican Star.

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1817.

HURRICANE.

It is reported, and we believe correctly, that there was at Cambridge, on Saturday evening last, about half past 8 o'clock, one of the most violent hurricanes that was ever known in this part of the country. The citizens of Cambridge were thrown into the utmost state of consternation and alarm. It commenced from the west, and raged with incredible violence, for about two minutes; it unroofed and blew down several houses in the town, and prostrated every tree and fence in its way. ROBERT GOTTSBROUEN, Esq. of Cambridge, was unfortunately placed in such a situation as to fall a victim to its fury.

The circumstances, as we have heard, are as follow, viz.—Being alarmed by the violence of the wind, he flew to a door in a covered way between his dwelling-house and kitchen, and was endeavoring to keep the door shut, when unluckily the wind overpowered him, and a plank, as it is supposed, from one of the neighboring buildings then blowing to pieces, struck him on the side of his head, a little below his ear. He was found shortly afterwards prostrate on the floor and weltering in his blood, but not entirely senseless; he was removed into his chamber, and received all the medical aid that could be afforded—but alas, all was useless; he soon became delirious, and so continued until about 8 o'clock next morning, when he died, leaving a disconsolate wife and three small children to bewail the loss of a tender and affectionate husband and father.

New-York, June 18.

Mr. MONROE, the President of the United States, returned last evening in the steam-boat *Faragon*, from West-Point. His reception there was such as commended with the true dignity of the people, and such as was due to the first magistrate of the nation.

To-day, we understand, says the Gazette, he will proceed to the forts at the Narrows on board the steam-frigate. The spectacle will be a grand one. None can behold this immense castle propelled by steam, without being sublimely moved with the boldness of her front, and her terrific and impenetrable sides. To Mr. Monroe, this jaunt must be peculiarly interesting.

The steam-frigate "Fulton the First," having gone round to the North River, fired a salute at twelve to-day, opposite Castle Clinton, and moved down to Staten-Island—strong head wind, but favoured by an ebb-tide. The President will probably go on board at the Quarantine ground.

When the President visited the State Arsenal in this city, which is under the care of major M'Laughlin, he was received under a salute of 13 guns by the *Veteran Artillery Company*, Captain Chapman.—This salute was fired from two six-pounders, which, it is said, were taken at Trenton, by a part of the corps under command of Colonel (then Lieutenant) *Monroe*. After a very minute inspection of the arms, &c. &c. in every part of the building, the President reviewed the corps of *Veteran Artillery*, and seemed greatly delighted at meeting with so many revolutionary soldiers. On his departure, Capt. Chapman saluted him with thirteen guns more.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, June 18.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT, AND HIS ANSWER.

At length we have obtained a copy of Mr. Clinton's address to the President, on his induction to the Institution of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and his reply, which we here present.

"SIR, As it has been the usage of this Society to enrol among its members, such characters as are distinguished for their virtues, their intellectual powers, and their literary attainments, it affords me great pleasure to inform you that you have been unanimously admitted an honorary member—the highest honor in our power to bestow—and it is peculiarly gratifying to find that on this occasion the honor which is conferred is reflected on the Institution.

"Viewing, in the course of your past life, the certain pledge of an able and patriotic administration, we are fully persuaded that you will always keep steadily in view the great interests of literature and science, as inseparably identified with the honor, the glory, and prosperity of our country."

To which the President made an extempore reply, as nearly as we can remember, in the following language:

"SIR, I cannot express the sensibility I feel upon this occasion.

"The high honor thus unanimously conferred by the members of this respectable Institution, will ever be cherished by me, with grateful recollection;—nor can I be insensible to the flattering manner in which you, sir, have communicated this expression of their kindness.

"I beg leave to assure you, and the members of this association, that as far as my influence may extend, it shall be exerted in promoting the interests of science and literature, as among the most efficient means of preserving the integrity of our republican form of government, and the honour of our country."

New-York Intelligencer, 18th June, 1817.

At a meeting of the New-York Historical Society.

In testimony of the high sense of his revolutionary services, in commemoration of the event of his visit to the city of New-York, and a sincere expression of their fervent prayers for his auspicious administration.—The New-York Historical Society enrol JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States, in the class of its honorary members.

Resolved, That Doctor David Hosack, P. R. S. vice-president, in the absence of Dr. Witt Clinton, L. L. D. president of this society, be deputed to wait on the President of the United States, and present, in their behalf, the certificate of his election.

JOHN PINTARD, Recording Secretary.

Baltimore, June 20.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

The brig *Philippa*, capt. Lyell, of London, a regular trader between this port and Jamaica, has brought 95,000 dollars in specie—she is consigned to Messrs. John Myers & Co.

MAMMOTH FLEECE OF WOOL.

We, the undersigned, do certify, that we saw William Sutton shear a Merino Buck, the property of Benjamin Sutton, of Romulus, county of Seneca, and state of New York, the fleece of which weighed FOURTEEN POUNDS. The said Buck was well washed before shorn.

DAVID DALES,

JESSE S. DEMOY.

Taken and subscribed before me, this 22d day of May, 1817.

CHARLES LAMOTHE, Justice of the Peace.

Marshall's sale

UNITED STATES, BY virtue and in pursuance of an order to me directed, from the honorable James H. Hamilton, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for Maryland District: will be exposed at public sale, at Robert Wright's landing, in Queen-Ann's County, on Monday the 10th inst. at 11 o'clock, for cash, THE HULL OF A SCHOONER, with what tackle, apparel and furniture she has now on board.

June 24

1. THO. RUTTER, Marshal.

Valuable Property for sale.

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

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

JOHN H. THOMAS.

Also for sale.

A House and Lot in Centreville. Apply as above.

Notice.

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

Wm. BERRIDGE.

In Chancery.

June 13th, 1817.

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

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

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

Boarding-House.

THE subscriber will accommodate Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, at a reasonable price next door to the Bank.

Denton, June 17. S. ARABELLA BAYARD.

Horse & Gig for sale.

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

Wool wanted.

THE subscriber will give a liberal price for WOOL, in Goods at cash price, or receive the same in payment of debts.

Easton, June 10. JAMES THOMAS.

Treasury Department.

11th June, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, held on the 14th day of March, 1817, it was determined that the provisions of the act, entitled, "An act to provide for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1817, should be carried into effect, as far as the same may be practicable; and that in pursuance of the said resolution, Richard Smith, Cashier of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Washington, has been appointed agent, under the superintendence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to make purchases of the stock of the United States, within the limits prescribed by law; and to whom all persons desirous of disposing of their stock, will make application.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

Queen-Ann's County, ss.

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

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

LEM. FURNESS.

True copy. Per June 23. 18 THO. MURPHY, Clk.

Poet's Corner.

Y E S !

A VOLUNTARY MISTAKE.

YOUNG Colin presented me with a fine rose.
The prettiest flower of any that grows;
He begged me to accept it, you may easily guess,
I answered him no when I meant to say yes.
We sat ourselves down by a shady green tree,
And many fine things he did say unto me;
He fervently asked me to grant him a kiss,
I answered him no, but I long'd to say yes.
He sat down in plain terms if I'd be his bride,
He swore there was nothing he wanted beside;
My joy at this question no tongue can express,
I meant to say no, but mistook and said yes.
Then straight to the church we directed our
course,
To marry each other for better or worse;
Then married we were, and you'll easily guess,
I no more said no when I wish'd to say yes.
There's many fine ladies who mimic and pine,
Who're flatter'd with speeches that's pleasing and fine;
It's thro' delicate fear that they never confess,
That they often say no when they wish to say yes.

FROM THE N. Y. DAILY ADVERTISER.

Monday, June 2, 1817.

"DULL TIMES."

In a season of universal languor in the regions of news and politics, when there is no European war nor revolution to engage the public attention, excite its sympathy, or alarm its fears, it is very apparent that news-paper editors must experience much difficulty in making up their papers from day to day, and from week to week, with vigor enough to make them pass even tolerably among their readers. This difficulty is the more severely felt at the present time, because the old relish for tumult and blood-shed has not entirely subsided, but there is still to be found amongst mankind a good deal of anxiety to hear something of the boisterous and sanguinary character of the times that are now passed and gone.

Uninteresting, however, as the events of the present times are, compared with those which we have so lately witnessed, the evil of the present sits more heavily upon the editors, than upon their readers—for we verily believe that dullness is more dull to him that prepares it, than to him for whom it is prepared. Nor do we think, notwithstanding this is considered as emphatically the *character* of the age, that any great share of that christian virtue is extended to editors.

What an astonishing difference is there between the present times and the past! A few years since, and nothing was easier than to fill a newspaper, even if it was the largest that was ever published in this country. Then almost every arrival brought us a Bulletin of some tremendous battle, an account of the capture of some capital, the overthrow of some monarch, the annihilation of some state or nation, the creation of some new sovereign, some terrible naval battle, &c. &c. On subjects of this sort, the public attention is instinctively turned and fastened with the greatest possible degree of eagerness and force. At such seasons, newspapers are in demand, and editors in high repute, and however low the state of taste for general literature may become in the country, it never failed to rise to the level of that which is contained in the public gazettes.

Now, all is changed. In the room of battles, and battles and Bonaparte, we have cut-worms, and locusts, and frosts, and drought, and spots on the sun, and seasons debarred—hard winters, cold backward of Springs, prognostications of a barren summer, and approaching famine. If there is any amusement in all that, it must be to hypocrites and fools, who dwell with delight on such subjects;—and, indeed, upon all subjects that are gloomy, & discouraging. But who can calculate a newspaper for persons of this temper—who consider it as next to committing the unpardonable sin to laugh, and whose music, if prepared by themselves, would consist only of a single tune, and that would be "Panic Thought." We do not wish to murmur, or repine—resignation would be a much more useful frame of mind, both in editors and readers. Those of us, indeed, who are naturally dull, enjoy a real benefit in the times—we charge our own peculiar characteristic quality to the times. But to those few who are of a more lively & brilliant cast of mind, we can scarcely conceive of a more trying predicament than that in which they are now placed—without one cheerful or enlivening subject at home, to call forth the powers of their minds, or the treasures of their understanding, & nothing abroad, except the disturbances in South America, of which we know but little, and that little is full as well calculated to depress as to exalt their spirits, or their genius.

NATIONAL CHARACTER.

To every friend to the glory and prosperity of the United States the following remarks from the Dublin Chronicle will afford the highest gratification.

Pos. Chron.

The American papers furnish us with the inaugural speech of the new President, Mr. Monroe. This is a document of very considerable interest. It is impossible to read it without admiring the wisdom and talents of the speaker. The President boasts, that the United States is the happiest nation that now exists, or that ever did exist, in the world. We believe it, and if it be the fact, what a high place among the benefactors of mankind, will the future historian bestow upon the illustrious James Monroe.

the Washingtons, the Jeffersons and Madisons.

Fortunate America! Proceed in your glorious career. From your progress, the nations of the earth will derive the most instructive lesson that has ever yet been held out to them. Guided by counsels of wisdom, firmness and moderation, America will be in reality "The Great Nation" whose existence will not depend on the event of a single campaign in the war;—the bulk of whose people will not in peace be composed of a wretched, half-fed, uneducated, depraved and degraded populace.

Who does not see in the distance, the fast approaching mightiness of this youthful empire, but now emerging from infancy; the creation of our own day, the growth of a few years!

FROM THE AURORA.

Mr. Duane,

As you have published General Varnum's account of the valuable properties of the *pyrola*, in the cure of cancers, you will probably have no objection to inform the public that *pyrola* is a generic term, comprising several different species of plants; and that the species which he refers to, is the *pyrola umbellata*, known in Pennsylvania and Delaware by the name of *phippsiana*. It may be distinguished from the *pyrola maculata*, or spotted *pyrola*, by the leaves being uniformly green, and broadest near the extremity, whilst the leaves of the latter kind are variegated with whitish stripes, and are widest near the foot stalk.

Having now in my possession a specimen of the plant which was given to me by Gen. Varnum, at Washington, I can vouch for the correctness of the above statement.

This noble plant (called by the ancient natives the king of plants) has also been found surprisingly efficacious in the radical cure of scrofula.

AMICUS.

PREPARATION.

It gives us great pleasure to see the government "preparing in peace for war." We observe the Commissioners of the Navy Board advertising for contracts for three *Steam-Batteries*, two of them supposed to be destined for the Chesapeake Bay; the third for the protection of New Orleans. These batteries will probably be on an improved model; not presenting the same broad keel and resistance to the wave, as the Fulton; but combining a greater velocity with an equal degree of strength.

We understand also, that the government are making arrangements to fortify Hampton Roads; and that the sum of \$350,000 is to be appropriated to that interesting object. Batteries will be erected on both sides the Roads, which the particular points selected, are not more than a mile and a half apart.

Richmond Enquirer, 30th ult.

New Goods.

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

Spring Goods,

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

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

FOR SALE.

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

J. MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

April 29 11

In Chancery.

June 24, 1817.

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

The Report states the amount of the sales to be \$2,011.

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

In Chancery.

June 9th, 1817.

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

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$3,778 50.

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

In Chancery.

June 9, 1817.

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

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

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

New Goods.

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

Seasonable Goods,

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

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, May 20.

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP

HELEN,

Will leave St. Michaels, on

Sunday the 15th 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 LODSON.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER

SUPERIOR,

Edward Atkin, 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 Schooner 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 10

o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on

Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour;

and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

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

The Publics obedient servant

CLEMENT VICKARS.

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

Rock-Hall Packet.

THE ELEGANT FAST SAILING AND COOPERED

ROCK-HALL PACKET.

Will run during the season on the following

establishment, viz:

Leave Rock-Hall every Tuesday, Thursday and

Saturday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and

Friday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

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

THOMAS LARREY.

Land for sale.

A TRACT of LAND lying in Talbot county, on the head of Wye River, containing nine hundred acres, now in the occupancy of Mr. Edward Turner. It is adjoining the lands of Mr. Hindman and Mr. Hemmery, on the post-road leading from Centerville to Easton, and about one and a half miles from Wye-Mill.

This tract is susceptible of division, and would be divided to suit purchasers. A further description of the premises is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can examine for themselves. Terms of sale and time when possession can be given, can be ascertained by application to the subscriber living in Annapolis.

may 27 6

NINIAN PINKNEY.

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of muck 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. Breckford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

CHARLES D. BARROW.

April 22

Union Bank of Maryland.

May 6th, 1817.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors will be held at the Banking house on Monday the 7th July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board.

R. HIGGINBOTHAM, Cashier.

N.B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment.

may 13

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Congress, passed

on the 3d day of March, 1815, entitled, "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the Treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said Treaty to be offered for sale: And whereas the following

townships have been surveyed in the District of Alabama, in the Mississippi Territory, to wit:

Townships 11 and 12, In Range 13:
10, 11 and 12, 14:
9, 10, 11 and 12, 15:
9, 10, 12 and 13, 16:
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 17:
13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 18:
13, 14, 15 and 16, 19:
10, 14, 15 and 16, 20.

THEREFORE, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said act, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the lands above described, shall be held at Milledgeville, in the state of Georgia, on the first Monday in August next, and shall remain open for three weeks and no longer, the sales to commence with the township first above named, and proceed in the order in which they are named.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty-fourth day of May, 1817.

By the President.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner

of the General Land Office.

The Printers of newspapers who publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above six times, and send their accounts to John Taylor, Esq. Receiver of public moneys for the District of Alabama, at Milledgeville, Georgia.

June 3 6

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

aug 29

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the 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 Previender and a good Oatler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

Maryland:—Kent County, &c.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent County Court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally by petition in writing of JOHN KENDAL, JOHN KEENE, JAMES THARP, RICHARD MOFFETT and WILLIAM SMITH, of the said County, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And the said petitioners having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application; and a Constable of Kent County having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent County Court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors;—I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said John Kendal, John Keene, James Tharp, Richard Moffett and William Smith be discharged from their imprisonment, and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the Court-house door of the County aforesaid, give notice to their creditors to appear before the County Court, at the Court house of the County aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said petitioners should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this thirty-first day of May, in the year 1817.

June 3 4

THOMAS WORRELL.

School Books, &c.

Just received, and for sale at the Star-Office, Easton, an assortment of

school books and stationery.

may 20.

Caroline County Court.

March Term, 1817.

The Creditors of WILLIAM CANNON, JOHN MILLER, JESSE COX, JAMES CAULK, JOHN GRAY, JAMES GRAY, GEORGE BOZMAN, and PETER HOLL, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on a petition of the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Hollen, by their several petitions to the Judges of the Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, under the act of assembly passed at November Session Eighteen Hundred and Five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of the Caroline county court at Denton, on the Tuesday after the second Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said petitions. The time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend: to shew cause, if any they have, why the said William Cannon, John Miller, Jesse Cox, James Caulk, John Gray, James Gray, George Bozman and Peter Hollen should not have the relief prayed for.

By order, JO RICHARDSON, Clk.

June 3 4q

of Caroline county court.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 9, 1817.

This is to give notice.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

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

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

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Oange or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

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

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

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.