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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.

Public Sale of Plough-Horses.

On **SATURDAY**, the 2d of September next,
will be exposed to public sale, at Centreville, Queen
Anne's county, all the horses from the estate of
the late Col. Nicot, called Walnut Ridge. And
on **TUESDAY**, the 5th September, will be ex-
posed to sale, at Easton, Talbot county, all the
horses from Mount Pleasant, belonging to said
estate. Many of these horses are very valuable.
The sale to commence at 3 o'clock in the after-
noon. A credit will be given upon bond and
security, and the precise terms of sale made
known on the day.

Robt. H. Goldsborough, } adm'rs.
Lloyd Nicols, }

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be offered at public sale, on the pre-
mises, on **TUESDAY** the 12th day of September
next, that House and Lot on Washington street,
the property of John Jeffers, now occupied by
Charles Blake, on accommodating terms, which
will be made known on the day of sale, and at-
tendance given by

Lambert Reardon,
agent for the proprietor.
Easton, aug. 29 3

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

**SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE ACRES OF
HEAVILY TIMBERED LAND,**
Will be sold at public vendue,
in PRINCESS ANNE TOWN,
Anne county.

On the 13th day of September next
ensuing.

It is supposed that not more than one hundred
and fifty acres are cleared. This Land lies not
more than four or five miles from Princess Anne,
and near navigable water. It will be divided into
two parcels, or sold all together, as may best suit
the purchaser, or purchasers. A credit of one,
two and three years will be given, the purchaser
giving bonds with approved security, bearing
interest from the day of sale, in equal instal-
ments.

A more particular description of this Land
would be unnecessary, as every person intending
to purchase will view the premises. This sale
will be made by the subscriber, by virtue of a
power of attorney from Mr. John P. Marshall, of
Philadelphia, the proprietor.

Thomas Bayly.

aug. 22 4

LOTS FOR SALE.

Will be sold at public auction, on **MONDAY**
the 18th September, at 11 o'clock A. M. if not
sold before at private sale, six valuable **LOTS OF
LAND**, situated near the Cambridge Cross road,
on the west side of the road leading from Cam-
bridge towards Black Water river, and adjoining
Dr. Rich's Lots.

The above Lots contain altogether about 18 a-
cres, and from 2 to 4 1/4 acres in each Lot.

On Lot No. 4 there is a large convenient dwel-
ling house in pretty good repair, with several out
houses and a garden—There are 3 acres in this
Lot. Lot No. 4 will be most desirable property
to any person who may wish to avail himself of
the opportunity of educating his children at the
Cambridge Academy (the reputation of which is
as high as that of any institution in the State) or
of possessing an agreeable residence near the town.

The other Lots will suit any person who may
be desirous of vesting money in real property, as
these Lots will be annually appreciating as the
town enlarges, and will in a few years become
extremely valuable.

A liberal credit will be given, but the purcha-
ser must give bond with such security as shall be
approved by the subscriber.

Mary Goldsborough.

aug. 15 5

Any person desirous of buying the whole pro-
perty at private sale, will be pleased to apply be-
fore the 15th Sept.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court,
upon the application of Joseph Richardson
against the heirs at law of Gen. John Eccleston,
deceased, for the sale of the several tracts and
parts of tracts of Land and Mills, houses and o-
ther improvements thereon, lying and being on
Hunting Creek, in Dorchester county, whereof
the said John Eccleston died seized and posses-
sed—the said Lands and Mills will be exposed at
public sale to the best bidder, for cash, on the
twenty third day of September next, on the pre-
mises. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Notice is hereby given, to the creditors of the
said John Eccleston, deceased, to exhibit their
claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Court
of Chancery, or to the trustee, within two months
from the day of sale.

William W. Eccleston, trustee.

aug. 29 3

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 Courney or Mr. William Gibson, at
Queen's Town, or to

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

aug. 29

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a suf-
ficient power granted by a covenant contained in
a Deed from John Harwood and Mary N. Har-
wood, his wife, to the President, Directors and
Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—
And singular that Farm and Plantation situ-
ate and lying in Talbot county, about three miles
from Easton, and near the village of Hooktown,
between the post road and the road leading into
Miles River Neck, and adjoining the Lands of
James Denny, and consisting of part of a tract of
Land called "Newman's Range," and part of a
tract of Land called "The Addition," and con-
taining about one hundred and thirty acres of
Land, more or less, will be exposed to sale on
TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at
the Court House in Easton, at the hour of four
o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of 6 months,
8 months, 12 months, and 24 months, in equal
instalments. For the nature of the soil and im-
provements, and the situation of the Farm, per-
sons desirous of purchasing are referred to the pre-
mises; and for the nature of the security to be re-
quired, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President & Directors,
Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, August 28, 1815, aug. 29 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if not
sold previously at private sale),

On **TUESDAY**, the 14th day of November
next,

at the Court House in Snow-Hill, Worcester
county, that well known tract of LAND, where
the subscriber formerly lived, containing by esti-
mate 958 acres, situated in Worcester county,
Md. ten miles from Snow-Hill, two and a half
miles from the post road leading to Philadelphia;
it is bounded on the east by Simpsonton Bay, on
the north by Marshalls creek, which affords an
excellent landing for small crafts within 200 yards
of the dwelling.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of
corn, wheat and tobacco—it affords fine pastu-
rage and grazing, having 250 acres of marsh, equi-
valent to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity
of fire wood and timber.

The situation is elegant, healthy, and com-
mands a most beautiful prospect of the Atlantic
Ocean and Simpsonton Bay.—The waters con-
tiguous to this farm afford abundance of excel-
lent fish, oysters, clams, and wild fowl, in their
season.

A great part of this Land is well intermixed
with oyster shells to several feet deep, which
will afford an inexhaustible source of manure
for the Land.

Two improvements are a brick dwelling, 40 feet
by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house,
kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

The greatest part of the purchase money will
be required in Cash—more particular terms will
be made known on the day of sale, a more par-
ticular description relative to this Land is deemed
unnecessary, as any information can be had by
applying either to Wm. P. Marshall, now living
on the Land, or to the subscriber living in Som-
er set county, near Princess Anne.

John P. Marshall.

august 29 12

FOR SALE.

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

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

It is thought unnecessary to give a further de-
scription here, as any person inclined to purcha-
se will no doubt visit the premises. For further
particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,

Agent for the heirs

may 30

FOR SALE.

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

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of
St. Michaels, highly improved, viz—a good
dwelling house, with a dry cellar, kitchen, gra-
nary, carriage house, and stables, all in good re-
pair.

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 18

FOR SALE.

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

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

A more particular description is thought un-
necessary, as any person inclined to make the
purchase, it is presumed would first view the pre-
mises.

The subscriber is inclined to sell the above pro-
perty at a low rate, and to make the terms accom-
modating to the purchaser.

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

NOTICE.

The subscriber having declined business in
Easton, and about removing to Baltimore, ear-
nestly solicits all those indebted to him to call and
make immediate payment—as this is all that at
present detains him in this place.

John Vallant.

aug. 29 4

THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP.

THE GENERAL BENSON.

Will commence running between Easton and
Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and con-
tinue weekly as a regular Packet, leaving Easton
Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the
County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at
the same hour. The General Benson is pecu-
liarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, hav-
ing a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with
twenty Bunks and two State Rooms, fitted up in
an elegant and superior style, and so constructed
as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with
choice Liquors, and every comfort and conveni-
ence will be procured for the accommodation of
Passengers; which, with the unremitting en-
deavors of the subscriber to give general satisfac-
tion, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patron-
age.

Grain and other articles will be taken on
freight as usual, and the interest of his employers
strictly adhered to, by the

Public's obedient servant,

Clement Vickers.

august 8

MILES RIVER PACKET.

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

Lambert W. Spencer.

july 11

FARM FOR SALE.

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

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county,
near Centerville, would take a few GIRLS
into his family to educate, in addition to those
he has. The terms, for board and tuition, are,
one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, paid
quarterly in advance.

Henry Darden.

august 22 4

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I again present myself to your con-
sideration, as a candidate for the State Legisla-
ture; and whilst I ask the honor of your suffra-
ges at the next electoral period, I cannot re-
frain from a tender of thanks to such of you as
were pleased to give me your support heretofore,
with an assurance that it will again be gratefully
received.

I am, fellow citizens,

Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.

Daniel Martin.

august 1

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for your
suffrages at the approaching election for Mem-
bers of the House of Delegates; should I be fa-
vored with your confidence, my best exertions
shall be used to advance the interests and happi-
ness of our country.

Edward Lloyd.

august 1

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself a candidate for the next
General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages.

Your obedient servant,

Joseph Kemp.

august 1

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I beg leave to offer myself as a can-
didate for the next General Assembly.

Solomon Dickinson.

august 1

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Gentlemen,

Being solicited by a number of my fel-
low citizens, I am induced to offer myself a can-
didate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing elec-
tion, and at the same time to solicit the honour of
your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected,
I will, according to the best of my ability, use
my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of
the office with strict justice, integrity and impar-
tiality.

Your obedient servant,

John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

Encouraged by a number of my friends,
I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sher-
riff at the next electoral period. Should I be
fortunate enough to obtain the situation, I trust
the good opinion of my friends will not be chan-
ged by the manner in which I shall fulfil the du-
ties of the office.

James Clayland.

july 18

DOCTOR JAMES TILGHMAN.

Having established himself at *Mye Mill*, offers his
professional services to the public.

aug. 29 3

JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

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

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

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

Easton, June 20

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and
the pub.

THAT HE HAS OPENED.

ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,
A GENERAL

Commission in Grocery Ware-House,

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, To-
bacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the
farmer and the merchant may be pleased to con-
sign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,
And intends keeping at all times,
A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES.

Which he will sell, low for cash or good negotia-
ble paper, at short dates.

He begs to refer those persons who are not ac-
quainted with him to Col. Richard Key Henth,
and to Wm. Lorman and Nichs. Brice, Esq's,
Baltimore, aug. 8 nov. 28

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITED TO THE SEASON,

Amongst which are

Superfine Cloths, Superfine and common

Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints

Black Bombazettes

Bandanna handkerchiefs

Casinetts, Kerseymeres Madras do

Long & short Nankens Pocket do

Merceries Vestings Chambray, blue and

White Cambrics

Black & brown do

British Shirtings

Domestic do

Superfine Long cloths

Cambric, Jacobett

India Book Muslin

Handkerchiefs

Book do

Lapet Shawls

Leno, plain & seeded

Dimities

Cotton Hosiery, white

and coloured

Russia Sheetings

Cotton do

5 & 6 & Checks

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

Easton, July 18

James Thomas.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

AND ARE NOW OFFERING,

A very general assortment of

DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY,

CUTLERY, QUEEN'S WARE,

CHINA & GLASS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which they will sell cheap for Cash.

Thomas & Groome.

Easton, aug. 22 3

TO RENT.

The subscribers will rent, for a term of years,
their property, at Millard Cross Roads, consist-
ing of a large and convenient dwelling house and
kitchen, commodious storehouse adjoining, to-
gether with a carriage house and stables, all new
and of brick. The store has been occupied for
nearly three years, by W. Sheier & Co. jun. and
is one of the best stands in the neighbourhood,
having yielded 50 per cent. per annum, and busi-
ness daily increasing—the custom from the sub-
scribers' works alone, amounting to upwards of
\$3000 a year: there is also an extensive Cotton
Factory within one mile from the store. With
the above will be rented, if required, three Grass
Lots adjoining. The situation is high and ben-
eficial; there is a pump of water at the kitchen
door, and an excellent spring within thirty paces
—for convenience none can exceed it, combined
with the advantage of a profitable business ren-
ders the situation a very desirable one. To a
good tenant, the rent will be moderate, and pos-
session given on the 1st Jan'y next. For terms
apply to the subscribers, adjoining the premises,
near New Ark, Del. or No. 8, Market st. Balli-
more.

S. & W. Meeteer.

N. B. New Ark Academy, so long celebra-
ted as a Seminary of Learning, is but two miles
distance from the above property, making it still
more desirable for a person having children to e-
ducate.

august 29 5

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county,
hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent
county, in Maryland, letters of administration on
the personal estate of Simon Smith, deceased,
late of Kent county—All persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to
the subscriber, residing near the Head of Ches-
ter, at or before the twenty eighth day of Febru-
ary next; they may otherwise by law be exclud-
ed from all benefit of said estate. Given under
my hand this 17th of August, 1815.

Ferginone Little, adm'r

Simon Smith, dec'd.

august 22 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

It is supposed he is gone on to the State of De-
laware. Any person who shall take up said fel-
low, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton
jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the a-
bove reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or
\$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and se-

NEW YORK, August 28.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
Offices of the Mercantile Advertiser and
Evening Post.

By the ship Ariosto, Capt. Lambert, which arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 24 days from Havre-de-Grace, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Paris papers to July 28, inclusive, from which they have made the following summary of their most important contents.

Capt. Lambert states that Bonaparte voluntarily went on board the Bellerophon, 74, near Rochfort, and sailed from thence on the 22d July for England.—He had previously written to the Prince Regent, claiming his protection and asking an asylum in England. This letter is published in the Paris papers. It was reported at Havre, when Captain L. sailed, that the Bellerophon was at the Isle of Wight with Bonaparte on board, and it was said he would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis 18th was fully reinstated on the throne of France.

The Prussian troops had become extremely licentious. The Emperor Alexander and Lord Wellington had declared that unless they desisted from their depredations, they would withdraw their armies from France, and leave them to the vengeance of the enraged populace.—Whether this declaration had the desired effect, was not known at Havre.

Capt. L. further states, that on Thursday last he spoke the schooner Jennett, Captain Pond, 23 days from Bordeaux for New York.—Captain Pond informed that in the Bay of Biscay he spoke a brig from Leghorn, which reported that Commodore Decatur had made Peace with the Dey of Algiers, and the American squadron was then in the harbor of Algiers.

Messrs. Gallatin and Clay sailed from Liverpool on the 22d of July, in the ship Lorenzo, for N. York, and may be hourly expected.

London, July 22.

Stocks—consols 57 1/4, omnium 5 5/8.
The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; but at 4 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official letter by Lord Castlereagh from the Duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th of July, of which the following is an extract:

After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your Excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruisers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the ship of the line Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) Le Duc d'OTRANTO."

Bonaparte's letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

The Austrian army, at the last dates, occupied Bourgoigne, the department of the Nièvre, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire, a corps of Russians, Bavarians, and Württembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 18th July, on the re-hosting of the Bourbon flag.

Gen. Clausel issued a proclamation on the 26th of July, addressed to the soldiers containing his submission to the king.

A deputation from the garrison of Strasbourg, and other French corps, arrived at Paris on the 26th of July, to offer their submission to the king.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Belfort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

It appears from the French papers, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Despatch from M. Bonnefoux, naval commandant of the maritime prefect, to the Minister of Marine, dated Rochfort, July 15, 16 in the evening.

In execution of your Excellency's orders, I embarked in my boat accompanied by Baron Richard Prefect of the Lower Charante. The reports from the Roads of the 14th, had not reached me, but was informed by Capt. Philibert, commanding the Amphitrite frigate, that Bonaparte has embarked on board the Epervier as a flag of truce, determined to proceed to the English cruising station.

Accordingly at day break, we saw him manoeuvring to make the English ship Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland, who on perceiving that Bonaparte was steering towards him, hoisted the white flag at his mizen. Bonaparte and the persons composing his suite were received on board the English ships.—The officer

whom I had left to make observations, communicated to me this important news and Gen. Becker who arrived soon after confirmed it.
(Signed) BONNEFOUX.

The truth of this important event was no sooner ascertained by the publication of the Court Gazette, than a multitude of questions arose on all sides; it was asked with an impatience that cannot be expressed: Is he arrived? In what port? Is he in London? When will he arrive there? Where should he be confined? Shall he be tried here or shall he be delivered to Louis XVIII? Can he be tried, since he has been acknowledged as an independent sovereign? And thousands of other questions, equally wise, produced thousands of different replies.

Bonaparte is in safety. The report that was circulated yesterday of the arrival at Plymouth is not however confirmed.

Some persons say that he will be confined in the tower of London, because some time since apartments were prepared there that have been handsomely furnished.

Others send him to the castle of Dumbarton, in Scotland, where General Le Clerc and several of his comrades, who like him had broken their parole, had been imprisoned. Some assert that his prison will be at Sheerness, and give as a proof the journey that five of our ministers made yesterday to visit that fortress. It must be allowed that it would be a very suitable place for keeping him without danger, because it is of a very small extent, and contains no other population than the garrison and the necessary attendants.

We think that it is of very little importance what place shall be assigned for the prison of Bonaparte, and it appears very extraordinary to us that any other has been thought of than Newgate, where a criminal of his class ought to be confined with perjurers and assassins.—Star.

It is asserted that an order has been sent by the telegraph to Capt. Maitland to set sail for the Clyde; which makes it believed that the intention of government is to cause Bonaparte to be kept in the strong castle of Dumbarton, which is upon that river. It is situated upon a steep rock which projects into the sea, and surrounded by two deep valleys, the descent to which is almost perpendicular, between Glasgow and Greenock. It is almost impossible to escape from that citadel, which formerly was the place of confinement of General Le Clerc and other officers who had been retaken for having broken their parole. —Morn. Chron.

Yesterday morning his Excellency the Ambassador of France received an express from Paris which informed him that Bonaparte had surrendered. His Excellency very soon received the congratulation of all the strangers of distinction.—Ibid.

Extract from the official correspondence

of the French Republic of Rochfort.

ROCHEFORT, JULY 17.

My Lord,

I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that his Britannic majesty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked on the 15th of this month, set sail for England yesterday the 16th, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

That vessel carries, besides that personage, all his followers, a list of whom is annexed; they were at first divided between the frigates La Saal and La Maduse; they afterwards passed in the evening of the 14th to the brig l'Epervier and seign. la Sophie, from whence they went on board vessels belonging to the English division commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellerophon with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Lt. Gen. Count Bertrand, Grand Marshal of the Palace.

The Countess Bertrand and three children.

Lt. Gen. the Duke de Rovigo.

Lt. Gen. Tallent.

Maj. Gen. the Baron Gourgaud, aid de camp of Napoleon.

Maj. Gen. Montholon-Semoville, do.

The Countess Montholon-Semoville and one child.

The Count de las Casas, counsellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resigny, chef d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Planat, chef d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Schultz, chef d'Escadron.

M. Pointkorski, Captain.

M. Mercher, Captain.

M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napoleon.

[Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suite of Napoleon, and of the other passengers embarked with him.]

(Signed) The Baron BONNEFOUX.

To his excellency the Minister Sec'y of State for the department of

Marine and Colonies.

Report made to his Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies, by M. de Rigny, Captain of a Frigate, sent upon a mission to Rochfort.

My Lord,

I have the honor to render to your Excellency an account of the information that I have collected, relative to the mission with which I have just been charged at Rochfort.

Upon my arrival at this port, on the morning of the 18th, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had departed for Eng-

land, in his Britannic majesty's ship Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland, on the 16th of July, at half past one in the afternoon.

My instructions prescribing to me to have on this subject official communications with Adm'l. Hotham, commanding the English squadron, I hastened to write to him, addressing to him at the same time despatches from Mr. Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer. Those letters were delivered to the Admiral by Lieut. Freuriau, whom his Excellency was pleased to associate with me.

It appears from the different communications that I have had with the English Admiral and M. the Maritime Prefect, that Napoleon having arrived at Rochfort on the 3d of July, took up his residence at the maritime prefecture until the 8th. Pressed by Gen. Becker, who had been charged to escort and see him on board, and by M. the Baron Bonnefoux, maritime prefect, to avail himself of every opportunity afforded by the wind and tide, he determined at length to embark in the boats that were waiting for him at every tide, and repaired at 10 o'clock in the evening on board the Saal, and caused his suite to be divided between that frigate and the Meduse.

The next morning, the 9th, he landed upon the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications.

On the 10th, the wind was favorable for putting to sea; but the English cruisers and the bright moon left the frigate but little hope of escaping.

Between the 10th and 11th, Napoleon sent in a flag of truce, on board the English ship Bellerophon, the Gen'l. Savary and Las Casas. The flag of truce returned on the 11th.

Between the 11th and 12th, Napoleon learned from his brother Joseph the dissolution of the Chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Until then, Bonaparte had often expressed the opinion that the Chambers would recall him, either because he wished the authorities that surrounded him to believe so, or because he really entertained such an expectation.

On the 12th he landed upon the Island of Aix with his suite and their baggage, and in the night between the 12th & 13th, two half-decked boats arrived there from Rochelle. It appeared that Napoleon had caused them to be purchased with the intention of embarking in them, and of endeavoring to gain, by favour of the night, a Danish smack, with which it is supposed he had agreed, and who was to wait for him at 30 or 40 leagues distance in the offing. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these arrangements, but doubtless they appeared to him to be too hazardous.

In the night between the 13th & 14th, he went aboard the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th, Gen. Becker, who had been with a flag on board of the English squadron, having returned, Napoleon caused his suite and their baggage to be embarked in the Epervier.

On the 15th, in the morning, that vessel was perceived making sail as a flag of truce towards the Admiral's ship; the sea not permitting her to approach quickly, the English boats met her and transported the passengers on board the Bellerophon. Under these circumstances, Lt. Jourdan, commander of the Epervier, conceived it his duty to request, and accordingly obtained from the commander of the Bellerophon, a written attestation of his having taken Bonaparte on board of that vessel.

On the same day a frigate belonging to the squadron set sail for England.

On the 16th, the Bellerophon set sail at half past one in the afternoon. The lightness and the direction of the wind that has prevailed since, does not admit of the supposition that she could have arrived on the English coast, before the 19th or 20th.

On the 17th, the maritime prefect of Rochfort addressed to the troops and seamen under his orders, a proclamation, which, in announcing the return of his majesty to Paris, amidst the acclamations of all the inhabitants directed them at the same time to assume the white cockade.

The white flag was hoisted upon the forts and on board of the vessels in the Road, on the 17th at noon, and saluted by the artillery.

Ever since the 15th, M. the Baron Bonnefoux had manifested his intention to cause those colors to be hoisted by the troops under his command, but the commandant of the place not having yet received the orders addressed to the Gen'l. M. the Baron de Bonnefoux was of opinion that he ought to wait in order to act in concert with that superior officer, who soon received from Maj. Gen. Bertrand, commanding the department of the Lower Charente, orders to follow the movement of the marine.

I ought not to omit informing your Excellency that the wise measures taken by M. the Maritime Prefect and Major General Bertrand, who have prevented the intentions of ill-designing persons had been any such.

Rochfort & Rochelle are animated by the best spirits; and those parts, which were the last under the influence of Bonaparte, have not on that account failed to be the first to manifest their devotion to the King's person and their joy, in learning the return of our august monarch to his Capital.

Your excellency will find annexed the copy of a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Prince Regent of England, and which must have reached his Royal Highness through the medium of the English squadron. I pray your excellency to accept the homage of my profound respect.

H. D. RIGNY.

FROM THE HARTFORD HERALD.

TO THE
PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.
No. II.

The question is now asked by many persons who have not had time or opportunity to mark with precision the features and progress of parties; what is the difference between a Republican and a Federalist?

In one sense of the word we are "all Republicans, and all Federalists."—As citizens of our several State governments we are Republicans; and as citizens or members of the government of the United States we are Federalists.

There are also many Federalists between whom and Republicans there are but slight shades of difference; who in peace and in war act with patriotism, and who were it not for the pride of party would often act in concert with Republicans.

But the great leading distinction between the two parties in times past has been this. Federalists have always in almost every instance shown a leaning to what is sometimes called energetic government, in which the many are made subservient to the will of the few, and in making riches confer particular qualifications on their possessors.—This they have evidenced, by passing Laws while the General Government was in their hands, subversive of personal liberty, and restricting the Liberty of the Press, and under the State Government by advocating the principle that only those who possess property to a certain value ought to be permitted to vote at Elections.—On this last ground it is matter of astonishment that any poor man should ever vote for a Federalist—for a party who endeavored to prevent him from having the liberty of enjoying and exercising that truly invaluable privilege—a privilege which is in fact the only safe safeguard of a Nation's Freedom.

Republicans on the contrary have always acted on the broad open ground that as all government originates from the people, and is instituted solely for their good—the whole people are entitled to equal privileges whatever may be their rank or condition in life.—They opposed restrictions on personal liberty, they maintained the Liberty of the Press, and they passed the law of Maryland which gives every freeman of full age the right of voting, without being asked at the Polls how much he is worth.

It is a soothing reflection to the friends of Republicanism, that during the late War, it was never found necessary to resort to a Sedition Law, altho' many publications were full of calumny, slander and detraction of men in office; the experiment has thus been fairly made that a government, the choice of the people, cannot be written down.

What is called Federalism at this day it is difficult to define. It is often inconsistent with itself, & the various aspects it assumes probably arise from the opinions and the course of certain men who are considered its leaders.

Federalists call themselves the disciples and admirers of the Immortal Washington. That truly great man was indeed a Federalist, in the true meaning of the word; but he was no less a Republican—he was the friend of Union—he was not in fact a party man—and the conduct of the Federalists in the Eastern States during the late War was unworthy of men who claim the exclusive privilege of being his followers, it was in direct contradiction both to his precepts and his example.

But we need not go further than the limits of our own state for evidences of this kind—Maryland, as well as Massachusetts has exhibited in the period alluded to in her Executive Councils a departure from the principles and the practices of '76.

It is difficult to account for the conduct of Federalists during the War upon any rational principles. As individuals, many of them acted with much bravery, and with much patriotism in the cause of their country; but as a party they threw every obstacle in the way of the government, and this was universally the case in greater or lesser degree from Maine to Georgia.

They could not say with truth that we had no cause for War, nor that we had not tried negotiation until that was fruitless; but they endeavored to render the War unpopular, they refused the supplies of men and money to carry it on, and at the same time they were raising clamours against the government for not being successful in every instance—and while the United States were contending single handed with the powerful land and naval forces of Britain, they were forming PEACE PARTIES—discouraging enlistments, and at last were proceeding to intimidate the government and endeavoring to coerce them into a Peace by throwing out threats of dissolving the Union—but by the conclusion of an honorable Peace the proceedings of the HARTFORD CONVENTION were nipped in the bud, and its authors and supporters have passed into deserved oblivion, they are even beneath contempt.

PORCIUS.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

TO THE
FARMERS OF MARYLAND.
No. II.

I promised to describe to you the conduct of the federal party during the arduous conflict of the republicans with England for essential American rights. In this description, I mean not to include the whole of the federalists; there were a

few honorable exceptions, who disdained the trammels of party, and rushed to the standard of the country when difficulty and danger appeared. But I do mean to assert, that the politicians of that sect were guilty of little less than treason, and that the great body of federalists, incourtenancing and supporting them violated their plainest and most sacred duties as citizens & patriots. They cannot repair the evils of their unfortunate and improper conduct, except by withdrawing from leaders who seduced them equally from the path of honor and of duty.

The opposition to the war commenced in Congress, by official federal justification of British impressment and orders in council, and by the denunciation of the defensive measures of government as unnecessary, wanton, and unjust. This criminal prostitution of their talents & station to the defence of an outrageous system of foreign insult and aggression, was on the part of the federal members of Congress, so wicked and disreputable, as to bring down the blackest stigma upon the American character. Yet the federal party displayed an increased degree of zeal in support of their leaders, and evinced a contempt for the national rights & reputation that disgusted all really patriotic men. The partisans of the enemy were thus encouraged to revile the war, to throw every obstacle in the way of its success, and to sow the seeds of division and treason.

The next step of opposition was to violate the constitution and their sacred duty, by disobeying requisitions of militia for national defence; by discouraging enlistment; by persuading the militia not to go over the lines to fight the enemy; and by attempting to destroy the pecuniary credit of the government, so necessary to the procurement of the *sinews of war*. The federalists may wince at the charge of moral treason; but I hesitate not to say, that the conduct which they, with some exceptions, pursued during the war, was worse than actual, overt treason. If they had taken up arms against their country, they would have been crushed in a moment; the main body of the party would have abandoned them; but their artful moral opposition worked with more pernicious effect, to the same pernicious end of actual treason and co-operation with the enemy. I allow that their object was principally to turn the republicans out of office, and to obtain the reins of government themselves. But they clearly saw the real tendency of their acts; and if they had designed to overthrow the government, they could not have acted more criminally than they did act.

But, in fact, they did attempt to overthrow the government, to dissolve the Union, & to produce civil war and bloodshed. They got up the Hartford Convention for this purpose; the object was avowed, in the Boston federal papers, to be a dissolution of the Union, which they said was a curse to them. Their cowardice arrested their mad career. But their proceedings were eulogised by the federalists in the Legislature of Maryland, and in the federal prints in the State. If, therefore, the people of this commonwealth possess a spark of patriotism—if they are not utterly unworthy of the liberty and national independence they are permitted by a wise Providence, to enjoy, they will discard from office the men who now form the majority in our State Councils, and who, by their violent and nefarious conduct, actually aided, encouraged and invited the enemy to continue the late war against the country.

A CECIL FARMER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information and integrity to his friend in Baltimore, dated

Prince George's County, August 26, 1815.

"I have great pleasure in informing you, that the Republicans of this county have nominated for the next Assembly a most popular and powerful ticket, consisting of Gen'l. Bowie, Col. Lyles, Col. Cross, and Dr. Kent. We have every reason to believe they will be elected, for very many moderate Federalists will vote for them in opposition to the 'Royal or Legitimate Ticket.' The federalists of your City expressing so much joy at the downfall of France, & the triumph of a band of unprincipled Kings, who are enemies to all free governments, and particularly to ours, has opened the eyes of a great many men in this county, and I presume also in your City. We country people believe that a balance of power in Europe is desirable, nay necessary for our security and prosperity. France seemed to be the only power that could check the tyrant of the ocean and the enemy of our Republic.—Upon that ground the Republicans of this county did not wish England to have any more power than she had, and did not wish France to have any less. England is certainly an enemy to our growing prosperity, in a maritime, commercial and manufacturing point of view, and when she has got France completely prostrate at her feet, will she not turn her attention towards us, and take our vessels under frivolous pretences; rob us of property, and impress our seamen, and in fine to send emissaries amongst us to act as spies and circulate money to corrupt our people.

"I am informed from good authority that some men in ——— counties, are offering as high as one hundred dollars for votes for the federal candidates—whether these men are English, Scotch, or American, I neither know nor care. Their names, I hope and expect, will be made known, and the culprits held up to public scorn and indignation. I am told there is a Mr. ——— living near your

City, who visits his native country once a year with his pockets full of money, and anxious to get rid of it.—Whether this man is the British agent for Maryland I have not been informed.—I would advise you to keep a good look-out after him."

WASHINGTON, August 29.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant D. N. Nicholson, of the late U. S. brig Syren, to Captain Samuel Evans, commanding naval officer at New York, dated

New-York, August 24, 1816.

SIR,

Conceiving it my duty to make known the treatment exhibited by British officers and men to those who are so unfortunate as to fall in their power, I am induced to acquaint you with the following circumstances:

After the surrender of the Syren to the Medway, the officers and crew of the former were removed to the latter, the crew not being allowed the privilege of taking their clothing, &c. with them, so that the prize crew had a fair opportunity of plundering such articles as they thought proper, which opportunity they took care to profit by, as many of our men were pillaged of every article they possessed, excepting what they had on at the time; and the officers in like manner were plundered on board the Medway; the Midshipmen, some of them, were completely stripped, others lost their watches, &c.

For my own part, I came off with the loss of about half my clothing, and tho' myself well off, when compared with the losses of my shipmates.—The morning after our capture we were mustered on the quarter deck to undergo a search; the men were there stripped to the skin, and their clothing not returned, so that many of them were left without any thing more than a shirt and trousers; the next day Mr. Barton (the first Lieut. of the Medway) distributed the clothing he had taken from our men, to his quarter-masters and quarter-gunnery, in my presence.—After being on board the Medway five weeks, we were landed at Simons Town, 25 miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, myself and brother officers paroled, and the men marched to Cape Town under an escort of dragoons, being obliged to ford a lake on the march, where the boys were compelled to go over on the backs of the tall men; this march of 25 miles was performed in one day, and without shoes or food, the latter article they were kept without four and twenty hours; their shoes were stolen by the crew of the Medway while they were asleep; after remaining in this situation nearly 8 months, without bed or bedding (they were not even furnished with straw, and their hammocks were taken on a plea of their being public property,) we were all embarked in different men of war and Indians, for England; myself with about 60 officers and men, in the Cumberland 74, Captain Baker: we were all put on the lower gun-deck without distinction, among their own crew, and fed on a prisoners allowance; and on my remonstrating with the Captain for receiving such treatment, he ordered me off the quarter deck, with a threat at the same time, to put me in irons. We remained in this situation 18 days, after which Lieutenants German, Gordon and myself, were removed to the Grampus, 50, at St. Helena, admitted to the Wardroom mess and treated with civility.

With respect,

I have the honor, &c.

N. D. NICHOLSON.

A Naval Court Enquiry has been held, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, on board the U. S. ship Hornet, in the Harbor of New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1815, to investigate the causes of the return of that ship into port, and to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of armament, stores, &c. during her late cruise; and the following opinion has been pronounced by court:

The court, after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced and of opinion that no blame is imputable to Captain Biddle, on account of the return of the Hornet into port with the loss of her armament, stores, &c. and that the greatest applause is due to him for his persevering gallantry and nautical skill evinced in escaping under the most disadvantageous circumstances, after a long and arduous chase by a British line of battle ship.

SAMUEL EVANS, President.
HENRY WHEATON, Special Judge Advocate.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 2.

Extract of a letter from a gallant American officer, dated

London, 18th July, 1815.

"After being detained 5 days at Plymouth, I was permitted to proceed, and the British minister pretended my detention by the Collector was unauthorized. I found all England in mourning for the loss of officers in the battles of the 16th, 17th and 18th of June—upwards of 600 officers fell, amongst them 12 Generals killed and wounded; you may guess the number of subalterns and privates; this in the British army alone, and yet the Prussians had by far the most of the fighting—but the losses are got over by the continual cry of 'victory, victory, by my Lord Wellington,' from morning to night, and nearly all night too.

"The rumors from France are contradictory; one moment they are without an army, and then they are in great force on the Loire: but there is one thing certain, they are playing the devil in Paris

by contribution, &c. &c. Such conduct will only exasperate the rest of the nation to hold out the longer, for Paris was given up under a convention that the Allies were not to enter it, yet they have done so, and quartered the soldiers in every house.—What would any nation think of a King who would suffer a foreign General to lay contributions on the inhabitants of his Capital, and her residing in it at the same time, which has been the case with Blucher at the head of the Prussians; this convinces me that the English had but a secondary hand in marching to Paris, and that the Prussians, not the British as it was stated here, drove the French army before them through France."

COMMERCIAL TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

A Liverpool paper of the 20th July contains the following highly important article, and which is corroborated by letters received by the M. & Susan at Boston.

"This important document, we learn, is in complete state, the signature being only deficient in the hand of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the American Minister at this Court. It is short in form, but comprehensive in the substance.

"By the 1st article the navigation laws of the two countries are for the mutual benefit dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports and American vessels trading to British ports have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions, with native vessels respectively.—This benefit not only extends to the ships, but to the cargoes. Thus cotton wool, which, on coming to England in British ships from the U. States, is liable to a duty of 1d per pound, and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of 3d. In the pound, will receive the same duty if conveyed in the boats of either of the two countries.

"The 2d article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China, there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this Company has no power or authority to obstruct the trade of China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign States.

"A third article, and not the least important in view of the American Government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States."

This treaty, it is said, had been signed by Mr. Adams.—*Dos. Eve. Gaz.*

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

By the Galen arrived at Boston, we perceive no article of importance, except the Prince Regent's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, which contains the following interesting paragraph to this country. The negotiation to which it adverts has, as we have seen, terminated in a treaty, which we hope will be sincerely observed by Great Britain, as it certainly will, if ratified by the government of the United States:

"The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America, has been followed by a negotiation for a Commercial Treaty, which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both."

Col. Barclay came out in the Galen, as one of the commissioners to settle the boundary line between the U. States and England, provided for in the Treaty of Ghent.

Extract to a Merchant in Baltimore, dated

"Liverpool, 7th mo. 10.

"A. Gallatin and H. Clay, are now here on their way home, having concluded a Commercial Treaty with this country, and we believe on the principles of a reciprocal equalization of duties in the ships of both countries; and we understand, a bill is now before Parliament authorising the Prince Regent to anticipate the terms of the treaty, and bring it into operation whenever he thinks proper."

PEACE WITH ALGIERS.

Capt. Story, of the schooner Fenet, in 26 days from Bordeaux, spoke on the 11th of August, in lat. 32, long. 35, an English brig from Leghorn for Newfoundland, the Capt. of which informed that Commodore Decatur had completely defeated the whole Algerine fleet and made peace with the Dey. The American squadron were lying at Algiers.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

We hear that the Tory-Federalists are every where desponding. They are met in Maryland with spirit, and are getting fast out of countenance. They are told in every circle of the glorious effect of our arms in the late contest; of Decatur's triumphs; of a treaty of commerce; and these same men find their falsehoods to the contrary nevertheless, that the people in general are fully impressed with the opinion that President Madison and his cabinet know how to manage national affairs very well; and that to let the federalists get into power, although they promise to do better, would, in truth, be only to do worse.

Baltimore Patriot.

The question at the approaching elections in Maryland is virtually, between the republicans and the monarchists; between the genuine friends of the rights

of man and the advocates of kingly prerogatives. Do we misrepresent in this particular? Not in the least.—Look into the federal prints; listen to the conversation of the federal leaders. They utter nothing but prayers for the success of 'legitimate' monarchy. Citizens of Maryland! which do you choose—the friends of Kings, or the friends of Freedom? Remember, it is your voice at the polls that will decide the complexion of your sentiments; and do not betray yourselves into the path towards monarchical government by following the direction pointed out to you by leading federalists.

Balt. Patriot.

The English House of Commons have passed a vote of thanks to the Duke of York, for the successes of Lord Wellington on the continent.

Nat. Intell.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 5, 1815.

The highly interesting contents of our columns this morning, while an attentive perusal is invited, the reader will be amply compensated. The man of Europe, who has so long disturbed the repose of certain men calling themselves Americans in this Western Hemisphere, is now under the rule of the "fast anchored Isle," and of course safe, as they "tied it": therefore the long hackneyed cant of the day, of French influence, so liberal bestowed on the friends of American liberty, must fall with its authors to incited contempt; while their heretofore blinded followers will stare with astonishment at the deception so long played off by leaders.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Talbot County.
EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON,
DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP,
For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

Caroline County.
W. H. HARRCASTLE, T. B. STEVILL,
PETER WILLIS, MONTGOMERY DENNY,
For Sheriff—GEORGE A. SMITH.

Queen Anne's County.
SAMUEL BURGESS, W. M. MC CONIKIN,
ROBERT STEVENS, KENNEY HARRISON.

Kent County.
CUTHBERT HALL, FREDERICK WILSON,
BENJAMIN MASSEY, RICHARD BRICE.

Cecil County.
WILLIAM C. MILLER, DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN WROTH, DAVID MACKAY.

Baltimore County.
TOR'S E. STANSBURY, PETER LITTLE,
GEO. HARRISON, B. RANDALL.

Anne Arundel County.
THOMAS SELLMAN, ROBERT DORSEY,
CH. STEVART (of Day), M. J. H. DORSEY.

Calvert County.
RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT,
B. H. MACALL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

Prince George's County.
ROBERT BOWIE, WILLIAM LYLES,
JO. ELLI KENT, JOSEPH CROSS.

A report is currently in circulation, said to be founded on a private letter received in this city, that five of Bonaparte's Generals have arrived at New York. To this only asylum of oppressed humanity repair every one who finds his situation in Europe miserable or uneasy. We should no doubt have been favored with the presence of the oppressed Emperor also, if he had not been forced to surrender himself voluntarily to the most generous of his enemies.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

Since the above was in type, we have been favored with the following extract of a letter from New York:

Generals Carnot, Bonaud, de St. Jean d'Angely, Chancel, and two others, have arrived in this city from Bordeaux.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

New York, August 31.
I have just heard that Messrs. GALLATIN and CLAY arrived at Sandy Hook this morning.

NOTICE.

The gentlemen of the Eastern Shore Jockey Club are requested to meet at Centreville on SATURDAY the 5th day of September inst. to fix the time of running, and the sums to be run for.

By authority—

September 5 Thomas Henrix, sec'y.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer, on the premises, a FARM for sale, at public vendue, on Thursday the 5th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, lying on the main road leading from Willis's Cross Roads to Mr. Wethered's mill, within one and a half miles of the latter, one and a half miles of the waters of Worton Creek, and six miles from Chester-Town, containing three hundred and thirty-two acres, more or less, seventy acres of which are covered with woodland timber, and twenty acres of good bottom for meadow, part of which is cleared. There are good springs and streams of running water in each field. The site of the arable land is high and healthy. The improvements, a small dwelling house, apple orchard and other fruit. This farm will be offered altogether, or divided into two or more Lots, to suit purchasers.

At the same time and place, a WOOD LOT, on Worton Manor, containing 5 3/8 acres of Land.

Terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money paid down, one fourth, with interest, in twelve months; one fourth, with interest, in two years; and the remainder, with interest from the day of sale, at the expiration of three years. A deed or deeds will be given, on payment of the purchase money, with the interest.

Henry Kennard.

Kent county, Sept. 5 3.1.24

Lots near Easton for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,
ON THE PREMISES,
On Tuesday, 26th September, at three o'clock,

Several valuable Lots of Ground, lying contiguous to the Northern Limits of Easton.—They contain about four acres in each Lot. Also, several half-acre Lots, lying contiguous to the Eastern Limits of the town. The above sale will give those who wish to furnish themselves with handsome Building Lots or Clover Lots, an opportunity of supplying themselves. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and a bond with good securities for the balance, payable in one & two years, with interest.

Henry Nicols, of Baltimore.

September 5

EASTON ACADEMY.

Parents and Guardians, &c. are requested to take notice that the Trustees of the Easton Academy are anxiously endeavoring to procure the most eminent Teachers for the institution: they have under consideration the applications of several gentlemen of much celebrity and experience as teachers of the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, &c. and expect shortly to make their selection; so soon as this shall be done, a day for opening the Academy will be appointed and public notice will be given of it in the Easton newspapers.

John Goldsborough,
Secretary to Board of Trustees
Easton, September 5

PROPOSALS

BY S. MELWEE & R. RAY,
For publishing at the town of Centreville,
A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED
THE FARMER'S JOURNAL.

The Farmer's Journal shall be published on a good super-royal sheet, (which is the largest size used in the State of Maryland) on a neat and clean type, and be well printed, at the rate of \$2 50 per annum, payable in advance.

It will be issued every Monday Evening, and be immediately delivered, or forwarded as directed by the earliest mail, or other opportunity; and corrections will be made always to give the earliest news.

Subscriptions will not be received for less than six months, nor can any person have liberty to discontinue the paper, unless arrangements are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

It has often been a subject of surprise, that, in a district of country so rich and populous, as that surrounding Centreville, there has been no printing establishment, as well to aid the general intelligence, as to serve its local affairs. It cannot be doubted, that this district, with the common support of the people of the EASTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, having a community of interests, is fully competent to patronize another Journal.

The attempt will be made to ascertain their willingness, to do it, and the publication of the FARMER'S JOURNAL, will commence as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained. Without professing much of what they will do, the proposed editors may promise industry and fidelity. Warmly devoted to the republic and its institutions, they will endeavor to cherish a love of the government, and do what they can to oppose and bring into disrepute any principle of power, not derived from the people at large, the legitimate rulers of the United States. The FARMER'S JOURNAL will be moderate in its manner, but rigidly republican in its practice, for the editors cannot temporize with whatever concerns the endurance of the constitution, or the prosperity of their country, so far as they shall be able to discern in what these things consist. And they do hope and trust, from their both being practical workmen, to present a handsomely printed paper to their patrons. They have nothing to rely upon but the liberality of the public, and their own exertions to deserve it, and do not expect to receive more. If the former is so far extended as to afford a chance of the latter, the trial will be made.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Aaron Parvin, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

Samuel Corkran, adm'r

D. B. N. of Aaron Parvin.

Sept. 5 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Lilly Parvin, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

Samuel Corkran, adm'r

of Lilly Parvin

Sept. 5 3q

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot County, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James J. Frell, late of Caroline county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1815.

Anthony Ross, adm'r

of James Orrell, dec'd.

Sept. 5 3

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Negrom, Reynolds, of Queen Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in for settlement, on or before the first day of December next ensuing; otherwise they will be by law excluded from all benefit of the estate.

Ellender Reynolds, adm'r

of Newnam Reynolds, dec'd.

Sept. 5 3

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,

Which will enable him to repair clocks and watches at the lowest prices.

—ALSO—

Offers a handsome assortment of the following articles which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, to wit:
Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks with or without cases,
Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,
Jewelry, silver thimbles and scissors hooks,
Silver Soup, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons,
Mistle Soup, Table and Tea Spoons,
Knives and Forks, Kewers,
Sportsmen's Poinning and Penknives,
Scissors, Sheets and Needles,
Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Screws,
Writers by the nest or single, of different cases.

Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Tongs,
Pocket Locks, with or without instruments,
Magnum Bonum Razors in cases of the single one,
Eight elegant set Britannia ware equal to Silver for service,
Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes,
and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their old accounts, as there can be no longer indulgence.

James Murdoch.

September 5

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

At the Star-Office, Easton.

Carey's Family Bibles, American Preceptor
School Bibles Walker's Dictionary, large
Testaments, bound and loose, small
half-bound Entick's Johnston's &c.
Guthrie's, Morse's, C. Sheridan's do. small
Neil's, Davidson's, & Murray's Grammar
Scott's Geography. do. small
for schools Comley's do.
Maxey's Laws of Mary- Hamilton's do.
land French Grammar
Nicholson's Natural Recueil Choisi
Philosophy Pike's Arithmetic
Bigland's View of the Bennett's do.
World Jess's do.
Snowdon's History of Gough's do.
America Dilworth's do.
History of England, &c. Columbian spelling book
American Constitutions Murray's do.
Brevint's Medical Repo Webster's do.
sitary Penning's do.
Hawney's Measurer Dilworth's do.
Davies's Book Keeping Murray's, Johnson's,
Brook's Ark Rogers, and Philadel-
Thornton's Abbey phia Primers
Weem's Life of Wash- Clarke's Introduction
ington Franklin's Life Wilson's Chatechum
Psalter
Franklin's Tom Jones Chap Books, assorted
The Lord of the Isles Toy Books, do.
Rokley Copy Ships, large and
small
Beggars Boy States and State Pencils
Thinks I-to-Myself Ink Stands, assorted
Clara Howard Sand Boxes
Gulliver's Travels Black Sand
Robinson Crusoe Johnson's Ink Powder
Olive Branch Red
Pilgrim's Progress Black Lead Pencils and
Criminal Recorder Cases
Introduction to do. Black Red & Colour
American Nepos Wax
Scott's Lessons Water Boxes
English Reader Quills assorted
Introduction to do. Pens & Head Brushes
Sequel to do. Message & plying cards

—ALSO—

Blank-Books & Writing Paper.
Ledgers and Day Books Cyphering and Copy
Books
Long & broad folio Bibles
Half bound Books, do Folio Post Paper
ruled & plain Letter do
Quarto do. Receipt and Fool Cap Writing, &c.
Memorandum do. sorted, &c. &c.

WITH

ROCKING'S & DUFF'S

HAZOR STOPS,

Of superior quality.

September 5

TO RENT,

For the remainder of the present and ensuing year,
so for the ensuing year,
The store house on Washington street, next door to Hopkins & Alkinson, at present occupied by the subscriber. The terms will be made known, upon application to NICHOLAS VALENT, or to

Edward J. Markland.

Easton, Sept. 5 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Thompson, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

James Thompson, ex'or

of Thomas Thompson.

September 5 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county.—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ralph B. Draper, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

William M. Robinson, adm'r

D. B. N. of Ralph B. Draper.

Sept. 5 3q

120 Dollars Reward.

Ransom taken from the ship "Clyde" of August, negro HARRY, about five feet high or more, black, has an active fellow, very black, and made, and stutters very much when he speaks. He is the property of Charles Morgan, a lunatic. It is probable he will get employment in some private stable—he is a remarkably smart fellow with his eyes. Whoever will take up the said fellow, and deliver him in Foston jail, so that the subscriber shall get him, shall receive, if not of State, \$120; if not of State and out of this county, \$30; and if in this county, \$20.

James Nabby, trustee

for Chas Morgan

September 5

STATE OF MARYLAND,
Talbot County, to wit:
I hereby certify that Richard Barrow, of the County aforesaid, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a dark bay mare, about fourteen years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, has several white spots on her back, a remarkably large head and long switch tail—trots and canter and has been worked in gears. Gives under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this twenty-eighth day of August, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John Stevens, jun.
The owner of the above mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

aug. 29 3
Richard Barrow

WAR DEPARTMENT.
To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 11th January, 1812, and of the 10th December, 1813, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following

INFORMATION:

1st.—Every person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original discharge, which ought to express the date of enlistment, the term for which the person was enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that term, and that he is honorably discharged. The phraseology of discharges for disability necessarily differs from ordinary discharges; but in those the term "honorably discharged," is deemed tantamount to the certificate of faithful service required by law.

2d.—In cases where the original claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed, of the following form—viz.—

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, late a _____ in Captain _____, a company in the _____ regiment of _____, who was enlisted the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____ to serve _____ and honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereto annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf, to procure and receive from _____ officer, person or persons as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of Land to which I am entitled, for the services rendered by me as a _____ in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the Law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said _____ to do and to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself do, were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an Attorney or Attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at _____, this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

STATE OF _____,
& County of _____,
being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above Power of Attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 181 _____, before me,

STATE OF _____,
& County of _____,
and being duly sworn, depose and say, that they and each of them are personal acquaintances with the above named _____, and well know him to be the person described in the above Power of Attorney.

Sworn to, and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 181 _____, before me,

STATE OF _____,
& County of _____,
I, _____, Clerk of the County of _____, State of _____, do hereby certify that _____, before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is a _____, acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the said County, &c. this _____ day of _____, &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notary Public, and, of course, attested by his official seal and signature, the above certificate of a county clerk on each instrument will be dispensed with: but in such a case it will be required that one separate official certificate from the municipal State authority shall attest the quality and signature of such Notary, which single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notarial acts that accompany it.

N. B. All substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d.—In cases where the original claimant is dead, and an heir applies in his right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the person in whose right the application shall be so made, did exist in such or such a company or corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the U. States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual claimant will be held to adduce legal certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate heir at law, and of lawful age: in which case, although other heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the heir so proving, adding thereto the words—"and the other heirs at law of"—&c. &c.

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

August 22, 1815.

The Printers appointed to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above three times.

"For five years" or "during the war," as the case may be.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
15th August, 1815.

NOTICE.
The proposition contained in the Notice, which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 15th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the co-operation of the Banks with the Treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes: and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list, which are current at par, at the place of payment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, credited, and re-issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks. But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and re-issue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Office.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the United States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (at least) pay their Notes in specie.

In New York, The Bank of New York,
The New York Manufacturing Company,
The Bank of Augusta (Georgia),
The Middleton Bank (Connecticut).

In New Jersey, The Bank of America,
The Union Bank,
The Mercantile Bank,
The Bank of Columbia (Hudson),
The Bank of Hudson,
The Ontario Bank,
The Catskill Bank,
The Orange County Bank.

In New Jersey, The State Bank, Elizabeth,
The State Bank, Morrisville,
The Bank of the Northern Liberties,

In Pennsylvania, The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania,
The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

In Ohio, The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

The Printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till October 1st.

august 10, (29) 5

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

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

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

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 18 3m

WORCESTER COUNTY, to wit.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Worcester county court, by petition in writing of PETER FRANKLIN, stating that he is in actual confinement for debt, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto; the said Peter Franklin having given bond, and taken the oath prescribed by the said act—it is therefore ordered and adjudge, that the said Peter Franklin be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, in one of the newspapers of said county, and at the tavern in Poplarville, to be and appear before the county court of Worcester, on the first Saturday of November term next, and show cause, if any they have, why he should not have the benefit of the said act as prayed.

2d of August, 1815.

William Whittington,

Ass. Jud. 4th Jud. Dist.

aug. 23 4

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 6th, 1815.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. J. Dallas,
Acting Secretary of War

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.

July 18 9

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application;—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer each allegation as may be made against him:—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 20 6m

TO BE LEASED,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A large and commodious brick building in Cambridge, at present occupied by Mrs. Bradshaw, as a tavern.

In point of size, structure and situation, it is, perhaps, the most eligible house in the town, for that purpose; and such an establishment, with a moderate share of diligence and attention, would, undoubtedly, be well sustained by the most liberal patronage.

Joseph E. Muse.

aug. 22 3

NOTICE.

On application of ROBERT HUZZA, of Talbot county, in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition:—And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid;—and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Robert Huzza be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct, that the said Robert Huzza give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Star at Easton*, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next. Given under my hand this 23th day of June, eight hundred and fifteen.

Lemuel Purnell.

July 1. 1833 3m. J. A. 23. A. 15. 3. 5. 26. 0 17

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 20th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CESAR.

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

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

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

Ennall Martin, jun.

Susan Seth.

aug. 22

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caroline county, Md. July 4

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Susan Seth, guardian

to Mary Ennalls Seth, a minor.

June 13

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending negro CLOE, who ran away in May last. Said CLOE is about 30 years old, short and thick set, and considerably swarthy; she is fond of dressing her head with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. CLOE was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Bank, at the Merchants Coffee House, in South street. She is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally hired out as a free woman. It is probable she is now concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father near Herring Bay. A reward of 20 dollars will be given, if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.

The Editor of the *Easton Star* will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

August 1 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chapel, a negro woman named NANCY WYE, formerly the property of Miss Charlotte Hemmley, of Queen Ann's county. She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 20 years of age—she took with her, her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in its neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 30 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Benjamin Roberts.

august 15

RUNAWAY NEGRO.

Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Md. a negro man who calls himself JEMMY. He says he was set free by Col. Carter, of Shenandoah county, Virginia. He is a very black man, stout made, 5 feet 7 inches high, about 25 years old—He has several scars about his face, one on his nose, one on his face on the left side, one over his right eye, and one at the right of his right eye. His clothing are a coarse brown cloth coat, one pair of dark fancy cord, and one pair plaid cotton pantaloons, one trolinet, one striped and one fancy waistcoat, one cambric and one tow shirt, a good fur hat, and old coarse shoes. The owner, if any, is requested to release him—otherwise he will be sold, agreeably to law.

Henry Sweitzer, sh'ff.

aug. 22 3

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN FAGAN, supposed to be about 27 years of age, five feet five inches high. His clothing when committed were a brown cloth coat, York stripe vest, red cross banded cotton pantaloons, muslin shirt, and a pair of fine shoes; has the phibias—has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Henry Criss, living about 3 miles from Woodsbury, Frederick county, Md.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.

Frederick county, Maryland.

aug. 3 (13) 8

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th July (inst.) as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH, supposed to be about 37 years of age, 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, stout and well made, somewhat bow legged, round face, pleasing countenance. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout with red edging, home made shammy pantaloons, yellow striped jacket, and a coarse linen shirt—Has a scar on his right hand, large whiskers, and is tongue-tied. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Ford, living at Hughes's furnace, Washington county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.

Frederick county, Maryland.

July 29 (aug. 3) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 24 July inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself CATO MINGO, supposed to be about 45 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high. His clothing when committed were a blue cloth roundabout with red edging, home made shammy pantaloons, yellow striped jacket, and a coarse linen shirt—Has a scar on his right hand, large whiskers, and is tongue-tied. Says he belongs to Mr. Joseph Ford, living at Hughes's furnace, Washington county, Maryland.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.

Fred'k county, Maryland.

July 18 (25) 6

FROM THE MARYLAND HERALD.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. No. III.

"There is (says a political writer) a dominion of party, which without debasing the whole character of the man it wins to its subjection, gradually warps and perverts his judgment, stimulates his passions and leads him to the commission of acts of doubtful morality. He readily imbibes the most unfavorable sentiments of his political opponents, imputes to them the most sinister designs, and finds in suspicious artfully infused in him by others, or originating with himself a justification for acts of his party, which his own conscience would otherwise condemn."

It is this "dominion of party" which in many parts of the United States has marred the enjoyments of life, and embittered the blessings of social harmony and friendship, it has even entered beneath the domestic roof, and in many instances a man's political foes have been those of his own household."

At no very distant date the Nations of Europe were convulsed by religious parties, and the dominant party often resorted to the fire and faggots to promote their views, these it is granted were strong arguments, but they were not convincing. It was left to the U. States of America to present to the world the sublime spectacle of a whole nation worshipping their creator, each man in his own way, agreeing to differ, and differing to agree.

And whence is it, that the same charity and forbearance does not extend to political differences.—As we can never all think alike either as it regards men or measures it becomes us at all times to grant to others the same privilege of expressing their sentiments & opinion, that we claim ourselves, remembering that violence and persecution may confirm, but never can convince.

It would be a tedious task to enter into a long detail of the rise and progress of parties in the U. States, many causes combined, no doubt, led to their formation, but they never took so distinct and specific a character, until after the FUNDING system had gone into operation, and the great Constitutional question on the Bank of the U. States was brought before Congress.—These it is well known were favorite plans of the late Col. Hamilton their Secretary of the Treasury, who for many years afterwards, was considered as the leader of the Federal party.

Whatever may be said against or in favour of the Funding system, it certainly had the effect of throwing a great portion of the monied interest into the Federal scale.—And many men who had speculated on soldiers' rights, became at once men of fortune.

Mr. Madison's proposal in Congress on this subject was undoubtedly the most fair and equitable in every point of view, the effect of which was to give the holders of assignable paper the highest price it had borne in the market, and to give the residue to the person with whom the debt was originally contracted; & where a person had never sold his claim, he was to receive the whole sum due on the certificate; but this proposition was rejected.

Many a poor distressed soldier had sold his certificate for two shillings and six pence in the pound; for this, speculators received the full value, in stock of the U. States, bearing an interest of six per cent. The law establishing the Funding system passed the House of Representatives by a very small majority, and it is no ways improbable that some of the members had been concerned in these speculations.

Great objections to the Bank of the United States were made on Constitutional grounds, and altho' such an Institution is no doubt of great service in carrying on the operations of government, yet there was another feature in the bill bro't before Congress which was also objectionable.—Persons were allowed to become stockholders on paying three-fourths of their subscription in stock of the United States, and one-fourth in specie in small instalments.—Holders of Soldiers' certificates which had been converted into stock, thus realized the whole of the amount at once, & the stockholders were drawing six per cent. interest from the U. States on three-fourths of their capital of ten millions of dollars, besides the usual interest arising from Banking Institutions generally where the whole amount is paid in specie.

During the administration of General Washington, the conflict of parties, tho' occasionally violent, never rose to such a height as during the administration of Mr. Adams.—It was then that men were persecuted for their political sentiments, fined & imprisoned for expressing them, & a system of favoritism in appointments to public offices was almost universally adopted. But even Mr. Adams could not long please the violent men of his own party, they began to find fault with him, and when he dismissed Mr. Pickens from the department of state, many of his former advocates entirely forsook him.

Mr. Adams stood at one time very high in the estimation of Federalists; but he had too much independence of mind to become the mere tool of a party. Few men have been more abused than he has of late years by his former friends, particularly since he has given his approbation to the measures pursued by the Republican administration.

When Mr. Jefferson and the Republican party came into power, the far great

portion of public offices were in the hands of Federalists, some removals were absolutely necessary, and in making appointments a preference was certainly due to those who had been in a manner excluded from office; but there was by no means a general dismissal from office on account of political opinions.—On the contrary Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were both censured, and perhaps very justly, for retaining men even in the Executive Offices who were openly and avowedly the opponents to Republicans.

There are certainly a great many offices that ought at all times to be filled by men whose principles are in unison with those of the administration; and there are others which are not so material, that can be executed without interfering with the general operations of government.

A love of power, and a lust for power, may be fairly considered two great causes of the violence of party spirit, although they ought both to be banished from the mind of every high minded man.—True, it is the duty of every man to serve his country in any office to which he may be appointed, and for which his talents qualify him; and there is a laudable ambition in aspiring to the highest offices in the gift of a free people.—But when principles are sacrificed for the sake of power, and the real interests of the people neglected, in order to attain, or retain an office, then ambition becomes not only despicable, but dangerous; and with the poet we are ready to exclaim,

"Shall men of talents fit to rule mankind,
"Stoop to mean arts that would disgrace a fool?"

There never was a time when party spirit it might have been more easily got rid of, & the names of Republican & Federalist merged and forgotten in the more noble one of AMERICAN, than at the commencement of the late War with Britain. In order to facilitate this desirable object, the government in their Military and Naval appointments paid but little regard to party considerations, and it has often been asserted with confidence that the Federalist had their full share.—The War having been declared by a Majority of the Representatives of the people, it became the duty of the whole nation without regard to party, to support that War with firmness and patriotism, as the best means of attaining victory, and securing an honorable issue to the conflict; this conduct could not have been otherwise than productive of the most beneficial effects; a contrary course it cannot be denied, would be injurious, according to the degree of opposition made to the acknowledged will of the people.

It may be said, how could Federalists unite in support of a War, which they opposed, and which they disapproved? but was this opposition founded on justifiable grounds? Are the Majority or the Minority to rule? And was not their party in a great degree pledged to support the War?—Their language in numerous memorials presented to Congress, their declarations at various times in the Legislature, and the tenor of their Resolutions at many public meetings, may all be produced to shew that they were pledged to support the administration in any measures they might take to obtain justice from Britain.

Peace having again been restored, it was expected by many that party spirit would cease, and that being at Peace with other nations, we would also be at peace among ourselves.—What the great cause of difference between the two parties is at present, and upon what foundation an opposition to government now rests, it is difficult for the great mass of the people, to determine; they are generally pursued that POWER is the great cause of all difference; the great source of opposition, and the grand object in view. That POWER, rests with the people, and they will bestow it upon the best deserving—upon those who in past times have been true to their cause.

PORCIUS.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

"The die is cast!" may exclaim the American paper Cæsar, who so feelingly exults, in the disasters which befall the great compact of men.

The French nation will exhibit to posterity a singular, strange and wonderful character, particularly for the last twenty-five years.—Historians and posterity will be at a loss to decide whether the French are most to be admired or despised.

For a few years you see them during, fatigue and suffering, unexampled—submitting patiently to the severest privations—bearing the most lacerated afflictions without a murmur; and under the pressure of the most appalling individual and national calamities, astonishing surrounding nations by the grandest achievements of human exertion. Magnanimous, brave, resolute in proportion to the weight of their difficulties—forgetting domestic enjoyments, & divesting themselves of all the social affections; disregarding all dangers—exemplary in adhering to the most rigid rule of obedience, commanded by their superiors, or the constituted authorities; they maintain with unparalleled splendor, the march of national greatness.

As civil subjects, intelligent, quick, ingenious, wise, correct, and obedient.—As soldiers, the literal forerunners of victory, the sure harbingers of triumph.—But in the twinkling of an eye, the picture is reversed. Sudden as tho' every great, heroic, and virtuous quality that had elevated their character to the grandest pinnacle of human glory, is eradicated.

Their sentiments are perverted, their minds debased by the vilest prejudices, and their souls degraded by the most abominable passions. Experience cannot instruct them, severe as has been her discipline; and suffering only tends to blunt their sensibility, and render them callous to pain.—Familiar with every vice—conversant with all species of wickedness, which but yesterday they abominated, and would have avoided at the peril of their lives. Loyal, firm, patriotic, and admired! Base, treacherous, weak, and despised! A great and mighty people!—A versatile, pusillanimous rabble!

At a moment when the French empire was endangered by the crowned banditti which embosomed its whole northern frontier in one voice the nation, en masse, cries for arms; and voluntarily put themselves in military array. In a moment those arms was dashed to the ground, preceded by the palsy-shout of vive le roi Louis XVIII! Vive la Bou bon!—This shout announced the termination of 20 years of greatness, of success and of victory. It arose from the tomb of the national glory, foretelling that "a darker departure was near." It was the despairing exclamation of a nation, yielding to the combined engines of the power, of every christian tyrant, while they remembered what they had achieved in their days of prosperity and pride.—Their greatness was for a moment overshadowed, and they supposed it sunk for ever.

Those over whom they had held the rod of empires for years—to whom they had dictated laws at the point of the bayonet—whose kings they had deposed—whose governments they had changed, were now the invaders of their soil. They beheld them in awe, but did not examine—they acted, but they did not reflect.—All their manly fortitude and heroic perseverance which had supported them in so many adversities, and conducted them to so many successes & triumphs—like conspicuous, whether warmed by the equinox, or braced by the ruder latitude of the frigid zone, now forsook them; and they acceded without resistance to the terms of their invaders.

A shadow of a great blooded man, for 20 odd years nursed in the lap of charity, now ascended the throne over upwards of twenty millions of Frenchmen, & proclaimed himself the king of a great nation. France bowed to the kinsman of her former tyrants, though he had forsaken her in her weakness and abandoned her in her troubles.—Louis the XVIII, was born of the monarchs of France, and became a voluntary exile when his country demanded his services; allied himself with his country's enemies, and followed the rear of their armies to the throne of his ancestors.

Was he welcomed by the voluntary burst of national gratitude when he presented himself in his true character to his countrymen? A child of splendid chance—a creature of accident, a mere make-shift of the moment—the name of a thing—the weather cock of European tyrants.—This man, if a man he can be called, in the first moment of his good fortune, grasped the sceptre when the illustrious captain of modern times—the genius of war—the tyrant of tyrants had, with a supernatural energy, wielded for fourteen years. The strange sensation palsied his hand—he declared it profane to touch it, and by a most gracious royal edict, condemned it to oblivion. Louis and Napoleon have lived in the same age, and must appear in the same history, to the alternate honor and disgrace of the nation, over which they have reigned.

The pretensions of Louis to the throne of France are, that he was born a prince, and that the blood of French kings nourishes his veins. The pretensions of Napoleon are, a mind the most energetic and discerning of the age—industry, perseverance and fortitude seldom equalled, and never surpassed—a sword never sheathed in defeat—courage and enterprise terrible in proportion to opposing dangers. Such are the qualifications Napoleon presented on two memorable occasions to the French people—and which have been most conspicuously displayed in fighting their battles—in defeating their enemies and in organizing the internal government of their empire. His personal exertions won for him all he has ever enjoyed. His single arm obtained for him the imperial crown. He is a debtor to his own mind and to his own enterprise.

But the die is now cast! with an inferior force, hastily drawn together, and scarcely organized, he met the conquerors of universal vassalage.—For two days he successfully withstood the tremendous shock of united kingdoms—his band was overwhelmed—he asked the French nation for men and money—on their determination every thing depended—eighty or an hundred thousand men furnished at this instant, would again have made France mistress of Europe. But frenzy, alarm and villainy distracted her councils; his application was rejected, and his abdication demanded. Ere this, the sad tragedy of dictating to an independent people, a particular form of government, must have closed. The nations who have progressed thus far in civilization, in arts and science, must now understand that they are not to have a government of their choice, unless it coincides with the views of the second grand league of Piltz. Napoleon and Louis concern mankind materially in this respect only—that is if France thought proper to reject the one and cleave to the other, it concerned no other nation.

It was reported yesterday evening, that several of the most distinguished men of those who have been proscribed by Louis XVIII, had arrived at N. York. [Aurora.]

FROM THE GAZETTE DE LA COUR.

Additional articles to the charter said to be dictated by the king, Louis le desiré, for the happiness of his faithful subjects.

The king wishing to give to his subjects a new proof of his desire of governing them paternally, renounces the titles of king and majesty, and in future, shall take and be addressed by no other title than CHER PAPA by Divine Providence.

In order to the more effectually erasing from the mind of the present generation, the remembrance of those events which have taken place within the twenty-five years last past; the name of my kingdom shall be changed; the name to be substituted for it, shall be fixed in the Congress of the allied powers, which is about to assemble in my good City of Paris.

From the day of the promulgation of the new name which is to be given to France, every public or private act, journal, book, &c. shall bear date as of the year 1790; and every infraction shall be denounced to the lenity of the laws.

Three months after the publication of the CHER PAPA's pleasure, every individual shall be obliged to be baptised anew, and shall abjure formally every act of his, during the 25 years last past, unless he has resided near our person, or been employed by our orders, or on some secret duty, and in our service. A certificate of this new baptism shall be sent to the holy tribunal, which we shall establish for that purpose.

The said holy tribunal shall have an unlimited power to send for all records, archives, public and private libraries, books, pamphlets, gazettes, journals, published, printed or in manuscript, proposed to be printed at any period between the 1st of January, 1789, and the date of the publication of these additional articles, in order to be destroyed and burned, according to a law, which shall be passed for that purpose; as well as all the books in French & foreign languages, printed prior to that epoch, which have tended to disseminate maxims contrary to the legitimacy of kings, or to persuade the people, that they are not the property of their paternal masters, in France as well as in the territories of our great and pious ally, the Emperor Alexander, autocrat of all life Russians.

From this day the French words grand, grandeur, shall be erased from all the dictionaries, which may be found in our kingdom; our paternal censors are entrusted with the execution of this order, under the direction of our dear and pious minister, the sieur Chateaubriand.

The legion of honor shall be abolished; such an order cannot be agreeable to our august allies—those of our children who have heretofore or shall hereafter distinguish themselves by their attachment to our legitimate family, shall be decorated with the noble order of the knot, or St. Bladderflapperskoff, embellished with lilies, entwined with English roses, and Austrian poppeys.

The distinguished gen. Platoff, having most graciously accepted our invitation to remain near our person with his brave followers, is named grand inspector of the institute, and of the colleges and schools of our new kingdom.

Peace being about to take place, and under a paternal government, it being necessary to renounce every vestige or possibility of hostilities, our citadels and strong fortifications shall be erased or delivered into the protection of our great & good allies; and it being well known that the French arms have proved dangerous to our allies, all Frenchmen who have not followed us during our reign, will be entreated to deliver up their arms as a sacrifice, on the altar of concord, immediately. Confiding the guard of our persons, and the police of our cities, to the well disciplined soldiers to whom we owe our throne; thus affording to our subjects, by this paternal measure, the means of resuming their particular and quiet occupations; we cherish the idea that they will consider this act as a new mark of the affection of their Cher Papa.

I have promised, (and I never promised in vain,) to my beloved subjects, the freedom of the press; they will enjoy it without restraint, under the immediate directions of the illustrious generals of the Russian, Prussian, English, Bavarian & Austrian armies.

The liberty of individuals is sacred, except when circumstances shall oblige my paternal heart to make some alterations—but this shall never be renewed, unless, in my paternal opinion, great occasions call for the sacrifice of my paternal tenderness.

It must be a great satisfaction to the British ministers, to find how their friends all over the world chime in with their measures, and show their consistency—for example, the elder Pitt held it to be an invariable and eternal policy of England to consider the house of Bourbon as the hereditary enemy of England; tho' there may appear to be some contradiction in it, his successors restore the Bourbons to Spain, France, and the two Sicilies—but this flows purely out of religion—they do good for evil.

[Aurora.]

The Bourbon monarch of France appears to be a consistent man—he has ordered the places named Austerlitz and Jena to be changed; the former is to be called the Esplanade, and the latter the Invalids. We may next hear of his ordering the Institute to take measures to suppress the history of the last 25 years. [Ibid.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 7.

Copy of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur, to the Sec'y of the Navy, (received via Norfolk) dated
U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE,
Off Gibraltar, June 15, 1815.

SIR,
I have the honour to inform you of our arrival off this place on the 15th, after a passage of 25 days, having previously communicated with Cadiz & Tangiers. The Spitfire, Torch, and Firefly, separated from the squadron during a gale of wind on the 26th ult. and the Ontario on the 31st.

I am happy to find they have, with the exception of the Firefly all arrived the latter vessel, I fear may have lost her spars, and have returned to the United States.—From all the information I can collect, I feel assured, that the Algerines have returned into the Mediterranean.—The vessels that have separated from us, are now joining, and I shall proceed in search of the enemy forthwith. I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur, to the Sec'y of the Navy, (received via Norfolk) dated
U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE,
Off Cartagena, June 19, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you that on the 17th inst. off Cape de Gatt, the squadron fell in with, and captured, an Algerine frigate of 46 guns, and 400 or 500 men, commanded by Rais Hamimida, who bore the title of Admiral; she struck her flag after a running fight of 25 minutes.

"The Admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. After the Guerriere (who from her favourable position was enabled to bring the enemy to close action,) had fired two broadsides the enemy, with the exception of a few Musketiers, ran below. The Guerriere had 4 men wounded by musket shot, which is the only injury done by the enemy in this affair."

"We have 406 prisoners including wounded. The prisoners state that about thirty were killed and thrown overboard.

"Their squadron is said to be cruising in our vicinity; 5 days ago they were off this place; unless I obtain some further intelligence of them by to-morrow, I proceed to the port of Algiers, in the hope to intercept their return. For the present I have determined to send the prize into Cartagena."

SEPTEMBER 5.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
U. STATES' SHIP GUERRIERE,
Off Cape Palos, June 20th, 1815.

SIR,
I have the honor to inform you, that on the 19th inst. off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, captured an Algerine brig of 22 guns, and 180 men.—After a chase of 3 hours, she ran into shoal water, where I did not think it advisable to follow with our large ships, but despatched the Epervier, Sparre, Torch and Spitfire, to whom she surrendered after a short resistance. Twenty-three men were found dead on board.—We received from her 80 prisoners, the residue of her crew having left her in boats. Many of them must have been killed by the fire of our vessels, and one of the boats was sunk.—None of our vessels sustained any damage, nor was there a man killed or wounded.—This brig is larger than the Epervier—was built in Algiers 5 years ago, by a Spanish constructor, the same who built the frigate captured on the 17th instant, and is perfectly sound.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR
Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.

MARENGO AND WATERLOO.

Since the battle of Pharsalia, perhaps, the most important that have occurred in the world, have been those of Marengo and Waterloo. By the battle of Marengo on the 14th June 1800, Bonaparte rose to almost the dominion of Europe; by that of Waterloo, fifteen years afterwards, he lost his empire, his power, and perhaps his life.

In many of the leading points, these two battles have strong resemblance.

At Marengo, after 12 hours of dreadful carnage and the display of consummate military skill on both sides, Bonaparte with only about the ninth part of his army, was driven to the last defile and his total ruin appeared certain. At 4 o'clock the reserve, under Desaix & Monnier, that had been sent for the night preceding, arrived after a march of thirty miles; the Austrians were overwhelmed, and the rout that ensued had been equalled by that of the French at Waterloo.

In the late battle Bonaparte was victorious on the 15th, the 16th, and until 7 o'clock of the 18th. He was on the point, as marshal Ney says, of "obtaining a great victory." Of a sudden, gen. Blücher attacked the rear and right flank, and marshal Blücher came to the aid of Wellington in front; and the subsequent rout of the French, exceeding that of the Austrians at Marengo, is perhaps unparalleled in the history of the world.

Both battles were conducted by the ablest generals in the world—both were desperate and bloody to the last degree—in both was the victory most complete, and on the result of each depended the fate of kingdoms and empires.
Pepp. Republican.

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS.

The Congressional Elections in the State of Tennessee have terminated, and its Representatives in the next Congress will, as was expected, be unanimously Republican.

It is not true, as is asserted in some of the opposition prints, that N. Carolina sends four federalists to the fourteenth Congress. The Representation from that State will, as we have before stated, be composed of 3 Federalists only, and 10 Republicans.

In summing up the result of the elections throughout the Union, we believe that the following estimate will be found to exhibit a correct statement of party strength, as it was in the last, and will be in the next Congress.

	Thirteenth Congress.	Fourteenth Congress.
Rep.	Fed.	Rep.
New-Hampshire,	0	6
Massachusetts,	4	16
Rhode Island,	0	2
Vermont,	6	0
Connecticut,	0	7
New-York,	10	17
New-Jersey,	3	3
Pennsylvania,	21	2
Delaware,	0	2
Maryland,	6	3
Virginia,	15	7
N. Carolina,	9	4
S. Carolina,	9	0
Georgia,	6	0
Kentucky,	10	0
Tennessee,	6	0
Ohio,	6	0
Louisiana,	1	0
	113	69
	69	116

Republican majority in the thirteenth Congress, 44

Do. do. 14th 50

Net Republican Gain, 6

In addition to the above gain, the decrease of a federal gentleman elected from Pennsylvania, and the contested elections in New York, will, it is believed, produce a further loss to the opposition of two members, and, consequently, increase the net Republican gain to ten.

It is not for the purpose of exulting over our adversaries, much as we rejoice in the advancement of what we religiously believe to be the vital interest of our country—it is with no such unworthy purpose that we scan the changes and prospects of the opposing parties.—It is to shew the falsity and the folly of those predictions which promised a contrary issue to elections; it is to rebut the allegation of those who would persuade the credulous and deluded that the Government is declining in attachment of the people; it is to convince those who still cling to their hostile prejudices, that they are deceived by the wiles of their artful leaders, and to demonstrate to them that their hopes of power are fallacious and absurd.—“Their case sinks as their country rises.” Besides a desire to repress the delusive hopes of our opponents, our purpose in making the above statement, is to exhibit to the Republican party the evidence of their increasing strength, and inspire them with a just confidence in the truth and stability of the principles they maintain.—The change we now exhibit in favor of republicanism, has taken place under circumstances which, from causes too obvious to require explanation, were extremely unpropitious to any favourable turn in public sentiment. But error cannot long prevail under any circumstance; and with the rising glory and growing happiness of our country, and, above all, the diffusion of knowledge into all ranks of the community, we look forward with confidence to the complete and lasting triumph of that party which has supported, at all personal hazards, our national rights, elevated the national character, and advanced the national prosperity.

Washington, Sept. 5.

TREATY WITH ALGIERS!

We understand that despatches have been received from Commodore Decatur, announcing the pleasing intelligence of his having, on the part of the U. States, concluded a Treaty of Peace with the Dey of Algiers. With the conditions of the Treaty, of course we are unacquainted; but we learn, generally, that they are such as Commodore Decatur tho't proper to dictate.

EXTRACT—DATED

“Cadiz, July 24, 1815.

“Commodore Decatur, we learn, has settled the account with Algiers; after taking their finest frigate and a sloop of war, he appeared off the City of Algiers and sent a flag on shore, with an intimation that he must release all Americans and American vessels, and that he should have 4 hours to deliberate; but that if no answer should be received at that period, he should lay the City in ashes.

“An Algerine corvette from off Tunis, have in sight during this period, & landed a number of Turks of distinction; the Palace of the Dey was surrounded and he was menaced with decapitation; at the end of the third hour, the flag returned with the submission of the Dey to the terms dictated by Com. Decatur; all Americans were released; the Dey engages not to demand tribute from the U. States, and that all Americans, wherever taken, or on board whatever ships, shall be released without ransom.

“The Commodore and Suite went on shore, and upon representations by the Dey of the danger he was in, the Com-

modore made him a present of the captured frigate.—Thus has ended the third African war.—We have these advices by way of Carthage.”

Aurora.

OF THE PEACE WITH ALGIERS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 5.

Ship Ann Alexander, Kempton, from Cadiz, arrived at New Bedford on Saturday evening. She was reported as left at Cadiz, by the Wanderer, July 25, to sail in 8 days.

We understand that Capt. Kempton reports, that the American Consul at Cadiz, had received a letter from the Vice Consul at Carthage, announcing that peace had been concluded with Algiers, and that the American squadron were lying in that port after having taken, since its departure from the U. S. two Algerine frigates and a corvette.

It is said a letter has been received from Com. Decatur by his lady, dated off Algiers July 1.

It appears that our colony in the Pacific Ocean, (Madison's Island, &c.) has revolted.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The schr. Maria, Brevoort, arrived at this port yesterday, in 21 days from Havre-de-Grace, which port she left on the 8th of August. By this arrival we learn verbally, that France was quiet, and that the allied armies were going into cantonment.

The ship Illinois from London, bro't no later papers than before received.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bordeaux to a respectable mercantile house in Boston, dated July 28

“It is said the Treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis XVIII and the Allied Monarchs, with the addition that the former is to maintain 100,000 of their troops in France for five years, at the expense of 500,000,000 of francs. If the French people descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil by force of arms for several years.

“The white flag was displayed here on the 22d inst. and is now waving from the windows of almost every house in town.”

[Boston Palladium.]

FLOURISHING COMMERCE.

For the three days preceding yesterday, there arrived at this port from sea, 15 ships, 11 brigs, 27 schooners & 12 sloops. Of this number 12 came from ports in Great-Britain and Ireland, and 4 from ports in France. The remainder were principally from the West-India Islands. Estimating those from European ports to have brought cargoes invoiced at fifty thousand pounds sterling each, which is supposed to be a fair estimate, what must they, alone, have produced to the revenue?

N. Y. Even. Post.

The two first acts of Louis XVIII. on returning to power, are open and direct violations of the charter which he had given and sworn to maintain.—Peers could only be deprived of their privileges by the votes of their peers: the society of Jesuits, nor the object sophists of the Sorbonne, never conceived a piece of viler sophistry than the introductory paragraph assigning motives and consequences, in the first decree of the 21st July, 1815. The second decree acknowledges the violation, only modestly saying that it is done only in this single case, and will not be violated any more! The Boston folks should have a feast and a fast.

[Aurora.]

NEW YORK, SEPT. 7.

We are happy to announce, that the ship America, Captain Mather, arrived within Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, from Canton, with a valuable cargo of tea, &c.

We learn, by the person employed to convey provisions to the Narcissus frigate, that she sailed from off the Hook on Saturday, for Halifax.

PLATTSBURGH, August 26.

The new Steam Boat has commenced running from Whitehall to St. Johns, on Lake Champlain. We understand this Boat is fitted up in a style not inferior to those on the North River.

From the Buffalo Journal, August 29.

We hear that an express arrived to Gen. Brown at Detroit, from Mackinaw, bringing intelligence from Maj. Morgan, who commands here, that the Indians had collected in that neighborhood, and had formally demanded the surrender of that post.—Other & more probable accounts state, that the substance of the despatches was, information that the troops at Mackinaw were in a state of mutiny, and that appearances were so alarming that General Brown had sent up one hundred troops in addition to those originally intended for that place. The want of pay is the cause assigned for the disturbance.

Major General Brown, we are informed, will not visit Mackinaw, but will return to this place soon.—The intention of placing a garrison at Chicago, (Fort Dearborn) is abandoned for the present, on account of the lateness of the season.

VASTLY IMPORTANT!

Bonaparte's spurs have been presented to the Prince Regent by Lord B. to whose care they were assigned by the Duke of Wellington. The spurs, says the Pilot, were found in the carriage captured after the late battle.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1815.

PATRIOT OFFICE, SEPT. 9, 1815.

PRECIOUS LETTER!

A correspondent has transmitted to us the following Letter from ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, to Geo. BAER, of Frederick. The original, which appears never to have been sealed, and therefore to have been sent by some confidential person, who, unluckily dropped it, is in the possession of the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, and may be seen by any respectable Federalist or Republican calling at their office.

From this extraordinary letter, the people of Maryland will perceive the sort of man that the State Executive have appointed their Major General. They will see in Mr. Harper the most decided advocate of the British claims and conduct during the late war, and the equally decided enemy of some of his country's dearest interests and rights; of those rights and interests for the support of which the blood of many of our bravest and best citizens freely flowed. Yet this is the man who holds the most important military command in the State, and who is, if federalists succeed at the October elections, to be elected to a seat in the Senate of the U. States.

Here is the champion of that infernal British system, by which free American seamen have been tied up to the yard arms of British men of war, lashed till their backs streamed in torrents of blood, to compel them to fight against their own country.

THE LETTER.

“Baltimore, October 10th, 1814.

“I congratulate you, most sincerely, my dear sir, on the good news contained in your letter, which is still more gratifying from the knowledge that we have done so well in other countries.—You will have seen the returns from them before this reaches you.—We have two thirds of the House of Delegates, and a majority of more than twenty on joint ballot.—*Laus Deo.*”

“The object of our commissioners, in sending home the Adams, I have no doubt is to obtain new instructions.—From the Regent's proclamation, recalling British subjects, his speech to Parliament, and the address of the House of Commons to him, I think it clear that the British government have taken their stand on this ground; that as we began the war to drive them from their doctrine of perpetual allegiance, and their RIGHT of impressment, they must have those points settled before they lay down their arms, and will not be content with our merely waving our CLAIMS.† To this effect I presume their commissioners were instructed. Ours had no instructions to do more than wave those claims. Even to that extent ours were not authorised to go, to [till] our government was informed, by the arrival of the French frigate “Olivier,” of the dethronement of Bonaparte. Till then, they had no intention to make peace,† but then they saw that the game was over, and accordingly by the return of that vessel sent instructions to the commissioners to wave the whole claim about impressment, in hopes that they might get off on those terms.” They have learnt by this arrival, I believe, that more is necessary, and they must do it. It will be a bitter pill for Mr. Madison to acknowledge the British RIGHT of IMPRESSMENT, and their doctrine of perpetual allegiance; BUT HE MUST SWALLOW IT.—He will equal, [aqual] and kick & make very faces, BUT DOWN IT MUST GO.—The thing is RIGHT IN ITSELF, and though disgraceful to him, not in the least dishonourable to the nation! The British doctrine on the subject of impressment & allegiance is clear and UNDENIABLE, nor would have been denied by our government had they not been seeking a pretext for quarrel with Great Britain. To compel them now to “eat their words,” is an act of RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE, at which ALL MEN OF SENSE AND HONOR MUST REJOICE.

“I am, my dear sir, Very truly, Your friend & serv't, ROBERT G. HARPER.

Geo. Baer, Esq.”

Notes by the Editors of the Patriot.

“This assertion is not true; we began the war for no such purpose.† They were content with our waving; our claims, and with waving many of their claims too. Here is a pretty American; talking about the most important rights of his country as mere claims, and about the most crying oppression of G. Britain as her right!”

“A base calumny; our government, & our commissioners, were always anxious to make peace.

“That is, Mr. Harper, the Republicans are fools and rascals!”

We understand (says the Georgia Journal) there is to be a conference at Toxambatchee on the 9th of this month, between the four southern tribes of Indians—the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws—at which time and place the Commissioners appointed to turn the boundary line of the Creek nation, according to Jackson's treaty, will meet for the purpose of entering on the duties assigned them. Col. Keshaw having resigned, Col. Hawkins, we learn, has been appointed in his stead.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Talbot County.

EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON.
DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP.
For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

Caroline County.

W. H. HARBACSTLE, THOMAS STYLL,
PETER WILLIS, MONTGOMERY DENNY
For Sheriff—GEORGE A. SMITH.

Queen Ann's County.

SAMUEL BURGESS, WM. E. MECONIKIN,
ROBERT STEVENS, KENSEY HARRISON.

Kent County.

CUTHBERT HALL, FREDERICK WILSON,
BENJAMIN MASSEY, RICHARD BRICE.

Cecil County.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN WROTH, DAVID MACKAY.

Baltimore County.

TOM'S E. STANSBURY, PETER LITTLE,
GEO. HARRYMAN, B. KANDALL.

Anne Arundel County.

THOMAS SELLMAN, RODERIC DORSEY,
CH. STEUART (of Day), Maj. TH. H. DORSEY.

Calvert County.

RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT,
B. H. MACKALL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

Prince George's County.

ROBERT BOWIE, WILLIAM LYLES,
JOSEPH KENT, JOSEPH CROSS.

THE BITER'S BITTEN.

The “Boston folks,” it has been said “are full of notions.” The case is very much altered, the notions are leaving them—and they find themselves “full of quarantaries.” Faithless to their country, their government, to probity and honor—though possessing more religion than any other people—they conspired with the enemy to paralyze its measures for maintaining the national independence, and they conspired against the laws, in violation of the most sacred obligations of oaths and duty—to enrich themselves by violating the laws regulating the collection of the revenue, they systematized smuggling; they aimed to raise a convention to overthrow the authority of the constitution; and they are now reaping the harvest of shame and suffering—their boasted Banks no longer boast of paying bullion—the cheat has cheated himself—vessels arriving with cargoes at Boston, quit the port to go to New York or Philadelphia, there being no funds wherewith to purchase in the Boston market; and even for the ordinary purposes of domestic use and marketing, Boston, with all its notions, is suffering from want of a circulating medium: this is Boston, which set itself up to supply Canada with silver, and to refuse to circulate the Treasury Notes of the United States. They have no bullion to redeem their notes, and if their notes were issued, they would not find currency to the south of the Hudson, at any discount.

Meanwhile, southern bank paper, Georgia, North and South Carolina, are scarce & sought for, and even bear a premium. The Treasury Notes of the United States are sought after with avidity, and must rise above par, unless a general peace in Europe should put a stop to the partial circulation of the precious metals, and restore the equilibrium of the common sign of value.

Aurora.

Capt. Cole arrived at New York from Havre, spoke 3d August, a British frigate just out of Plymouth, and was informed that Bonaparte and one of his generals were landed at Plymouth and sent under a military escort to London. Capt. C. is the bearer of despatches from the American Consul at Paris to the Secretary of State, and from the government of France to General Sururier.

The Narcissus frigate boarded the brig Christopher, from Belfast, on Friday evening last, off Sandy Hook, and informed, that 20 sail, out of 80, of the Jamaica fleet, had been lost in the gale of the 9th and 10th of August.

Accounts have been received at Cadiz, of the destruction of the Spanish 80 gun ship, which blew up near Margareta (America) and all on board (including about 1000 soldiers) perished. The news occasioned much sensation in Spain, as she had a great amount in specie on board, to pay the troops, and all kinds of munitions of war, &c. for the army which was to be landed.—All was lost.

A List of Republicans residing in Harford county, who have been removed from office by the present Executive of the State Maryland, since the year 1812.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

John Forwood, James Wetherall, Stephen Rigdon, Wm. Smith, Thomas A. Hays, John B. Onien, William Calwell, Samuel Jay, John Quarles, Benedict E. Hall, John Jolley, Wm. Allen, John Archer, John Guxton, Wm. Glenn, Henry Hall, Henry Vansickel.

FROM THE ORPHANS' COURT

John Moores, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Brownly.

FROM THE LEVY COURT.

Robert Amas, James M'Comas, James Steel, Elijah Davis, Andrew Turner.

Samuel Bradford, coroner of Harford county.

David Clarke, surveyor of do.—27.

JOSEPH M'NINN is elected Governor of the State of Tennessee, in the room of Willie Blount, who is by the constitution no longer eligible.

Nat. Intell.

The Lord Mayor of London has been over-ruled by the Common Council in his proposal to visit Paris, for the purpose of presenting the magnificent sword voted to Prince Schwartzburg-Blucher, Barclay de Tolly, and the Helman Platoff. It was negatived on the ground of a twofold impropriety—that it would be a direct insult to the people of France, and desertion of official duty as Mayor of London.

PUBLIC SALE.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of September inst. at public sale at the residence of the subscriber near the Head of Wye, a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs; among which are a pair of young Mules well broke, some excellent work horses, five yoke of oxen, and a parcel of good milch cows, together with the whole of the farming utensils used on the farm, including a good wagon and four carts, the whole of the household and kitchen furniture, and a carriage and harness. The whole to be sold on a credit of NINE MONTHS, the purchaser giving note with satisfactory security, before the removal of the property.

John Kennard.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY, 28th of Sept. inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the subscriber's residence, near the Hole in the Wall—Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, &c. This property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the date. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, & attendance given by

September 12 3

Samuel Stevens.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The farm occupied by Mr. David Neal, situated in Caroline county, a few miles from Dover Bridge, containing about 150 acres. Also—the farm now in the tenure of Messrs. Moses Walker and Daniel Cheezum, jun. situated in Caroline county, at a short distance from Dover Bridge, containing about 240 acres.

If these farms should not be before otherwise disposed of, they will be offered for sale, on a credit, at the court house in Denton, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

John L. Kerry, for Miss Maria Kerry.

September 12 5

Four valuable Farms for sale.

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

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

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, sept 12

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his farm, situate on the waters of Wye River, containing about 200 acres of LAND, in a good state of repair, with the necessary buildings, &c. This property can be recommended as one of the healthiest situations on that river; and while it embraces fine shores for fishing, the neighboring waters abound with the finest fish, oysters and wild fowl in their seasons. Persons desirous of purchasing said property (which will be sold a bargain) will apply to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton.

Charles D. Barrow.

September 12 3

FOR SALE.

That very valuable Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, the property of the heirs of James Earle Denny. It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase the above property, will view the premises, which will be shewn them by Joseph Shepherd, the present tenant. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton.

Anthony Banning.

September 12 6

FARM FOR SALE.

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

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

By Order of the Orphans' Court.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Dooris, of said county, deceased.—Persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of September, 1815.

Unity Dooris, adm'r. John Creagh is authorised to receive and pay all debts of said estate, at Mr. T. Dooris's, in the town of St. Michaels.

September 12 3

FEMALE EDUCATION.

The subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, near Centerville, would take a few GIRLS into his family to educate, in addition to those he has. The terms, for board and tuition, are one hundred and sixty dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

Henry Darden.

August 22 4

TO RENT.

For the remainder of the present and also for the ensuing year,

The store house on Washington street, next door to Hopkins & Atkinson, at present occupied by the subscriber. The terms will be made known, upon application to NICHOLAS VALENT, or to

Edward J. Markland.

Easton, sept 5 3

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

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

Ennalls Martin, jun.

Susan Seth.

aug. 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Reynolds, late of Caroline county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1815.

Anthony Ross, adm'r
of James Reynolds, dec'd.

Sept. 5 3

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of Newman Reynolds, of Queen Ann's county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in for settlement, on or before the first day of December next, ensuring otherwise they will be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Ellender Reynolds, adm'r
of Newman Reynolds, dec'd.

Sept. 5 3

Queen Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 25 3m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

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

R'd. T. Earle.

John Browne, clk.

July 18 3m

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

Henry Catrup.

August 15

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Clack Stone.

May 2

WAR DEPARTMENT.

To facilitate the business of obtaining Warrants for Military Bounty Land under the acts of the 24th December, 1811, of the 15th January, 1812, and of the 10th December, 1814, all persons interested are invited to attend to the following INFORMATION:

1st—Every person whose services entitle him to a Land Warrant, and who personally applies for it, will be held to produce at the War Department his original discharge, which ought to express the date of enlistment, the term for which the person was enlisted, that he has faithfully served the United States during that term, and that he is honorably discharged. The phraseology of discharges for disability necessarily differs from ordinary discharges; but in those the term "honorably discharged," is deemed tantamount to the certificate of faithful service required by Law.

2d—In cases where the original claimant shall not personally apply for his Land Warrant, his original discharge must be transmitted to the War Department, accompanied by a Power of Attorney, duly executed, of the following form—viz:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, _____, late a _____ in Captain _____'s company, in the _____ regiment of _____, who was enlisted the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, to serve _____ and _____ from the army of the United States, on the _____ day of _____ one thousand eight hundred and _____, as will more fully appear by my original discharge hereunto annexed, HAVE, and by these presents DO, nominate, constitute and appoint _____ my true and lawful Attorney for me and in my name, and in my behalf, to procure and receive from such officer, person or persons as shall be legally authorized to grant the same, a Warrant for the quantity of Land to which I am entitled, for the services rendered by me as a _____ in the army of the United States, during the late war, pursuant to the Law of the United States in such case made and provided. And I do further hereby empower the said _____ to do and to perform all such acts and things, and to give such a receipt or receipts, or execute such instrument or instruments in writing as shall be required, in as full and ample a manner as I could myself do, were I personally present. And I do further empower him to constitute and appoint an Attorney or Attorneys under him for the said purposes, and also at pleasure to revoke the same. And do further hereby ratify and confirm whatever my said Attorney or his substitute shall lawfully do in the premises.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, at _____ this _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and _____.

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of _____

STATE OF _____, ss.

I, _____, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is the same person described in and who executed the above Power of Attorney, and that the same is his own free and voluntary act, for the purposes mentioned therein.

Sworn to, and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 181 _____, before me,

STATE OF _____, ss.

I, _____, being duly sworn, depose and say, that they and each of them are personally acquainted with the above named _____, and well know him to be the person described in the above Power of Attorney.

Sworn to, and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 181 _____, before me,

STATE OF _____, ss.

I certify, that the above named _____ and _____ are credible witnesses. Dated at _____, the _____ day of _____, 181 _____.

I, _____, Clerk of the County of _____, State of _____, do hereby certify that _____, before whom the above affidavits appear to have been made, is a _____, acting under the authority of this State, and that the above is his signature.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the _____ said County, &c. this _____ day of _____, &c.

N. B. In those instances where the Power of Attorney in question is executed before a Notary Public, and, of course, attested by his official seal and signature, the above certificate of a county clerk on each instrument will be dispensed with: but in such a case it will be required that one separate official certificate from the municipal State authority shall attest the quality and signature of such Notary, which single certificate shall be admitted as the sanction of all such Notarial acts that accompany it.

N. B. All substitutions of such a Power must be made before a Notary Public, in legal form.

3d—In cases where the original claimant is dead, and an heir applies in his right, he or she will be held to ascertain by legal proof that the person in whose right the application shall be so made, did enlist in such or such a company or corps, on such a day, and for such a term; and that he was slain by the enemy, or did otherwise die while in the service of the U. States, at such a time and place.

Next, the actual claimant will be held to adduce legal certificates from competent authority to ascertain that he or she thus claiming a Land Warrant, is a legitimate heir at law, and of lawful age; in which case, although other heirs may exist, yet the Warrant will be issued in the name of the heir so proving, adding thereto the words—"and the other heirs at law of"—&c. &c.

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

August 22d, 1815

The Printers appointed to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notices.

* For "five years" or "during the war," as the case may be.

aug. 20 3

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Talbot County, to wit:

I hereby certify that Richard Barrow, of the county aforesaid, brought before me (as a stray trespassing on his enclosures) a dark bay mare, about fourteen years old, thirteen hands and one inch high, has several white spots on her back, a remarkably large head and long switch tail; trots and canters and has been worked in gears. Given under hand of me, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this twenty-eighth day of August, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

John Stevens, jun.

The owner of the above mare is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Richard Barrow

aug. 20 3

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call for, at season, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article captured or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible 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 issued, until the supplies, which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

A. J. Dallas,

Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE. The Editors of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week for two months.

July 18 9

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 20th instant, an apprentice boy by the name of Nathaniel Muellet, to the shipwright business. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing the said apprentice, so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

All persons are forbidden from harboring said apprentice; and all masters of vessels from taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute any person for the same.

James Stoakes.

Easton Point, aug. 29 34

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Hugh Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro-
line county, Md.

July 6

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

15th August, 1815.

NOTICE.

The proposition contained in the Notice, which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 15th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the cooperation of the Banks with the Treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes; and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list) which are current at par, at the place of payment

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, created, and reissued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks. But it is not intended, or understood, that this said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and reissue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Offices.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the United States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
- The Bank of New York,
- The New York Manufacturing Company,
- The Bank of Augusta (Georgia),
- The Middleton Bank (Connecticut).

2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their Notes in specie.

In New York, The Bank of America,

The Union Bank,

The Merchants' Bank,

The Bank of Columbia (Hudson)

The Bank of Hudson,

The Ontario Bank,

The Catskill Bank,

The Orange County Bank,

The State Bank, Elizabethtown,

The State Bank, Morrisville,

The Bank of the Northern Liberties,

The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania,

The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

* The printers appointed to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till October 1st.

August 14, (29) 5

NOTICE.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1e2w3m...4.18: A. 1.15.29:s.12.26:o.10

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Daniel Wilson.

May 20

120 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 1st of August, a negro man named RALPH, about five feet high, very black, stout made, and stutters very much when he speaks. He is the property of Charles Morgan, a Quaker. It is probable he will get employment in some person's stable: he is a very laborious man, and never leaves his work until he is tired. He has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a new linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue nankin jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of Joseph H. Nicholson, Jun'r Esq. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. I taken in Talbot county, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid—if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

James Nabbs, trustee
for Charles Morgan.

September 5

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

June 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending a runaway, who ran away in May last, a negro woman named CLOE, who is about 30 years old, short and thick set, considerably swarthy, but not so much as a mulatto; she is fond of dressing herself with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. CLOE was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Beale, at the Merchants Coffee House, in South street, she is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally hired out as a free woman. It is probable she is now concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father named Herring Bay. A reward of 20 dollars will be given, if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N. B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.

The Editor of the *Eastern Star* will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

August 1 8

FIFTY DOLLARS RE



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1815.

No. 3—827.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

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

Lots near Easton for sale.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES,

On Tuesday, 26th September, at three o'clock,

Several valuable Lots of Ground, lying contiguous to the Northern Limits of Easton—They contain about four acres in each Lot. Also, several half-acre Lots, lying contiguous to the Eastern Limits of the town. The above sale will give those who wish to furnish themselves with handsome Building Lots or Clover Lots, an opportunity of supplying themselves. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and a bond with good securities for the balance, payable in one & two years, with interest.

By order of the President & Directors,
Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a Deed from John Harwood and Mary N. Harwood, his wife, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—All and singular that Farm and Plantation situate and lying in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and near the village of Hooktown, between the post road and the road leading into Miles River Neck, and adjoining the Lands of James Denny, and consisting of part of a tract of Land called "The Addition," and part of a tract of Land called "The Addition," and containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of 6 months, 8 months, 12 months, and 24 months, in equal instalments. For the nature of the soil and improvements, and the situation of the Farm, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

By order of the President & Directors,
Joseph Haskins, cash'r.

Branch Bank at Easton, August 28, 1815 } Aug. 29 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if not sold previously at private sale,) On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

the Court House in Snow-Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND, where the subscriber formed a plantation, containing 968 acres, situated in Worcester county, Md. two miles from Snow-Hill, two and a half miles from the post road leading to Philadelphia: it is bounded on the east by Sinnuxent Bay, on the north by Marshalls creek, which affords an excellent landing for small crafts within 200 yards of the dwelling.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco—it affords fine pasturage and grazing, having 250 acres of marsh, equal to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity of fire wood and timber.

The situation is elegant, healthy, and commands a most beautiful prospect of the Atlantic Ocean and Sinnuxent Bay.—The waters contiguous to this farm afford abundance of excellent fish, oysters, clams, and wild fowl, in their season.

A great part of this Land is well intermixed with oyster shells for several feet deep, which will be a great source of manure.

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 40 feet by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

The greatest part of the purchase money will be required in Cash—more particular terms will be made known on the day of sale, a more particular description relative to this Land is deemed unnecessary, as any information can be had by applying either to Wm. P. Marshall, now living on the Land, or to the subscriber living in Somerset county, near Princess Anne.

John P. Marshall.

august 29 12

FOR SALE,

That very valuable Farm in Tuckahoe Neck, Caroline county, the property of the heirs of James Earle Denny. It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase the above property, will view the premises, which will be shown them by Joseph Shepherd, the present tenant. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton.

Anthony Banning.

september 12 6

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber wishes to sell his farm, situate on the waters of Wye River, containing about 200 acres of LAND, in a good state of repair, with the necessary buildings, &c. This property can be recommended as one of the healthiest situations on that river; and while it embraces five acres for fishing, the neighboring waters abound with the finest fish, oysters and wild fowl in their seasons. Persons desirous of purchasing said property (which will be sold a bargain) will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Charles D. Barrow.

september 12 3

Should this property not be disposed of by the first day of October next, it will then be offered for rent to a good tenant. For terms apply as above.

C. D. B.

FARM FOR SALE.

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

Samuel S. Dickinson.

may 30

By Order of the Orphans' Court,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Denny, of said county, deceased.—Persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th of March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of September, 1815.

Unity Denny, adm'r.

John Crench is authorised to receive and pay all debts of said estate, at Mr. T. Denny's, in the town of St. Michaels.

september 12 3

TO RENT,

For the remainder of the present and also for the ensuing year.

The store house on Washington street, next door to Hopkins & Atkinson, at present occupied by the subscriber, will be made known, upon application to NICHOLAS VALENTINE, or to

Edward J. Markland.

Easton, sept. 5 2

EASTON ACADEMY.

Parents and Guardians, &c. are requested to take notice that the Trustees of the Easton Academy are anxiously endeavoring to procure the most eminent Teachers for the Institution: they have under consideration the applications of several gentlemen of much celebrity and experience as teachers of the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics, &c. and expect shortly to make their selection; so soon as this shall be done, a day for opening the Academy will be appointed and public notice will be given of it in the Easton newspapers.

John Goldsborough,
Secretary to Board of Trustees.

Easton, september 5 3

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Inform his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public;

THAT HE HAS OPENED,

ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House,

Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

And intends keeping at all times,

A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Looman and Nichols, Btts.

Baltimore, aug. 3 nov. 28

JAMES B. RINGGOLD,

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

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

Easton, June 28

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,

Which will enable him to repair clocks and watches at the lowest prices.

Offers a handsome assortment of the following articles which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, to wit:

Gold and Silver Watches,

Clocks with or without cases,

Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Jewelry, silver thimbles and needle hooks,

Silver Soup, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons,

Mettle Soup, Table and Tea Spoons,

Knives and Forks, Kewers,

Sportmen's Pioneering and Penknives,

Scissors, Sheers and Needles,

Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Screws,

Waiters by the nest or single, of different colors,

Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Treys,

Pocket Books, with or without instruments,

Magnum Bonum Razors in cases or by the single one,

Eight elegant sett Britannia ware equal to Silver for service,

Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes,

and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their old accounts, as here can be no longer indulgence.

James Murdock.

september 5

PROPOSALS

BY S. MELWEE & R. RAY,

For publishing at the town of Centreville,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE FARMERS' JOURNAL.

The Farmers' Journal shall be published on a good super-royal sheet, (which is the largest size used in the State of Maryland) on a neat and clear type, and be well printed, at the rate of \$3 50 per annum, payable in advance.

It will be issued every Monday Evening, and be immediately delivered, or forwarded at directed by the earliest mail, or other opportunities; and exertions will be made always to give the earliest news.

Subscriptions will not be received for less than six months, nor can any person have liberty to discontinue the paper, unless arrangements are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted on the usual terms.

It has often been a subject of surprise, that in a district of country so rich and populous, as that surrounding Centreville, there has been no Printing establishment, as well to aid the general intelligence, as to serve its local affairs. It cannot be doubted, that this district, with the common support of the people of the EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, having a community of interests, is fully competent to patronize another Journal. The attempt will be made to ascertain their willingness to do it; and the publication of the FARMERS' JOURNAL will commence as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained.

Without professing much of what they will do, the proposed editors may promise industry and fidelity. Warmly devoted to the republic and its institutions, they will endeavor to cherish a love of the government, and do what they can to oppose and bring into disrepute any principle of power, not derived from the people at large, the legitimate rulers of the United States. The FARMERS' JOURNAL will be moderate in its manner, but rigidly republican in its practice. For the editors cannot temporize with whatever concerns the endurance of the constitution, or the prosperity of their country, so far as they shall be able to discern in what these things consist. And they do hope and trust, from their both being practical workmen, to present a handsomely printed paper to their patrons. They have nothing to rely upon but the liberality of the public, and their own exertions to deserve it, and do not expect to receive more. If the former is so far extended as to afford a chance of the latter, the trial will be made.

Easton, sept. 5 2

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Gentlemen,

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

Your obedient servant,

Talbot county, april 18

John Bullen.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

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

James Clayland.

july 18

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I again present myself to your consideration, as a candidate for the State Legislature; and whilst I ask the honour of your suffrages at the next electoral period, I cannot refrain from a tender of thanks to such of you as were pleased to give me your support heretofore; and to assure you that it will again be gratefully received.

I am, fellow citizens,

Respectfully your ob'dt. serv't.

august 1

Daniel Martin.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the approaching election for Members of the House of Delegates; should I be favored with your confidence, my best exertions shall be used to advance the interests and happiness of our country.

Edward Lloyd.

august 1

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I offer myself a candidate for the next General Assembly, and solicit your suffrages.

Your obedient servant,

august 1

Joseph Kemp.

To the Voters of Talbot County.

Fellow Citizens,

I beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the next General Assembly.

Solomon Dickinson.

august 1

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

AN ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

Amongst which are

Superfine Cloths

Black, blue, brown & light & dark Prints

Black Bombazetts

Bandanna handkerchiefs

Cassinetts, Kerseymeres Madras do

Long & short Nankeens Pocket do

Marseilles Vestings

White Cambrics

Black & brown do

British Shirts

Domestic do

Superfine Long cloths

Cambrie, Jacobett

India Book Muslin

Handkerchiefs

Black do

Lapet Shawls

Leno, plain & seeded

Dimities

Cotton Hosiery, white

and coloured

Russia Sheetings

Cotton do

5-4 & 6-4 Checks

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

Easton, july 18

James Thomas.

FROM THE MARYLAND MERALD.

TO THE

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

No. IV.

It has been stated in a former number, that the Republican party passed the law of Maryland which gives every freeman of full age the right of voting, let him be rich or poor; the proof is now adduced as it is a subject on which the people ought to be well informed; those who doubt are referred to the votes and proceedings of the Assembly of Maryland. In the year 1793, a bill was introduced into the House of Delegates, to permit every man having age and residence to vote, & being sent to the Senate (which was federal), was read the first and second time, by special order—it would not pass—and was sent back the same day. This was quick work, and shows what respect they had for the rights of the people, they would not take time to give the bill the same consideration that is usually given even to a law, for preventing horses and swine from running at large. In 1798 another bill was passed, it was

referred in the House of Delegates, without being put upon its passage—of course it never got so far as the Senate.

At the election in the fall of the year 1800, the Republicans obtained the ascendancy in the House of Delegates, and on the 24th November, Mr. Edward Lloyd, a member from Talbot county, and since Governor of Maryland, introduced a bill entitled "an act to alter such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to voters and qualification of voters"—and on the 3d of December, the bill, after some opposition, chiefly from the federal members, was passed, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The Senate at that time was entirely federal, and they amended it in the following way, viz. "That each voter must have resided in the state two years, and in the county which he offered to vote three months next preceding the Election, and having within twelve months next preceding the Election been charged with a state or county tax, in the assessment or tax book of such county wherein he offered to vote, or from which he had removed."—The Senate passed the bill with this and some other amendments, which had a direct tendency to destroy the intention of the bill, as instead of enlarging, it curtailed the right of voting.

By the Constitution, as it then stood, every man of full age, who had a freehold of land, or having property above the value of thirty pounds current money, and having a residence of one year, had a right to vote. By one of the amendments of the Senate—the term of residence was increased to two years, & the voter's name must appear on the tax or assessment books before he could vote, and this would have excluded a far greater number of citizens than was done by the Constitution.

The House of Delegates refused to agree to the amendments made in the bill by the Senate, & returned it to them for re-consideration, hoping that they would recede from their amendments; the Senate refused to recede and the bill was lost.

These amendments estimate of the effect of the whole State, by referring to the effect which would have produced in Washington county which contains about three thousand voters; of these only about two thousand five hundred pay state or county taxes, of course the remainder would be deprived of the dearest right they possess, a right in fact, worth all the rest for in a republican government much depends upon the free exercise of this great primary privilege.

Riches under any form of government, will always command at least their full influence, it is the poor man who stands most in need of the protection of equal laws.—In the event of a War it is the poor who have to bear the burden—they cannot afford to hire substitutes—they must render personal service; they pay taxes directly or indirectly, and they are justly entitled to their due weight in the political scale.

We have now seen that the federal party in Maryland, when in power, have always been opposed to the extension of the right of voting, as if they were afraid to trust the people with the management of their own concerns, let us examine the conduct of the Republicans on the same subject.

In the year 1801 that party gained a complete triumph in Maryland, a Republican senate was chosen and they also had a considerable majority in the house of delegates; on the 17th November a motion was made and leave given to bring in a bill "to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to voters, and the qualification of voters."

Edward Lloyd, Henry H. Chapman, and Trisby Tilghman were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in the same; a bill was reported, passed and sent to the Senate who also passed the same.

In the session of 1802, Mr. Lloyd was again chairman of the committee, who reported a bill confirming the aforesaid act, this also passed the House of Delegates, with some opposition, chiefly from the federal side of the house, but it passed the Senate, who were all Republicans unanimously.

To the exertions of Republicans, therefore, the people of Maryland are indebted for the law which gives every man the right of voting for members of the house of delegates, Electors of the Senate, Representatives to Congress, Electors of President and Vice-President, and Sheriffs.

Is it uncharitable to suppose that should federalists ever gain the complete ascendancy in Maryland, they will repeal the above mentioned law?—A law they refused passing when they had the power, and which many of them opposed by their votes in the Assembly when out of the power? Let the people see to their own rights, and never suffer them to be invaded under any pretence, however specious, or however plausible, and while true to themselves they have nothing to fear.

• Vide Maryland Republican.

FORGIVEN

DEMONSTRATION;

Being an answer to "the Dying Groans of Democracy."

No. I.

A base and scurrilous pamphlet, of a dozen pages, under the above deadly title, "lately fell, by accident, into our hands." It affords a charming specimen of the decency, gentility, respectability, and all the other finer qualities which the federal party so constantly boast of possessing exclusively. The writer has certainly studied *Rabbi's & Dean Swift*, with some advantage; and is, undeniably, well versed in the vulgar tongue. But all his attempts at wit have not been able to conceal the demoniacal rancor of his stung heart; which, like a gushing torrent, overwhelms in its muddy course, reason, argument, and all power of utterance.

The author has "tho't it worth while" to employ himself in pouring out this elegant effusion, for the purpose of *noticing and exposing* a "democratic handbill," signed *An American of '76*, and dated August 15, 1815; not for fear of any harm that it might do, but to subject to merited indignation and contempt its authors, and the rotten and falling fabric which it was intended to prop. He takes care, however, to deprecate the vengeance of the authors of this handbill, by the complimentary confession that they are "men of education and knowledge." Flattering indeed! who would have thought to meet the Graces in the den of Cadus?

"This is a lie"—that's another lie—"this fact is a wilful lie"—that's another shameless falsehood. That is the refined language—these are the unanswerable arguments, with which this federal gentleman has undertaken to "subject to merited indignation and contempt" the authors of the handbill, who, by his own confession, have shewn themselves to be "men of education and knowledge."

To combat such language by the force of argument, would be absurd—to throw back upon the writer his own filth, would be disgraceful; but let him not hope to escape the scourge, because he has thus incased himself in mud.

It is due to the honest people of Maryland; it is due to the friends of those people, who endeavored in the "handbill" to portray the features of federalism; to prove that they have portrayed them truly, that they have produced a picture bearing the living form & impress of the monster which they undertook to paint. In the execution of this task, I shall follow the order which the writer of the pamphlet has observed in copying from the handbill, taking it for granted that those positions which he has not had the effrontery to deny, are acknowledged to be true. "The federalists have invariably supported G. Britain in opposition to their own government, by zealously defending the Orders in Council, which cut up our commerce by the roots; &c. &c. They justified the pillage and rape committed at Hampton, and the excesses and conflagrations at Havre-de-Grace and elsewhere; and magnified every temporary disaster of our arms, for the purpose of discouraging the people from defending their rights."—HARDHILL.

"These are lies which stare every man in the face. Every body knows that no federalist ever justified, or excused or palliated British orders in council, &c. &c. PAMPHLET, p. 4.

Now to the proofs.

Extract from a speech delivered by BARRATT GARDENIER on the floor of Congress. (If Mr. Gardenier should be unknown to you fellow citizens, the federalists will be proud to tell you that he was one of their idols.)

"I have on this floor said, that the orders in council were ALWAYS JUSTIFIABLE—I hold it my duty to express my opinions without cunning or disguise."

Extracts from the Federal Republican. "We have many reasons to complain of France, and none to complain of Great Britain!"

"We do not look to our government for relief." [No, no, they trusted altogether to the "forbearance" and "magnanimity" of the British government.]

"G. Britain was always influenced by a sincere desire to accommodate her unfortunate differences with America."

"They [the British ministry] have acted with firmness and moderation."

Extract from a speech of Gov. Gore to the Legislature of Massachusetts—Mark it fellow citizens—the speech of a Governor.

"It is owing to the forbearance and clemency of the British, that we are permitted to have a ship on the ocean!"

Extract from the N. York Evening Post, a federal paper.

"There are thousands every day denouncing the claims made upon the nation [England] as unjust and unreasonable, and openly declaring that it is our true policy to rescind those claims and take protection under the British navy, and unite with her against the Emperor of France!" Read it again.

That the conduct of the federalists has been so glaringly hostile to every American principle, and so directly in accordance with the measures of the British government, as to be seen and acknowledged by British ministers themselves—take the following proofs:

Extract of a letter from Jonathan Russell, Esq. American Charge des Affaires at London, to the Secretary of State, dated 17th Sept. 1815. It will be observed that Mr. Russell is relating a conversation which took place between

Lord Castlereagh and himself, on the subject of impressment, in which, after some other observations, the British minister goes on to say— "Indeed there has evidently been much misapprehension on this subject, and an erroneous belief entertained that an arrangement, in regard to it, has been nearer an accomplishment than the facts will warrant. Even our friends in Congress—I mean [observing, perhaps, some alteration in my countenance] those who were opposed to going to war with us, have been so confident in this mistake, that they have ascribed the failure of such an arrangement solely to the misconduct of the American government."

Extract of a speech of the noted British minister George Canning, in the British House of Commons. The subject under debate was an increase of the military and naval force to be sent to this country.

"I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of the party that favors your cause in the hostile state. In regard to the U. States, this rule ought to be observed, and we ought to pay attention to those who are GOOD ENGLISHMEN. But, are we quite sure, that by this system of mitigated hostility, we are not playing the game of the party opposed to us, and defeating the efforts of our friends?"

Our friends then, as Mr. Canning graciously called the federalists of this country, were opposed to the "system of mitigated hostility"—They desired to see conflagrations, devastations, and all their attendant horrors, following the footsteps of their English friends. They hoped that a system of inhuman cruelties would deaden the patriotic feelings of the American people, and prostrate them at the feet of their savage foe, in humble supplication for peace! They knew not the American people! But listen to their own words—

Extract from a Fast-day Sermon, delivered in Massachusetts by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Phelps, minister of the gospel, a PURITAN as he styles himself.

"The wicked archives of all the wicked governments 'from Macedonia's madman to the Swede' furnish no parallel to this profligate measure [meaning the declaration of war]. It is this more moving owing to the forbearance, the clemency and magnanimity of the English, than to any preparations of defence by our government, that our cities are not burning from Maine to Georgia, that one blaze of towns, a thousand miles in extent, does not amaze the world with its sublimity and horror!—Our country is preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; the royal lions disdain to devour the innocent, while the lions of Babel, will give place to this more enormous iniquity, [the declaration of war]. The leaders in this abominable work, are deceived if they suppose, we are their dupes. The government knows perfectly well, that they cannot carry on any formidable operations of war; without means, what can they effect? Will their blustering manifestoes batter down the Queen of Isles [England]—will it tear down the walls of their Gibraltar; or silence the thunder of their navies? Then have they little to fear. Have you concluded, quietly to see the tyrant of Europe, who is also the tyrant of America [meaning Bonaparte] burn your ships, chain your sailors, &c. &c. If you have not so resolved; then protest against this war—the Puritans of N. England must not, will not, cannot be dragged into this execrable war!—for God's sake, I beseech you, tear yourselves from those who are accomplices in the fatal measures."

People of Maryland! is not this supporting G. Britain! Is not this opposing their own government? But hear another file-leader of this bold and daring treason—

Extracts from the Boston Palladium, a federal paper.

"Let conferees be appointed by the respective Legislatures, [of the nation of New England] & they would form a confederation or compact, in support of our commercial rights, which would defy the enmity and machination of the slave-holders and backwoodsmen."

Meaning thereby, the government of the United States!! You require not to be told, my fellow-citizens, that conferees were appointed! that they met in convention, at Hartford, in the state of Connecticut; and that fear, not patriotism prevented their forming that "confederation" which was to "defy the machination" of their government. Now listen to the honorable JOSHUA QUINCY, a man, who is to the federalists, what *Moloch*, was to the fallen angels; for next to the great KING himself,

"He is regarded as the eye of" FEDERALISM.

Extract from an Oration delivered by Joshua Quincy in Boston.

"The people of this country have but two events between which to select, and that at no distant period of time; either to put an end to this oppression, [meaning the war] and the chance of its recurrence by a new and amicable modification of the proportions and powers of the constitution; or to worry along a little further, until the weight of grievances produces convulsions, which will put an end to the constitution!"

Extract from the New-England Palladium (a federal paper.)

"Will the people of Massachusetts consent to continue this unjust unnecessary and ruinous war—or will they endeavor to make peace?"

Let us turn again for a moment to *Federal Sermons*, and see the unhallowed uses to which *Federal Preachers* appropriate the house of God. The extracts which follow are from another Fast-day discourse, delivered at Boston, by J. S. J. Gardiner, A. M.

"Every provocation has been offered to Great Britain on our part, and our resentment has risen in proportion as she has shewn a conciliating spirit."

"It is a war, unjust, foolish and ruinous. It is unjust, because Great Britain has offered every concession short of what she conceives would be her ruin."

"The British, after all save for us, by their convoys, infinitely more property than they deprive us of—where they take one ship, they protect twenty—they commit one outrage, they do many acts of kindness."

Extract from a sermon by the reverend Dr. Osgood, pastor of the church at Medford.

"My mind has been in a constant agony not so much at the inevitable loss of our temporal prosperity and happiness, and the complicated miseries of war, as at its guilt, its outrage against heaven! To oppose Britain is against all truth, honest justice, goodness—against all the principles of social happiness."

"One only hope remains, that this last stroke of perfidy, may open the eyes of a besotted people, that they may awake like a giant from his slumbers, and wreak their vengeance on their betrayers."

Extracts from Boston federal papers.

"Let no man who wishes to continue the war by active means, by vote or lending money, dare to prostrate himself at the altar on the fast day—the judgment of God will await them."

"Any man who lends his money to the government, at the present time, will forfeit all claim to common honesty, and common courtesy, among all true friends to their country."

Are not these extracts sufficient to prove that "the federalists have invariably supported G. Britain in opposition to their own government?"—That they have defended the Orders in Council, which cut up our commerce by the roots? If not, not sufficient to satisfy every reader, let him take the trouble to turn over the files of any of our federal papers for the last seven years, and he will find proof upon proof multiply before him, unless his soul is sickened with disgust at the base depravity of his fellow man.—Yet the well bred author of the pamphlet before me, with an effrontery and impudence that set all shame at defiance, declares that "no federalist ever justified, or excused, or palliated the British Orders in Council, or supported Great Britain in opposition to their own government."

But when we see Federalists clothed in the sacred garb of religion, and professing to be ministers of the gospel of Christ, so far forgetting the dignity of their assumed character, as to violate the sanctity of the pulpit, by audaciously preaching treason from its seat; and profaning the sanctuary of God by making it the rendezvous of political demagogues; how can we be astonished at any extent of obliquity from their misguided and deluded followers!

PUTNAM.

FOR THE STAR.

TO THE FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

To develop the designs and intentions of the federalists, relative to an intended change of the constitution, is the object of this address. Nothing it is presumed can go farther to establish this proposition, than the editorial remarks in the Federal Republican of the 22d of August last. They are as follow:

"One of the vulgar errors fastened by our demagogues on the *addled* branded multitude, is that democracy and republicanism are convertible terms—or in other words, that a republican must be a democrat, and a democrat a republican. He that imagines such a monstrous proposition is too ignorant to instruct others, and he who says it knowing the fact to be otherwise purposely deceives those to whom he addresses himself."

"The first and incomparably the best authority in all cases of the kind is ARISTOTLE. So profound was his knowledge that he who reads his works carefully, will be disposed to say that nothing has been added to moral and political science by all after writers.—He considers a true republic to be that government which is composed in such due proportions, as to form a check, each upon the others, of democracy, aristocracy, & monarchy."

Cicero, who lived in an age when political science was raised as high as human creatures can elevate it, says the same. He defines a republic to be a government of the people, nobles and monarchic power mixed. This same Cicero was the bosom friend and counsellor, and, as his works show, the constant correspondent too of BRUTUS—the friend of Cato and of all the great republican characters of Rome; & the enemy of Cæsar, and of that Cæsar who, by capoling the people with scoundrel flattery, reduced Rome from a republic to a tyrannical unlimited monarchy.

According to those two men, therefore, (the greatest to whom Greece and Rome ever gave birth) it is clear that a pure democracy has no more claim than a pure monarchy to be called a republic. It is for those reasons a Republic was compared, I think by the latter, to a Cone—the Base of which is formed by the people, the Apex by the monarch.

But let us hear what our greatest modern republican has said of it.—Will our

democrats take the word of CHAS. FOXES Fox—Yes—if it would bring them a vote at the next Election;—but not if it lost them one.

On the 9th day of February, 1790, Mr. Fox in the so celebrated contest between him and Mr. Burke, in the House of Commons respecting the conduct of the French army, declared that he did not at all effect democracy.—He always thought any of the simple unbalanced governments; simple monarchy, simple aristocracy, simple democracy; he held them all imperfect or vicious; all were bad by themselves; THE COMPOSITION ALONE WAS GOOD. These, he said, had always been his principles, in which he had agreed with Mr. Burke.

That these principles were occasionally, and indeed on the whole pretty much in view, in forming the federal constitution is evident. The Senate was intended for the aristocracy—the President for the monarchy part: But so very imperfect has been the imitation that it is in all its parts purely democratic.—Hence, the torrents of scalding tears which America is doomed yet to shed.—Regularly

are the people resorted to for the choice of political officers of every kind.—Even those in the just selection of which the most profound knowledge and the most spotless integrity are indispensably requisite: and a fellow whose family, wife, children, or any one who knew him, would be unwilling to trust to market with a dozen of eggs to sell, or to chase a yard of oswatch at a store, is yet appointed periodically to choose the person by whose virtue or villainy, knowledge or ignorance, ingenuity or stupid gross stupidity, the nation may be saved or undone. Here is the fruitful source of all our corruption—this it is that generates the hosts of demagogues, corruptors, cheats and political impostors, that beset us. Where are your checks? exclaimed that great man, Patrick Henry, over and over again to the Virginia convention—where are your checks?—WV yes—the people checks the people—Tom checks Tom, and Dick checks Dick.—And thus we are periodically sent back to draw the dictates of wisdom from the very fountain head of folly—and thus, knives are enabled to drive us all like cattle to market, to sell us and buy us again with the money we bring. Sic itur—sed non ad Astorem.

The fact is, that every wise and honest liberty minded man does abhor UNMIXED democracy—must abhor it.—If he has read at all, the history of the world must from his boyish days have imbued him with dislike to it in the abstract.—The prodigious evils arising from popular power in France, must have filled him with detestation of it practically.—And we are much to be pitied, for we are of our own age, and our own country, and we are not disgusted—What! when a premium is held up to every candidate in corruption, is it a wonder that myriads throw forward to obtain it, & push back the fair claimants—when a whole life of military service to the Union is thrown aside by the great patron to make way for a scurrilous, stupid, vulgar, pasquinade upon England, even at the moment of working a treaty with her. Can any man of sense or justice withhold his contempt from the principle upon which the institutions are founded that give birth to such nasty deeds, and render them the fashion of authority?"

Can any man of common understanding fail to discover in the above remarks that a change of the government is in serious contemplation by the federalists? This editor does not scruple boldly to tell you that the people are "the fountain-head of folly," and that they have too much to do with the choice of their rulers. He says our constitution "is purely democratic," although it was intended to partake more of monarchy and aristocracy; and then contends that every liberal minded man must abhor democracy, consequently must abhor our constitution, which he has just pronounced democratic; and because "Tom and Dick," and every man, whether poor or rich, has a vote, he says, "America is yet doomed to shed torrents of scalding tears." He wishes a government, such as Aristotle describes, a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy and democracy.—This is the British constitution exactly, according to the words of Sir William Blackstone, the renowned commentator upon the laws of England. To prove this, Judge Blackstone says the House of Commons is the democratic part, the House of Lords the aristocratic, and the King the monarchic. So we find this editor, like Senator Blake in the Massachusetts Legislature, prefers "the British constitution, monarchy and all." In discussing upon the affairs of Europe, this editor has always contended for the "legitimacy of kings"—and like the federal orator Gouverneur Morris, rejoices at the repose of "legitimate sovereigns"—thereby evidencing to G. Britain, that there is a party in this country, who are so abandoned, as, if occasion should require it, would aid in restoring America to the arms of her "legitimate sovereign." The federalists, flushed with the partial success obtained last fall, and anticipating the Senate the next year, have hired this editor to pave the way for a change in the state government. We find him in his paper of the 30th of June, exclaiming that the "asinine part of the people" (which means the poor and illiterate) "unfortunately have as effective votes as the best of us." Now, people of Maryland, what think you of such men? When in power, the poor man was not allowed to vote, unless he had thirty pounds; and they opposed, with their expiring political breath, the passage of the universal suffrage bill.

Now, when confidently expecting, by bribery and corruption, to secure the election, we find them hiring an Englishman by birth and in heart, to write against the government of the people—boldly to condemn our constitution, and fervently to eulogize monarchy and aristocracy. Some will tell us, that these are not the sentiments of the federalists generally. To such I would reply: All the leading federalists support this paper, and it is more eagerly sought after than any other paper in the United States. This paper is the very oracle of federalism.—Yes, freemen of Maryland, these very candidates, who look you in the face and ask you for your suffrages, are subscribers to this paper, and pay this abandoned Englishman for degrading your right to vote. Shew me a federalist who has withdrawn his subscription from this paper since the publication of the obnoxious paragraphs to which I have alluded; or where is the federalist that has ever condemned these sentiments? I suppose some of them will now find fault with them, for fear of the people's displeasure, by which their darling schemes will prove abortive. Let me conjure you, my fellow citizens, to reflect that these federalists are the very men who set aside the voice of the people of Allegany, because it was unfavorable to their views, under the pretence that one of the judges was not legally qualified; while at the very same session they admitted the federal members from St. Mary's county to take their seats in the Legislature, when it was well known that not one of the judges in the whole county was appointed according to law. They not only by this means robbed the people of the State of Maryland of the choice of Governor, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution; but they also robbed the treasury of 1643 dollars and 63 cents, to satisfy the thirst for money of that Governor who had been unconstitutionally elected.—Freemen of Maryland! read and judge for yourselves, and I am persuaded you will withhold your support from the men who have always declared themselves hostile to universal suffrage.

ANTI-MONARCHISTS.

September 14 1815.

HARPER'S LETTER.

The preceding was issued in proof sheet form, on Saturday, the moment we obtained possession of the original letter, and writing of Mr. HARPER. Since then, the public mind has been successively agitated by the shameful conduct of this document, and more than one federalist has declared, that if this were federalism, they were done with it. Such a declaration does honor to an American federalist. Let all such men come out from among the base partisans of Britain, and join their fellow citizens in putting these unworthy Tory federalists down.

Mr. HARPER has expressly avowed the above letter to be his production, & he & many of his federal friends have the hardihood to attempt to justify its nefarious sentiments. One of his aids observed to us this morning, that not a word of the letter would be denied by Mr. Harper.—As to the allegation, that his pocket book was picked at the theatre, or elsewhere, and the letter obtained in this way, it is a paltry subterfuge, to cast a stigma upon republican honor. Besides, it is totally untrue as applicable to the manner of first obtaining it. The letter, unsealed, without containing a solitary private or personal subject, was dropped by some person in a house. There was no earthly consideration, which should have caused its concealment; on the contrary, patriotism, and an ardent wish to undeceive a great portion of the country in relation to the real character of a leading politician, dictated a disclosure of the letter.

Conscious guilt, on the part of Mr. Harper, notwithstanding his defence, has no doubt induced him thus to attempt to divert the public attention from his own glaring misconduct, to a calumny upon the republicans. But the trick will not succeed.—We boldly charge the gentleman with gutting, in this "precious" letter, opinions which no patriot, no real American heart could ever have conceived, and which ought to call down upon him the reprobation of every honest man in the community. People of America! it is time for you to open your eyes to the real sentiments of the federal demagogues; it is time for you to discard from your councils the unblushing advocates, in time of war too, of the tyranny and oppression of your foreign enemy. You owe this to yourselves, to your country, to your God? and may you discharge the solemn duty with that holy zeal and love of country, which led your fathers, who led the immortal WASHINGTON, thro' a tedious war of toil and carnage, to break the chains of foreign despotism!

Balt. Patriot, Sept. 11.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.

We are informed that the Prince Regent has appointed Anthony St. John Baker, Esq. British consul general to the United States.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the highest respectability on our northern frontier, dated

Madrid, August 1.

As to news, we have not much—we have been informed of a large convention of Indian chiefs at Kigstoon.—The British, I understand, have agreed to furnish them with all the munitions of war they may stand in need of; & great quantities are now daily passing up the River, said to be for their use.

BRITISH OFFICIALS & BRITISH HONOR.

The following fact, which we have received on such authority as to preclude all doubt of its correctness, we think deserves to be known.—It is seldom that we can get a chance of inspecting the internal springs of that cumbrous machinery of fraud and falsehood, the British government; and when the opportunity occurs, it is right that the public should enjoy the benefit of it. The surviving British commander Prince, on Lake Champlain, while a prisoner of war, communicated to an American officer of rank his official dispatch, relative to the great battle on that Lake. This, as is well known, was a tissue of misrepresentations, concealing as much as possible the splendor of the victory on our side, the shame of defeat of his own.—After reading the letter he asked the American officer his opinion of it. It was objected to of course. This led to further conversation. The British commander did not pretend to defend the truth of this dispatch, but justified himself on grounds, which, while they afford a palliation for himself, are disgraceful, we are wrong—are not disgraceful to his government. He said that the account which he had given was such as was required and expected of him; that the Admiralty did not permit an officer, when he had been unfortunate, to disclose the truth; & if the disaster could not be concealed, such an account was required as would save the honor of the Navy. He further observed, as his reason for shewing his letter, that having been treated with great civility by the American commander, he was unwilling the American officers should receive, when they saw his dispatch re-published in this country, impressions injurious to his character, but might know the reasons that led him to give an account so different from the real facts. Such are some of the ways and means of maintaining the glories of the Royal Navy!

Now we are on this subject, we will relate an anecdote of another officer not quite so creditable to him, as was the foregoing to Captain Prince. This doughty hero having also been vanquished and made prisoner, was in want of money. The American commander, relying on what uniform experience has shown can in but very few instances be trusted, generously advanced him one thousand dollars to relieve his embarrassments, and received a bill of exchange payable in England. This gallant Briton had received every attention which a generous and humane conqueror could bestow, but after his return to his country, retreating behind the bulwark of the law, he did not permit an alien enemy to maintain an action, he refused to pay his bill! To swindle the "honors" of a British officer could stoop for one thousand dollars! A common pick-pocket would have blushed at an action so base. Nevertheless, Britain is the bulwark of our religion, the last retreat of honor, truth, good government and mercantile morality! C.

ALGIERS.

The mole, or mound of earth, which connects Algiers with an island before it, and forms the defence of the City, is the fruit of the unremitting labour of thirty thousand christian slaves for three years. It was completed in the 16th century by Hayradin, who succeeded Horuck Barbarossa in the government of Algiers.—If Decatur is successful they will not long have Yankee slaves to build fortifications.

It was this Hayradin who, when about to direct the army of the Emperor Charles V. proposed to murder ten thousand of his christian slaves, for fear of their rising. His officers, however, rejected the proposition, and Charles soon liberated them.

In this expedition he was successful, but, soon after this he undertook another against them with 120 ships, 20 gallees, and 50,000 men, almost all of which were destroyed. He was landing his troops, and the Senate or Dowan, were proposing to submit, when a disciple of the prophet of Medina, rushed in as a prophet & told them to hold out, and that in a few days their foes would be destroyed—the prediction would be verified—a violent tempest arose after Charles had landed his army, & before either provisions or tents could be brought on shore, which scattered and destroyed his fleet.—His troops, without shelter or provisions, most of them could flee from the sabre of their enemy, perished in the storm—and Charles, the "sovereign of Spain, Germany and the Indies," returned with the miserable remnant of so large a fleet and army, without effecting any thing against the enemy.

Some years after this the French went against them with fifty sail—and took & destroyed, or dispersed their fleet. In this battle the Algerine admiral sunk his own ship—himself and crew going down to the bottom rather than surrender.

In 1683, admiral Duquesne bombarded the city with a French fleet, and set it in flames.—While this was doing, the Algerines butchered the French prisoners, seized the French consul, placed him alive before the mouth of a cannon, & discharged it towards Duquesne's squadron.—The admiral, however, left not the harbor till their city was a heap of ruins, and all their fortifications and shippings destroyed. This for once humbled the pirates—they sued for and obtained an abject peace.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the State of Louisiana, are conspiring together to begin & set on foot, provide & prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels, and other means; and are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprises; are organizing, officering & arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made & provided: I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT TO ISSUE THIS MY PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons, whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.—AND I HEREBY ENJOIN AND REQUIRE all officers, civil and military of the United States, or of any of the States or Territories, all Judges, Justices, and other officers of the Peace, all Military officers of the Army or Navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprises, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or providing for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying on such expedition or enterprise, by all the lawful means within their power: AND I REQUIRE all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein; and, especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, & signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the 1st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of State.

The Editors of the Gazettes in which the Laws of the United States are published, will publish the above Proclamation.

Department of State, Sept. 8th, 1815.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
September 7, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

The several Laws & Articles of War relative to brevet rank, having been duly considered by the President of the United States, he is pleased to direct, for the future government of the army, that commissions in the staff shall confer neither rank or emolument to officers of the line who hold brevets by virtue of appointments in the general staff of the army, which are superseded by the act of March 3, 1815.

By order,
D. PARKER,
Adj. and Insp. Gen'l.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Dorchester County,
A. S. STANFORD, JAMES MILLIS,
WM. GREGG, LEVIN LARK
Sheriff—THOMAS THOMPSON.

Talbot County,
EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON,
DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP.
For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

Caroline County,
W. M. HARBACSTLE, THOMAS STYLL,
PETER WILLIS, MONTGOMERY DENNY.
For Sheriff—GEORGE A. SMITH.

Queen Anne's County,
SAMUEL BURGESS, WM. E. MECONKIN,
ROBERT STEVENS, KENNEY HARRISON.

Kent County,
CUTHBERT HALL, FREDERICK WILSON,
BENJAMIN MASSEY, RICHARD BRICE.

Cecil County,
WILLIAM C. MILLER, DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN WROTH, DAVID MCKEY.

Baltimore County,
TOMAS E. STANSBURY, PETER LITTLE,
GEO. HARRYMAN, B. RANDALL.

Anne Arundel County,
THOMAS SELLMAN, RODERIC DORSEY,
CH. STEWART (of Day), Maj. T. H. DORSEY.

Calvert County,
RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT,
B. H. MACRAILL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

Prince George's County,
ROBERT BOWIE, WILLIAM LYLES,
JOSEPH KENT, JOSEPH CROSS.

COMMUNICATION.

IMPORTANT TO REPUBLICANS

The Republicans in the several counties in Maryland are requested to be particular in ascertaining, on the morning of the election, whether the judges have been qualified according to law, so as to prevent another Albany fraud, and the people from being represented by men in whom they have no confidence.

A FREEMAN.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT. 13 1815

MR HARPER'S LETTER

On the publication of the above letter (which was the first intimation in this quarter some of the friends of Mr. Harper took great pains to instil in the minds of the people that it was a forgery; while others, of the same sect, expressed their decided disapprobation of such sentiments, and of the author, should it turn out to have been written by him. Mr. Harper has now acknowledged that he did write said letter; and he, or his friend, has attempted to justify the infamy therein contained. That such sentiments have long been imbibed by leading federalists, has never been doubted; but, that they should be put on paper, in time of war with that power, which Mr. Harper so ably defends, is what few, even of his political opponents, could have supposed.—American federalists, look to it; and, if you love your country, with the manifold blessings you now enjoy under its free institutions, retrace your steps; and in the language of the father of your country, "freed indignantly" on the authors of treason, from whatever source it may flow.

Mr. Smith,

The letter of Major General ROBERT G. HARPER, that appeared in your last Star, will doubtless attract the attention, and must receive the calm and mature deliberation of every honest federalist in the State. When doctrines, such as his letter contains, are maturely considered, all those who feel an interest in the independence and happiness of their country, must pause, before they sanction by their votes, the election of men, who mean, if elected, to distinguish and exalt this same R. G. Harper to one of the most important appointments in the gift of the Legislature, viz. by electing him a Senator of the United States.

LAUS DEO, (praised be the Lord,) is his sacrilegious ejaculation, on the prospect of the downfall of his country, honor and independence, and on the establishment of our enemy's doctrine of impressment and perpetual allegiance. It is a bitter pill, he says, that Mr. Madison must swallow; that it is right in itself, and is clear and undeniable. This is Mr. Harper's doctrine, who calls himself a Washingtonian, and was once, I believe, President of the society hypocritically calling itself the Washington Society. Let the federalists, who wish to save their country from foreign rule, and from the miseries of domestic faction, ask the dispassionate respectable leaders of their party, what has been the diplomatic language of Mr. Pickens and Mr. King, when acting under the administration of Washington, and even Adams. They must be told, that these doctrines were always opposed by them; and on the question of impressment, they have boldly and emphatically declared, that if persisted in, it must and would lead to war. But Washington, the great and good, has left us for a better world; and the liberty and independence of his country, so gloriously established by his gallantry, and so faithfully supported by his greatness and his worth, is now to be sacrificed at the shrine of foreign arrogance—and the State of Maryland must sanction the hateful deed, by electing men to support Mr. R. G. Harper as Senator of the United States. It cannot be, if reason rules. Too many federalists must yet be left, who will execute the man who would violate the doctrines of the father of his country; too many must be left, who cherish the principles of '76. Let these men look to facts, and not to professions; let them throw aside the shroud of party, that veils them in darkness; and let them pursue that course which leads to the happiness and independence of their country, unmindful of men, and unmindful of the political names by which they are distinguished; let them do this, and our country will be saved, and our children enjoy the blessings of liberty.

There are also amongst us, many respectable men, who were born British subjects, who have become American citizens, who enjoy all our rights, and who, no doubt, are attached by every tie to this country: How would these men feel, if dragged like felons from their adopted country, under the plea of perpetual allegiance, set up by G. Britain, and supported by Mr. Harper, and of course by the federal party (if they support Mr. Harper)? Let these men reflect, before they rivet their own chains. The time may not be distant, when they may be demanded by G. Britain; and if Mr. Harper's doctrine is established in the country, by the ascendancy of the now federal party, what will be their fate?—as subjects they must be returned to their king, be him mad, or be him drunk. Perhaps they may meet the undeserved fate of traitors to their country. But let me now ejaculate, with Mr. Harper, LAUS DEO (let the Lord be praised) that he again has shewn the gloven foot of federalism. Not many years since this same Mr. R. G. Harper, on the approach of an election for Electors of President and Vice-President, wrote a pamphlet signed "A Bystander," in which

he urged the federal party, then, as he thought, a majority in the state, to elect from the people the right of electing electors in districts by their own votes, viz. that the Legislature should direct, in the law dividing the State into electoral districts, thereby destroying the right of the people to vote themselves, and to elect the Electors by the Legislature.—But, LAUS DEO, (let the Lord be praised,) this pamphlet, with some other federal acts, changed the political complexion of the House of Delegates the last after its publication, and the rights of the people were preserved—and God grant they long may be.

These are facts—let the good people of the State look to them—let them elect them to look at acts, not professions—let them look to measures, not men—let them look to their own good sense and reason—let all parties throw aside that false pride of party, which unfortunately operates on too many good men; and let them save their country from foreign rule, from domestic faction, and from all the evils that surround it.—This is the sincere wish of

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

VERMONT ELECTION.

The Vermont Republicans of the 11th district, states, "that a republican Governor and Council are undeniably chosen by a handsome majority; and the republicans may assure themselves of a majority of the Legislature."

By the Tuckahoe, in addition to what is stated in the marine journal, we learn that it was reported at Laguna, that Cumana and Barcelona, had been taken by the Patriots, but not generally known, as measures were taken to keep that kind of news secret.

General Morillo was preparing to bombard Carthage on the 10th of August. Patriot.

Condy Harper, who is laboring up hill in Maryland, happened to write a letter containing evidence of his not hankering after manly Britain, which has made its appearance in some of the democratic papers at Baltimore—the old Jacobin of '96 district, immediately set up a hue and cry, that his pocket was picked, and that this letter found its way by that means to the public; a democrat observed, that as no democrat associated with Harper, he must have meant the compliment for his friends.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

From the Federal Republican.

It could hardly be imagined, that one of the ablest, and most elegantly as well as usefully conducted papers in the Union—"THE NEW YORK COURIER," conducted by the ingenious Barret, Giddens, Esquire, a member of a former Congress, and one of the most eloquent that ever spoke in that assembly, has absolutely been permitted, by the people of that city, to die of inanition. To sink for want of support. The notification of this surprising event appeared, a few days since in the Courier, in the following words:

A STIGMA ON FEDERALISM.

"Think and Last said."

"FOR SALE: The establishment of the New York Courier and Examiner. The house and lot, No. 61, Broadway, the same being extremely well situated for every business, but that of printing federal news papers.

"My political life is ended"—But I do not cast myself upon the generosity of my enemies.

"B. G. KIDNELL."

FOR SALE.

I will sell my FARM, near Centerville, Queen Anne's county.

Perhaps no property is more worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a handsome farm, than this; as its situation, for health and pleasantness of prospect, is excelled by none in the surrounding country.

The soil is remarkably good, capable of the greatest improvement, and suited to clover and plaster, and it well known to produce excellent crops of wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c.—and has, and will command at this time, an annual rent of \$1000.

A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, can view the same.

For terms apply to Wm. R. Stuart, residing upon the premises, or to the subscriber.

Kent county, sept 19

John Dames.

TEACHER WANTED.

A single gentleman, well qualified to teach in a private academy, of good moral habits, will receive a generous salary, and near of an eligible situation, by an early application at the Star office.

P. S. None need apply, who cannot teach the Languages.

sept. 19

FLAX SEED WANTED.

CASH, and the highest market price, will be given for good FLAX SEED, on delivery to the subscriber.

Nathaniel F. Williams,

No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.

Baltimore, sept. 19

INVITATION.

"And he saw also a poor widow casting in thither two mites."

On Thursday evening next, at two o'clock, ZACCHAEUS KELLEY, personally invites Capt. Henry Thomas, likewise Capt. William Boston, (they being the only two Commanders of Barges from Talbot county)—he also seriously requests the company of all that belonged to the Barges, from the Captain to the Cook. He will also take it as a favor, for all his friends, to come down to Easton Point and see him on the same evening.

Easton Point, sept 19

Zacchaeus Kelley.

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Cart & Waggon Making Business, in Easton, on the Easton Point road, near Robert Spiden's blacksmith shop. He has a very handsome stock of timber on hand, and wishes those who are disposed to encourage him, to call and see for themselves; for he means to give general satisfaction, by doing his work in the shortest notice, and in the best manner. A handsome deduction will be made for bad work.

James Martin.

sept. 19

WOOL WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 lbs. WOOL, for which a liberal price will be paid in goods or cash.

James Thomas.

Easton, sept 19

NAVAL MONUMENT.

A. HOWEN,
ENGRAVER & PRINTER BOSTON,
Proprietor to which, by subscription,
A NEW WORK IS PUBLISHED.

NAVAL MONUMENT.

CONTAINING

TWENTY TWO ENGRAVINGS.

An official account of all the battle fought between the NAVAL FORCES of the United States and Britain during the late war.

The design of the NAVAL MONUMENT, to exhibit and perpetuate the glorious achievements of the infant Navy of the United States, during the late war. The engravings will be executed from designs of the most eminent artists, and on copper and some on wood, representing the principal engagements.

Although the execution of the work will be attended with great expense, the liberality of the American Public insure patronage equal to any undertaking that tends to promote the Naval and Military honor of our country.

The work will also contain an account of the timeliness of respect and gratitude given to the brave, in various parts of the United States, anecdotes, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in octavo form, with margins from 250 to 300 pages, neatly executed, on good paper. It will be handsomely bound & colored, with colored edges.

Price to subscribers \$3.00

Each subscriber to the above work will be presented with a copy of the

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FOR SALE,

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

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

William Chambers, Agent for the heirs

May 30

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

James Steele.

Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE 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, Baltimore.

Aug. 29

TO RENT.

The subscribers will rent, for a term of years, their property at Millard Cross Roads, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, commodious storehouse adjoining, together with a carriage house and stables, all new and of brick. The store has been occupied for nearly three years, by W. Sherer & Co. and is one of the best stands in the neighbourhood, having yielded 50 per cent. per annum, and business daily increasing—the custom from the subscribers' works alone, amounting to upwards of \$3000 a year: there is also an extensive Cotton Factory within one mile from the store. With the above will be rented, if required, three Grass Lots adjoining. The situation is high and healthy; there is a pump of water at the kitchen door, and an excellent spring within thirty paces—for convenience none can exceed it, combined with the advantage of a profitable business renders the situation a very desirable one. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate, and possession given on the 1st Jan'y next. For terms apply to the subscribers, adjoining the premises, near New Ark, Del. or No. 8, Market at Baltimore.

S. & W. Meeteer.

N.B. New Ark Academy, so long celebrated as a Seminary of Learning, is but two miles distant from the above property, making it still more desirable for a person having children to educate.

August 29

THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP,

THE GENERAL BENSON,

Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A.M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Berths and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers; which, with the unremitting endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.

Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employees strictly adhered to, by the

Public's obedient servant,

Clement Vickers.

August 8

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Lily Parvin*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

Samuel Corkran, adm'r of *Lily Parvin*.

Sept. 5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Aaron Parvin*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

Samuel Corkran, adm'r D. B. N. of Aaron Parvin.

Sept. 5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Ralph B. Draper*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

William M. Robinson, adm'r D. B. N. of Ralph B. Draper.

Sept. 5

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Dorchester county—The subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Thomas Thompson*, late of Dorchester county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the third Monday in March next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, anno domini 1815.

James Thompson, ex'or of Thomas Thompson.

September 5

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Caroline county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *James Orrell*, late of Caroline county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1815.

Anthony Ross, adm'r of James Orrell, dec'd.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of *Newman Reynolds*, of Queen Anne's county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of December next ensuing; otherwise they will be by law excluded from all benefit of the estate.

Ellender Reynolds, adm'r of Newman Reynolds, dec'd.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

June 6. 1833m. 3. 6. 27. 18. A. 8. 29. 19

NOTICE.

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

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BOOKS & STATIONERY,

FOR SALE

At the Star-Office, Easton.

Carey's Family Bibles, American Preceptor
School Bibles Walker's Dictionary, for
Testaments, bound in do. small
half bound Entick's Johnston's &
Guthrie's, Morse's, O. Sherdine's do. small
Neil's, Davidson's, & Murray's Grammar
Scott's Geography, do. do. small
Cumley's do.
Harrison's do.
French Grammar
Recueil Choisi
Pike's Arithmetic
Bennet's do.
Jess's do.
Gough's do.
Dilworth's do.
History of England, small
American Constitutions Murray's do.
Brevet's Medical Repository
Hawney's Measurer
Davies's Book Keeping
Brook's Ark
Thornton's Abbey
Weem's Life of Washington
Franklin's Life
Fielding's Tom Jones
The Lord of the Isles
Rokeby
Waverley
Beggan Boy
Thinks I to Myself
Clara Howard
Gulliver's Travels
Robinson Crusoe
Olive Branch
Pilgrim's Progress
Criminal Recorder
American Orator
Introduction to do.
American Nepos
Columbian Orator
Scott's Lessons
English Reader
Introduction to do.
Sequel to do.
ALSO
Blank-Books & Writing-Paper.
Ledges and Day Books Cyphering and Copy
long & broad folio
Books
Half bound Books, do. Folio Paper
ruled & plain Letter do.
Quarto do. Receipt and Fools Cap Writing, as
Memorandum do. sorted, &c. &c.
WITH
HOPKINS'S & DUFF'S
RAZOR STROPS,
Of superior quality.
september 5
MILES RIVER PACKET.
The subscriber has a new Schooner which
will run from Miles River Ferry every week for
Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain
and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.
Lambert W. Spencer.
July 11

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *THOMAS GADD*, of Queen Anne's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application; and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Anne's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Anne's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

True copy— John Browne, clk.

July 25 3m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

For apprehending negro CLOE, who ran away in May last. Said Cloe is about 30 years old, short and thick set, and considerably swarthy; she is fond of dressing her head with a handkerchief, and somewhat attached to liquor. Cloe was formerly the property of Mr. P. Wyant, lately lived with Mr. Beale, at the Merchants Coffee House, in South street, she is well known to the free negroes of this place, she has occasionally hired out as a free woman. It is probable she is now concealed in or near town, or she may have made her way to the Eastern Shore of this State, having a father near Herring Bay. A reward of 20 dollars will be given, if apprehended and secured in this city; 30 if in the county; & 50 if out of the State, so that I get her again, and reasonable expenses paid, if brought home.

J. B. Taylor.

N.B. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor, carry away or employ said girl, at their peril.

The Editor of the Eastern Star will give the above eight insertions, and forward his account to this office for collection.

August 1. 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chapel, a negro woman named *NANCY WYE*, formerly the property of *Miss Charlotte Hempley*, of Queen Anne's county. She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 20 years of age—she took with her, her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her. I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 30 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

High Valiant.

Near Dover Bridge, Calvert county, Md. July 5

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

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FOR THE STAR.

TO THE VOTERS OF MARYLAND.

The federalists ask, "What have we gained by the late war?" We answer, that our government has pursued a course so peaceable, and evidently so adverse to war, and the federalists had vilified and abused them so much for doing so, that they had induced foreign nations to trample on us, from a belief that our form of government was incapable of energy. Happily this has been proved by the war, to Americans and the world, to be incorrect—and our form of government and President now repose in foreign courts on the highest pinnacle of honour and integrity—esteemed, feared and respected. We have obtained a total repeal of all obnoxious orders; a surrender of all impressed seamen, who refused to do duty on board the wooden dungeons, against their country—the rest we don't want. And, finally, an advantageous commercial treaty, just signed.

The federalists complain grievously of the loss of American blood in the late war. When the battles were fought, during the war, which did they seem to grieve most at, at the time, the loss of American blood or English blood? I would sigh over human nature, and blush for my country, when I recollect the expression of joy at these events, fresh on the memory of us all. But what right have they to complain? Where was the battle fought, from Boston to Orleans, where one federalist was killed? The spot nor man cannot be named. It was the brave Kentuckians, Tennesseans, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, and a few others, all republican volunteers, and a republican regular army, that shed their precious blood in defence of their beloved country and government. They were too patriotic, when living, to want federal crocodile tears over their graves when dead. They generously offered their lives to save their country; and, like their immortal Washington, will live in the hearts of republicans, while monarchic scoundrels, alias Washington Benevolents, will keep them only on their tongues. Don't permit them to gull you, voters of Maryland, by telling you that some federal officers turned out as well as some who were democratic in this State. We are under obligations to neither, for turning out in obedience to the law; the law is rigorous, and he who refuses to obey is subject to severe penalty, and great public odium; besides the higher officers are mostly democratic. Look at the officer above the law, the Governor, and there see how often he ordered the militia home, who had voluntarily turned out—thereby destroying their ardor; and see also how often he compelled them to leave the field, for the want of *arms, ammunition and provisions*, when there was ample means and appropriations for it in the possession of the Executive. Look at the same Governor, besides refusing or neglecting to furnish the articles above enumerated, withholding for months the pay due for service, to disgust the men and tire them of the war—pleading the poverty of the treasury, when, at the same time, he could dip his own hands into the treasury, and purloin SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE dollars therefrom, for no other service than setting off occasionally, on a fair day, in the Council Chamber, admiring "his majesty's beautiful ships sailing up the Chesapeake." But why do I say for no other service, as the constitution expressly prohibits him from receiving more than his salary of \$1000, for all his services, if even he had been constantly in the field, at the head of the "militia of the State?"

The federalists whine excessively about the taxes. Have you forgot, voters of Maryland, that the federalist is the real friend of taxes? that they laid taxes to an enormous amount in time of peace, while we contended they ought to be laid only in time of war? that we resorted to them in the last extremity, and then prescribed that they should cease to operate at the end of one year after the conclusion of the war? Have you already forgot that the federalists calumniated us, at the beginning of the war, for not having these very taxes in existence, to prepare us for war? Have you already forgot that the federalists, when in power, had a *tax-law*, to silence clamor against the taxes, &c.?—that they punished a man under that law in Jersey, as well as many others in other parts of the country for similar offences, for the great crime of wishing (after complaining of the heavy taxes) on a 4th of July celebration, that the wadding of a cannon he had just fired, was lodged in President Adams's nostrils?—VOTERS OF MARYLAND! If you have forgotten these laws, you are nearly ready to SURRENDER YOUR INDEPENDENT FRANCHISE, the great object now aimed at by your enemies.

Voters of Maryland! Look at the conduct of federalists every where, endeavoring to procrastinate the war, in hopes that increasing difficulties would overthrow the republican constitution—Look at them rejoicing, from Annapolis to Boston, that the enemies of the British in Europe were *cut down*, in expectation that they would be able to turn their whole force against us, and put down at a dash our republicanism, or "filthy democracy," as the federal leader, Morris, styled it—Look at the federal Government to the East, violating the constitution by refusing to aid the government in carrying on the war, and on the very verge of rebellion—And, finally, look at this assemblage of traitorous conspirators, the Hartford Convention, where you

will see the men resolved on a severance of the union and dissolution of the constitution, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must," united with the preferers of the "British constitution, monarchy and all"—And then, if you can't see in these, and a thousand other acts, so long to enumerate, an inveterate hatred to the republican form of government, that ensures us all equal rights and equal privileges, and *shuts out* the useless royal idiots that revel in our substance—the haughty and imperious lord, that would ride over us and make us his slaves—the established church, that would wring from us the last cent left unwring by monarchy; I think you are fast approaching to that state of vassalage, which, may it please the God of your fathers to endue you with wisdom, judgment, firmness and perseverance enough to guard against. Rally at the polls on the first Monday in October, and there vote for the man you conscientiously believe to be your political friend, in defiance of threats, promises, bribes, and every thing else.

A VOTER.

Sept. 18, 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Why do Mr. Harper and his friends dwell so much upon the ridiculous story of his pocket being picked of the letter? What can that avail him? A fellow carries counterfeit paper in his pocket, and then complains that he is detected and exposed. A pretty story, to be sure! Harper's letter contained false counterfeit principles—the secret known to himself, Baer, and a few more, perhaps, of a gang of conspirators against the people's liberties: the republicans come honestly fairly, and honorably, by the knowledge of Harper's letter: they publish, and thereby expose the counterfeit; and, in palliation, Harper and his advocates have chiefly to rely on the cry of *pick-pockets*. A most capital expedient, truly! But have we not served Harper just as honest men serve every such unfair character? Let us suppose one of an association of counterfeiters; if we catch him passing a false note, whose circulation as genuine money would be pernicious to the community, do we not seize?—Sculprit, give a full description of his false paper, and denounce him in print?—If an individual offers in a store a bad dollar, is it not the good old custom for the worthy shop-keeper to nail it to the counter? Mr. Harper and his friends will not it is likely be fond of this analogy. But, who provoked it? Who put the paper of false principles into circulation, and then sought to sneak off by crying out *pick-pocket*?—It was Harper himself. The trick is only a further proof of the badness of his principles. The question is not whether Mr. Harper's pocket was picked of the letter, but whether the letter itself contains opinions and principles such as a Major General of Maryland militia ought to entertain? Whether a man seeking for the high post of Senator in Congress ought, in a written letter, acknowledged to be genuine by himself, to proclaim his joy that his own country should be put down in a contest for national rights? These are the questions. They cut close. Harper and his friends vince. They grow desperate. At one moment they cry *pick-pocket*, at the next they attempt to justify. But here they get into a puzzling dilemma. If they justify the letter; that is, if they contend that it was all right and proper for Mr. Harper, being an American citizen, a Major General of Militia, and wanting to get into the great councils of his country, to write to Geo. Baer, exulting in the prospect that his country would be beaten down at the very heels of the foe; if they justify and contend in that manner, why all the bother about picking pockets? What need Mr. Harper care, if he only said what was right; what need his friends care, that his letter to Baer should be published? An honest politician carries his heart in his hands; he delights in telling the people his real sentiments.

If Mr. Harper is not ashamed of his letter to Baer, what need he care for its publication?—If he seriously wished the British had beat down the United States to submission in the late war, then let him write as many letters as he pleases: All we want is, that the people should know it. Shall such a character reduce the affections of the citizens of Maryland for his own benefit, to his own elevation, by false pretences of his being a friend to their rights, at the very moment that he is writing confidentially to Baer that he wished those rights might be ravished from the people, by the sword of the enemy?—No, never, whilst we have the power to proclaim his duplicity, his treachery to his country, his devotion to the adversary. In the name of Heaven, how could Robert Goodloe Harper look in the face that brave soldier, Gen. Scott, when he resided in Baltimore? How could he, how dare he take Gen. Scott by the hand? If Harper's wishes had prevailed according to his letter to Baer, not only Scott, but Brown, and Ripley, and Gaines, and Jackson, and Hull, and Decatur, and Bainbridge, and Perry, and Macdonough—in brief, our gallant navy and army, must have all perished; they must have gloriously fallen, ere the sanguine wishes of Robert Goodloe Harper could possibly have been fulfilled.

People of Maryland! We wish not to inflame you; we only desire to rouse you by facts and just deductions to constitutional, active exertions, at the approaching election. Read the letter of Robert Goodloe Harper to Geo. Baer. In that letter you will discern your imminent danger, if you give your votes for men who are governed by the British partialities of the author of it.

SIGNS AND GROANS.

FROM THE VERMONT WASHINGTONIAN.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Sufficient returns have been received, from different parts of the State, to satisfy us that many *Federalists*, (or those who claim the name) have been grossly negligent of their duty, and that Democracy will be rewarded for its zeal and exertions, by the direction and government of the affairs of the State the ensuing year.

We conceive it unnecessary to give the list of votes—"the funeral has gone by."

Upon the foregoing "groans" of the *Washingtonian*, the Editor of the *Albany Register* makes the subsequent remarks.

"If the Editor of the *Washingtonian* would give us the reasons why so many 'federalists' have been so 'grossly negligent of their duty,' he would perform a duty, which he owes to his country and himself. If he be, as he professes to be, a lover of that country. We have no doubt the Vermont federalists who have spoiled the election either by negative or positive efforts, since it appears that many of them voted the republican ticket, have had good reasons, derived from recent experience, for their conduct. Those reasons we should like to see stated in the columns of the *Washingtonian*. Men rarely act, or refrain from acting, without a motive. But be the motives of the Vermont federalists what they may, in voting the republican ticket, DEMOCRACY is TRIUMPHANT IN VERMONT; and the LEADING FEDERAL PAPER, in that State, attributes the TRIUMPH to the APATHY OF FEDERALISM!"

Subsequent accounts confirm the opinion we gave in our last, that the Election in Vermont has resulted in the choice of a Republican Governor and Council. The Republican gain since last year is probably from 1000 to 1500. This election may be considered as expressing the popular feeling on a political question of primary importance—whether the militia are liable to be marched into an adjoining State, to repel a common enemy? Gov. Chittenden maintained the negative of this question—recalled the Vermont militia in 1813 from this State and refused his official aid to Gen. Macomb in the perilous crisis of Sept. 1814. The free-men have reversed his Excellency's decision, and voted him the post of honor—a private station. *Albany Argus.*

FROM THE BOSTON TAYLER.

FEDERAL DOTAQE.

FEDERALISM, broken down in spirit by the disappointment of its fondest hopes, and the frustration of its darling projects, seeks in the dreams of imagination, what it cannot find in sober reality. Its favorite dream is now, that "Democracy sinks with the fortunes of Napoleon!" Now, it was in the beginning of 1814, that Napoleon fell before. Where, federalists, found ye the signs of democratic disaster, in the season that ensued? Did ye discover them at Erie, at Chippewa, at Bridge-water, at Stonington, at Baltimore, or at Orleans? What Democrats drooped during that year of Napoleon's exile? Was it the Democratic Brown, or Scott, or Macomb, or Ripley, or Jackson, or Miller, or the brave Democrats whom commanded, that sunk with Napoleon? No. But it was your federal Strong, and your federal Massachusetts, that sunk with Napoleon, as regularly as the Nile-meter sinks with the subsiding River of Egypt! What Democratic State had its territories unresistingly occupied by the enemy?

When Democracy sinks, it will sink by itself, with all its colors flying. It was Democracy that fought, not only England, but the influence of her partisans here at the same time. It was Democracy that defeated both—and that, too, when Napoleon was down, and his dastardly calumniators were flattering themselves, as they now do that Madison and Democracy would share his fate. Then let us hear no more about "sinking Democracy!"

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 9.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

DETROIT, Aug. 26, 1815.

Underneath you have the substance of what has transpired as yet at the Indian treaty, which is held three miles from this place.

August, 22, 1815.

This day, a preliminary meeting was held at the council house, in this city, (Detroit) by Gen. Harrison and Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Graham, commissioners plenipotentiary on the part of the United States, and the chiefs and warriors of the principal part of the Wyandots, Pottowatomies, Chippewas, and Ottawa nations.

SUBSTANCE.

General Harrison informed these chief and warriors that one of the primary objects in calling them here at this moment, was a renewal of their former peace and friendship towards each other. Other nations, however, being absent, but very soon expected, it would be necessary to adjourn for their arrival. In the mean time, the brethren who were now at Malden, to attend at the Spring Wells, (three miles below this town) on the 25th inst. to kindle the council fire.

On the 25th, the commissioners met agreeably to adjournment. The messenger sent to Malden, returned for answer, "that the message sent was delivered to their brethren, then in council with the British commandant, who

answered for them, saying, "that his great father, on the other side of the great waters, had directed him to hold a council at this very time, with his red children, and he could not think of letting the chiefs then present, attend at the American fire kindled at the Spring Wells, until his council was over. If the young men, said he, wish to go there, they might, he had no objections; but the old men and chiefs (the prophet being among the number) must not go for the present—they must fasten the soles of their feet to the British shore."

The chiefs, &c. at the Spring Wells, "expressed their satisfaction this day, at a renewal of peace and friendship between them and the United States; and said that they were naked and very hungry; and hoped that their fathers, the commissioners, would give them plenty of every thing, particularly bread, meat, and whiskey."

The nations absent on the 22d instant, have not yet arrived.

Council adjourned; to meet on the 28th instant.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DESTINATION OF BONAPARTE.

"The most generous of my enemies!!!"

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER OF SEPT. 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the British packet *Rolla*, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received Halifax papers of September 6th, containing London dates of the 3d of August.

The packet left Falmouth on the 6th of August. The fate of Napoleon Bonaparte is decided. He is banished to St. Helena, and sailed from Plymouth Sound on the 5th of Aug. for the Channel, to be put on board the *Northumberland*; 74, Sir Geo. Cockburn, and to sail immediately for St. Helena.

When the official order was read to Napoleon, exiling him to St. Helena, he was much disappointed and very angry, and declared he would order some of his Marshals to shoot him through the head. Several of Bonaparte's suit wished to accompany him to St. Helena, but none of them were permitted.

A London paper states, that Bonaparte is to be placed in the custody of Sir Hudson Lowe, who will succeed Col. Wilkes, in the government of the Island. The 53d regt. a detachment of artillery and 40 gunners will accompany the *Northumberland*, in two transports. Bonaparte's money and other valuables, are to be taken from him, to prevent bribery. Most of his attendants are to be separated from him, only two or three and some domestics will be allowed to go with him. He is to have 25 acres of land, and a house built for him. This arrangement has been sanctioned by all the Allied Powers.

Plymouth, Aug. 5.

On Monday the future destination of Bonaparte was officially communicated him and his general officers by Lord Viscount Keith and Sir Henry Bunbury, Under Secretary of State for the War Department, which he heard with great grief, of the most acute description, exclaiming inarticulately that his wish had been and was to domiciliate in England, under any surveillance its government might think proper, but he never would be sent to St. Helena alive, and publicly declaring that rather than be removed from the Bellerophon he would have himself shot thro' the head by his Marshals.

An express arrived on Thursday night, directing the Bellerophon to meet the *Northumberland* in the Channel, which ship sailed yesterday, accompanied by the *Tonnant* and *Eurotas*. The *Telegraph* was at work all day, & report states, that it transmitted an order for the ships not to proceed further than the *offing*, but to wait the arrival of the *Northumberland*, which is hourly expected.

A London paper observes, "a number of persons, disposed to follow his (Bonaparte's) fortunes, accompanied him to England, but were subsequently separated from him:—And, it is said, none of them would be allowed to attend him in his exile."

London, July 27.

We have heard that the Duke of Wellington is about to lead the greater part of the British army now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood that his Grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the Allied Sovereigns for uniting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and South of the kingdom.

We understand the Hon. Mr. Bageot, Ambassador to the U. States of America, proceeds to N. York in the *Lacedemonian*, Capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance.

BONAPARTE.

The sapient British editors say that Bonaparte "terminated his bloody career, by an act of cowardice."—What idiotism to talk about the cowardice of this fallen hero. Was *Themistocles* a coward, he who at the battle of *Salamis* performed such wonders, and whom all Greece acknowledged a sage and a hero? Yet Bonaparte has done more than he did. Was Charles the 12th a coward for receiving protection from the Grand Turk at Bender? And to come nearer home to the British boobies, who take so much brutal satisfaction in heaping insult upon a fallen foe, was the great *Alfred* a coward for concealing himself so long as he should cause them to relax in their

did in the thickets, bogs, and morasses of his country? Or was *Louis* the 18th a coward, for flying in so much haste and confusion, from his palace; who Bonaparte returned from Elba? Bonaparte may have lost some of his mental energy, and may, in consequence, have placed a confidence in the magnanimity of his enemies, which the event will prove baseless and visionary.—The scaffold, or perpetual imprisonment, may be his fate.—But to call him a coward, is an outrage upon common sense & decency, of which none but an ignorant or a cowardly soul can be guilty. *Albany Register.*

NEW-BRUNSWICK, SEPTEMBER 14.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

THE EX-KING OF SPAIN.

This distinguished individual & suite, have been twice in this City, the last time on Sunday last, accompanied by Commodore Lewis. It is said he will take up his residence in the city of Perth-Amboy, and that arrangements are making to fit up Brighton House for the reception of his family.—He is a fine looking man, pleasantly dressed, and travels in the ordinary stages. It is probable he was landed from the brig *Commerce* bound from France to Charleston, but touched at N. York on the 29th ult. and after landing 5 passengers, immediately put to sea.

FEDERAL PATRIOTISM.

Robert Goodloe Harper's letter to George Baer, of Frederick, Md. as published in our paper of this day, displays a turpitude & malignancy too loathsome for comment. It carries a lesson with it, however, that real Americans should remember; and is as a warning voice to deter them from appointing men to office whose political principles are doubtful; and who, while they smile and speak fairly on the day of general suffrage, have all the unforfeited rancor of party spirit fermenting in their bosoms.

National Advocate.

The Baltimore *Telegraph* talks thus of the noted jacobin of *Ninety-Six*—"A long career of public life and public honor; a life devoted to the best interests of his country, either in council or in the field; an integrity public and private, so pure as to raise a blush on the cheeks of slander, for the falsehoods she utters," &c. It is of Harper this is spoken, without the fear of God before his eyes, or the *wine speculation* of Nicklin and Griffith—or the land speculation in South Carolina; what his services in the field are, may perhaps be explained by the return of killed and wounded in the *hot water war*, where the only blood shed was that of an unfortunate bullock, whom the *soi de-sant* major general mistook for—an insurrection. *Aurora.*

The more we look at R. G. Harper's letter, the more disgust does it create—A mixture of folly, spleen, rancor and malignity, combined with the meanness of all passions—chuckling, little would's, satirical revenge—It reminds us of the famous BALLOON of FIERREBAS, made of the Devil's own compounds, which set Don Quixotte and his squire Sancho, vomiting beyond all parallel. *Ibid.*

INTERNAL TAXES.

It is satisfactory to learn and we feel pleasure in communicating the information, that no intention is entertained of continuing the internal taxes, but that on the contrary, among the first business brought before Congress, will be their repeal. The republican party that repealed the internal taxes imposed by the Federalists in peace, will not hesitate to repeal those of the war so soon as the necessity for imposing them ceases.

Philad. Press.

AMOUNT OF DIRECT TAX.

The Board of Principal Assessors having regulated the valuations made by the Deputy Assessors of the Real Estate in New Jersey, find that the Direct Tax will amount to twenty-two cents and one mill for every hundred dollars of the valuation—LESS THAN A QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT.—The people will now see how federalists have attempted to impose upon them as to the amount of this tax. Many will not have a quarter as much to pay as they have been led to believe. And when they recollect that this is the first Direct Tax they have ever had to pay under the Republican Administration, and that it will probably be the last, surely they cannot complain.—*T. P. Amer.*

[The Principal Assessors of this State have not had a meeting as yet, but no doubt a similar portion will be allotted the people of Maryland at their distribution—then where will be found the patriotic land-holder who will not spurn from his presence federal slang about heavy taxes; and cheerfully pay so small a pittance for the laurels gained to his country.] *Star.*

MARYLAND ELECTION.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Calvert county, to his friend in the City of Washington.

"I was not sanguine of the success of the Republican Ticket in this county, till a few days ago.—I have had occasion to pass through the different parts of the county, and have been at a number of the public meetings—and so far as my observation & information extend, (which I think are as good as any person's) I am satisfied the Republican Ticket will succeed by a handsome majority; unless the consciousness of their superior strength and for concealing himself so long as he should cause them to relax in their

Every day adds strength to the good cause, by some honest Federalists coming over to our ranks. Many more I have no doubt, will unite with us. The conduct of many of the leading Federalists has been such as to open the eyes of numbers who have been heretofore deluded.

"The Republicans of Prince George's county have come out boldly—and are very zealous. If men of tried patriotism, known talents, and first rate respectability in every point of view, are to be preferred—and which of right ought to be—then you may calculate on the success of the Republican Ticket there."

"I hear nothing from Frederick. I hope that county will not be found wanting in patriotism, in this hour of trial. Where are the patriotic Sampsons of Frederick?—If some have died, others are living, and more have grown up;—nothing is wanting but a fair exposition of affairs, and patriots enough will be found to rally around the standard of their country, and from indignation on the faction: I was near saying the British faction, opposed to our government."

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 19.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO MR. CLAY.

The short stay of Mr. Clay in this City, which he left last evening, prevented his participation of a public entertainment, to which the citizens of Washington were desirous to have invited him. At the request of a number of citizens, desirous that some respect should be shown to him, the Mayor convened the City Council, who adopted unanimously the following resolves: *Nat. Intel.*

Resolved, by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the services rendered to the nation by the negotiators of the Treaty of Peace, entitle them to the respect and gratitude of their country.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consist of one member from each Board, jointly with the Mayor to express to the Hon. HENRY CLAY, now in this City, their sentiments in this respect, and also the pleasure with which they and their constituents greet his return to that country, whose rights and character he has, during his absence, so eminently contributed to maintain and establish.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN,
President of the Board of Common Council.

JO. GALES, Jun.
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, JAMES H. BLAKE, Mayor.

Attest, Wm. Hewitt, Register.

The above resolves were presented to Mr. Clay by the Committee, accompanied by the following brief note:

"The undersigned, the Mayor and Members of the Corporation of the City of Washington, deputed for that purpose, have the honor to present to you the enclosed resolutions, expressive of the sense entertained by them and their fellow citizens, of the distinguished services you have rendered to your country during your late official employment in Europe. They avail themselves with much pleasure of this opportunity to assure you of the high consideration & personal respect with which they are, &c."

To this note Mr. Clay returned the following answer:

Gentlemen—I have received your obliging letter of this day, communicating certain resolutions of the Board of Aldermen & the Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, and in behalf of my colleagues and myself, I beg you to present to the Corporation my thanks for the flattering manner in which they have been pleased to notice our services in the negotiating at Ghent. In asserting that the issue of that negotiation was owing to the determined spirit of resistance manifested by this country, and the brilliant achievements of our military and naval forces, I am sure of the concurrence of my colleagues. A great object of the war has been attained in the firm establishment of the national character.

The pleasure I experienced from the hearty and cordial welcome with which I have been so kindly received in this City, and wherever I have been since my return, is attended with the melancholy reflection that one of my colleagues unhappily can no longer participate in the congratulations of our country.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the sentiments you have obligingly expressed concerning me.

And am with great respects,
Your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.
J. Gales, Jr. & R. C. Weightman, Esqs.
Washington, 18th Sept. 1815.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 19.

FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Factor, Capt. Robinson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 40 days from Liverpool. Left Liverpool, August 9.

We learn by a gentleman passenger in the Factor, that Bonaparte sailed from England in the Bellerophon on the 5th August, for St. Helena, where, according to a British order in council, he is to be detained a prisoner for life, under a British guard, and at the expense of the government; they have confiscated all the property he took with him.

Consular accounts were received at Liverpool, late in July, of a Peace with

Algiers, in consequence of the drubbing Com. Decatur gave the Algerine Admiral, and it was stated that the terms were perfectly reciprocal, a restoration of ships and prisoners by each government, and the Algerines abandon forever the claim to tribute.

The mass of news received by the British packet *Rolla* is exactly of that character which might be expected. Legitimate monarchs exercising despotism with an unsparring hand, and the foreign military raising contributions at the point of the bayonet, without regard to any other system of ethics but that of their own wants and appetites. Under the date of Basle, July 17, we remark the following: "The allied troops leave Mont Balliard to advance. The French provinces feel now what it is to support foreign armies at the expense of the country."

"The department of the Upper Rhine is to pay, within a month, a contribution of four millions of francs. The merchants to pay, besides, 360,000 francs at the end of the week, and 4,000 for every day's delay. Muhlhausen 100,000, and Colmar 280,000 for requisitions not furnished, with 2,000 for every day's delay."

This is a sample of what France is destined to receive from the hands of their most generous enemies. This is a specimen of those *laurels and delightful repose* which is to accrue to France under the reign of their *liberty monarch*. This is prognostic of what happiness the nation is to enjoy, and of the affection they must have for that just and generous ruler who employs half a million foreign bayonets to rule over his people in peace.

Nat. Advocate.

COUNTERFEITERS.

On Wednesday the 13th, two men attempted to pass counterfeit notes in Dover, and succeeded in getting off one ten dollar note. It is supposed they got alarmed as they left the place in a hurry, and about a mile from town turned loose a horse which they were leading and which they found would encumber them, if pursued. They were followed and apprehended at Canterbury, and the following counterfeiters found in their possession:

31 Tens, Bank of North America.
41 Tens, Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.
60 Fives, Union Bank of Georgetown.
114 Threes, Philadelphia Bank.

One of these persons calls himself Philip S. Allen, and says he lives at or near the Horse Market, Philadelphia, and has some concern in it; the other says his name is Bartholemew Boyle, and also lives in Philadelphia. It is likely that a considerable amount of these notes have been passed, and that other persons in the concern are travelling in different parts of the Peninsula, in the character of horse drovers, and purchasers of cattle, which it appears, was the professed object of those men. Those who deal with such persons ought to be cautious.

Delaware Gazette.

It is really surprising, considering the allies have been twice in possession of Paris, and have had the best chances for ransacking the bureau of the French foreign department, that they have never found, and sent to the federal leaders in America, the written proofs of the influence exercised by Napoleon over this country. If Timothy Pickens or our minor general, who was so majestically hoisted over the heads of his superiors, would apply to Count Blages, who is said to have interpolated Napoleon's letters to Murat, and whom Louis XVIII. discharged for that, among other things—if they would apply to the Count he could, no doubt, help them out with an invention or two. What a capital thing it would be to get up such a federal party treat for the approaching October election. We give the hint without fee or reward.

Balt. Patriot.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 18.

A company of gentlemen of this City have projected the plan of a Steam Boat, to ply between this City and Charleston, South Carolina, for the conveyance of passengers. The capital wanted is \$100,000, to be divided into shares of \$100. The boat to be of the burthen of about 350 tons. Mr. Bronson is at the head of it, and the project is deemed feasible by nautical men.

Harper's letter is a "bitter pill" to federalists: many of whom swear down it shall not go. Others "equal and kick," & complain bitterly of such strong doses. Indeed some talk of inflicting on him retributive justice, by making him take his own physic; so, "he must swallow it."

[Examiner.]

APPOINTMENTS.

By the Executive of Maryland.

Civil Appointments.

John R. Plater, associate judge of the 1st judicial district, vice D. Clark, dead.

John Templeman, judge of levy court of Allegany, vice W. Shaw, dead.

John Hargrove, justice of the peace for Baltimore county.

Military Appointments.

Christopher Hughes, jun. major in the 1st regt. of Artillery.

Charles Pennington, capt. of an Artillery company in the said regt.

Jesse Eichelberger, captain, Andrew Clopper, 1st lieut. Samuel Harris, 2d lieut. of an artillery company in do.

James Beascham, 3d Lieut. of capt. Berry's company, do.

NINIAN PINKNEY,

Clerk of the Council.

The village of Plattsburgh is fast recovering from the destruction of build-

ings by fire, during its occupation by the enemy in September last. The Court House and Gaol, formerly of wood, are rebuilding of brick and stone, and are in great forwardness. The street, where he fire was communicated to Judge Griffith's house, and which was nearly destroyed, is rapidly rebuilding. Several stores, dwelling houses, &c. are building on other parts of the town.

Plattsburgh Republican.

LIVERPOOL, AUGUST 6.

The elegant and accomplished Mrs. Patterson, formerly the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, arrived here in the American ship *Milo*, which is already on her second voyage since the ratification of peace in January last. This lady, since her divorce, has resumed her maiden name of Patterson, with the adjunct of Mrs. instead of Miss, to designate her peculiar situation. We are happy to say that she has received such attentions from the respectable families in this place, as she is entitled to from her character and misfortunes.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR

General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING SEPT 26 1815.

PEOPLE OF MARYLAND!

On Monday next it will be with you to decide the political character of the State for the ensuing year. Of the two contending parties, so nearly poised, you have had trials; and with you, the faithful guardians of the interests and welfare of the State, rests the issue, as to whom you will confide the management of its concerns. You will repair to the exercise of that universal suffrage, the fruits of a republican majority in both branches of the Legislature some years back—ill then denied you, by the party now in power; and who, at that day, evinced their partiality for a qualification for voters, thereby debaring (as had been the case) a large portion of industrious poor men a participation at elections. And what security have you, that they have relinquished those opinions, or that they would not (if in full power in both houses) renew them with double the former success?

You have been ruled for the last three years by a federal Executive. Look at their hostility to the general government, in time of war—when the enemy was in your waters, and at your doors, committing every species of rapine and devastation—what did the Executive do for your defence and protection? But for individual patriotism and valor, the major part of the State had fallen an easy prey to the fiends of a lawless and powerful enemy; while the Executive, with the resources of the State, were as dormant as though they were out of it. Look at their resolves, their publications, *patulations* and *raids* in favor of our then powerful and inveterate enemy, and against the general government, by withholding, as far as in their power, the resources of the State from the general defence. Look at their proscription of men devoted to union and liberty—their attachment to an Eastern Convention, the object of which was to dissolve the union of the States, thereby creating anarchy and bloodshed between brethren of the same family. Look at their state and county appointments—have they gone by the rule, "is he capable? is he honest?"—has justice been brought to every man's door, with that prudent respect for the parties, heretofore practised?—or have you not witnessed more tumult and confusion, during the reign of federalism, than for 9 or 12 years preceding? Look at these things, and many others no doubt on your memory, and say, whether you had rather continue the authors of them in power—or, by your now free and independent votes, to discard from your councils those who have abused the authority vested in them; and by putting the reins into the hands of those you have tried, and who have not been found wanting.

VERMONT ELECTION.

Returns from 112 towns give GALUSHA, republican candidate, a majority of 2270—net republican gain since last year, 1114.

Counties.	Rep.	Fed.	Rep.	Fed.
Bennington,	8	5	9	4
Rutland,	15	11	20	6
Windsor,	14	6	17	5
Addison,	10	10	11	10
Chittenden,	7	8	8	8
Orange,	12	4	11	6
Franklin,	2	13	4	11
Grand Isle,	0	5	1	4
	63	62	81	54

Nett republican gain in the above counties, 21! Five counties remain to be heard from, in all of which we learn there are more or less changes from federal to republican. The federal majority in the house last year, was 16.

The federalists of Maryland are in a hopeless way; on the one hand they have an English harping printer in Georgetown, (Col.) dealing out to them daily the politics of the British cabinet; and on the other, they have Robert Goodloe Harper certifying under his hand, that the British were right in all their aggressions on the United States. Now, if men will follow such leaders, and yet insist they are not a *British faction*, the deuce is in it.

Balt. Pat.

Why do not the honorable federal officers of this division of the Maryland militia do justice to their own characters, by either compelling Mr. Harper to resign, or by resigning themselves, upon the obvious ground that it is improper for them longer to serve under a man who, in time of war, was rejected that the enemy was likely to succeed? If the federalists of Maryland stick to Harper, their principles will be identified with his; and whoever wants to know what the political principles of Robert Goodloe Harper are let them read his letter to George Baer, of Frederick county, and of Burr memory.

Baer and Harper, both Duricks; Harper and Baer, both British partisans; in close correspondence, chuckling at the supposed approaching success of Great Britain! What a charming prospect for Maryland, if federalism could gain a triumph at the next elections!

Ibid.

MORE FEDERAL "DYING GROANS."

From the *Federal Gazette* of yesterday. "The result of the late election in Vermont ought to be a solemn warning to the federalists of Maryland, to every citizen of this suffering State."

"People of Maryland, friends of peace, do not number like the federalists of Vermont!"

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Dorchester County.

A. S. STANFORD, JAMES MILLIS,
WM. GREGG, LEVIN LAKE.

Sheriff—THOMAS THOMPSON.

Talbot County.

EDWARD LLOYD, SOLOMON DICKINSON,
DANIEL MARTIN, JOSEPH KEMP.

For Sheriff—JAMES CLAYLAND.

Caroline County.

W. M. HARRIS, THOMAS STYLL,
PETER WILLIS, MONTGOMERY DENNY.

For Sheriff—GEORGE A. SMITH.

Queen Anne's County.

SAMUEL BURGESS, WM. E. MECONIKIN,
ROBERT STEVENS, KENSLEY HARRISON.

Kent County.

CUTHBERT HALL, FREDERICK WILSON,
BENJAMIN MASSEY, RICHARD BRICE.

Cecil County.

WILLIAM C. MILLER, DAVID CUMMINGS,
JOHN WROTH, DAVID MACKAY.

Baltimore County.

TODD E. STANSBURY, PETER LITTLE,
GEO. HARRYMAN, B. RANDALL.

Baltimore City.

THOMAS KELL, CHRISTOPHER HUGHES JR,
WILLIAM STEVART.

Washington County.

JACOB SCHNEDELY, EDW. G. WILLIAMS,
JOHN BOWLES, MARTIN KERSHNER.

Allegany County.

UPTON BRUCE, BENJ. TOMLINSON.

Anne Arundel County.

THOMAS WELLMAN, ROBERT DORSEY,
CH. S. EUBANK (of Duv.), MAJ. TH. H. DORSEY.

Calvert County.

RICHARD IRELAND, DANIEL KENT,
B. H. MACKALL, STEPHEN S. JOHNS.

Prince George's County.

ROBERT BOWIE, WILLIAM LYLES,
JOSEPH KENT, JOSEPH CROSS.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office.

September 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

The President of the United States has directed the following selections to fill vacancies in the army, occasioned by non-acceptances, under the general order of May 17, 1815, viz:

Samuel Shaw, hospital surgeon, 6th April 1815.

Wm. H. Buckner, surgeon of the late regiment of dragoons, 6th July, 1812, to be hospital surgeon's mate, in lieu of J. B. Whitridge, deceased.

Alexander Blair, surgeon of late 5th infantry, 30th March, 1814, to be hospital surgeon's mate, in lieu of Wm. Jones, deceased.

Tobias P. Cambridge, hospital surgeon's mate, 12th Sept. 1814, in lieu of Donaldson Yeates, deceased.

C. G. Garrard, S. M. of late 4th infantry, 11th March, 1814, to be surgeon's mate of the 1st in lieu of Henry Field, deceased.

S. H. Littlejohn, S. M. of late dragoons, 2d April, 1813, to be surgeon's mate of 2d infantry, in lieu of Wm. Southall, deceased.

Josiah Everett, S. M. of late 21st infantry, 21st July, 1813, to be surgeon's mate of 2d infantry, in lieu of Carter Edmunds, deceased.

John Gale, S. M. of late 23d infantry, 9th July, 1812, to be surgeon's mate of 3d infantry, in lieu of R. F. Hall, deceased.

Jacob De Lamoignon, R. S. 1st May, 1812, to be surgeon's mate, 4th infantry, in lieu of W. J. Cooke, deceased.

Robert C. Lane, S. M. of late 3d rifle, 11th March, 1815, to be surgeon's mate 4th infantry, in lieu of James Bates, deceased.

S. M. Ingersoll, S. M. of late 37th infantry, 16th Sept. 1814, to be surgeon's mate, 7th infantry, in lieu of Ashel Hall, deceased.

Samuel C. Muir, S. M. late 1st infantry, 7th April, 1813, to be surgeon's mate, 8th infantry, in lieu of Wm. Beaumont, deceased.

Wm. Thomas, hospital surgeon, 18th February, 1814, to be surgeon of rifle regiment, in lieu of L. L. Near, deceased.

By order,

D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen.

Wise men were full of the notion that it was cowardice in Napoleon to give himself up to the most constant, inveterate and generous of his enemies—but the wise ones, and Napoleon himself, have been alike mistaken in the English character; he has discovered too late, that generosity is not one of the English national virtues; and Napoleon, after having given celebrity to two islands in two remote seas—will, with his renowned, consecrate to eternal infamy, the island of Great Britain, which has exhibited less generosity, less magnanimity, and more malignity, than the barbarous Cossacs of Tartary, or their allies the Pottawatomes.

The spurs of Napoleon, which were found in his carriage at Beaumont-sur-Sambre, were presented to the Prince Regent of England—the Regent sent them to his brother, the Duke of York.

Ibid.

The Marylanders appear to have resolved to discard their *wisdom* and *wisdom* in politics in the present year. The State was exposed to ravage by the enemy, and such was the power of faction over love of country, that no force was called out adequate to the public defence; and the State with a government constituted to protect and watch over it, remained almost a passive spectator of the desolation, leaving to the voluntary exertions of public spirited individuals, the performance of duties which the laws and government required of the Executive.

The long shot at Goodloe Harper, appears to have hit his point blank—Mr. Widgery said, "you may see his hit by his fluttering."

Ibid.

Harper, who has made a business of masked assault upon the most distinguished and able men in the nation; who has used *Calbott's Porcupine* and *Kenno's Gazette*, as he has used the *Anti-Federalist* and the *Telegraph*, in Baltimore, feels the "pain he meant to give."

Ibid.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland.

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,

25th September, 1815.

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of October next.

By order of the Board—

Joseph Haskins, cash.

sept 26 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. WILLIAM KENT, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, made at a public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 19th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—all the real estate of James Jenkins, late of Caroline county, deceased, it being a part of a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in Caroline county, called Hog Range—supposed to contain upwards of 200 acres. It will be sold on credit for a course of years; and contains from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings are good; there are two wells of excellent water, a good apple orchard, and a large portion of the land is well timbered and near to navigation. The arable land is well calculated for either grazing or grain. Application to be made to

Henry Harris, trustee.

sept 26 4

FOR SALE.

A valuable plantation, lying in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, three and a half miles from the Borough of Wilmington. This property is the most valuable, being in a higher state of cultivation, and embracing more conveniences than any property that has been offered for sale in this neighbourhood for a course of years; and contains from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings are good; there are two wells of excellent water, a good apple orchard, and a large portion of the land is well timbered and near to navigation. The arable land is well calculated for either grazing or grain. Application to be made to

Robert & John R. Phillips,

Madison Factory, near }
Newport, Sept. 13 }

N. B. The subscribers wish to sell, or let on shares, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Merino Ewes 1-2 and 3-4 bred. They add the importations of Chancellor Livingston, from the national farm of France, and are superior in quality of wool to any of their grade in the State. Workmen of various kinds wanted, and woolen goods of every description, dyed, and finished at their manufactory.

R. & J. R. Phillips.

* * The Delaware Gazette, Easton (Md.) Star, Lancaster Intelligencer, and Reading, Buck, and Montgomery county (Penn.) papers, publishing the above one month, and transmit their accounts for payment to the postmaster at Newport, Delaware.

september 26 5

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hogbald, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or to Lambert W. Spencer.

sept 26

Perry Spencer.

FOR SALE.

A small FARM, of about 120 acres, adjoining the lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, within one and a half miles of St. Michael's. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

sept 26 \$14m

John Skinner.

In Chancery, September 14, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Richard S. Thomas made and reported by GEORGE W. THOMAS, as trustee, be ratified, confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the *Easton Star* for three successive weeks before the 20th day of October next.

The report accs the sale of property to the amount of \$38,426 67 1-2.

True copy. Test—

James P. Heath,

Reg. in Chancery.

sept 26 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of John W. M. Calum, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in for settlement: And all those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

John M. G. Emory, ex'or

of John W. M. Calum, dec'd.

sept 26 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court—Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anna M. Hackett, late of Kent county, deceased. If persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Walter J. Clayton, adm'r

with a copy of the will annexed

of Anna M.

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 Conroy or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

James Calloun, jun.

aug. 29

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

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

Cambridge, June 6

James Steele.

FOR SALE,

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

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

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will so doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

William Chambers,

Agent for the heirs

may 30

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway.

april 18

JAMES B. RINGGOLD,

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

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

Easton, June 29

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

Inform his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,

THAT HE HAS OPENED,

ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,

A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House, Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

HE HAS NOW ON HAND,

And intends keeping at all times,

A large and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nicholas Brice, Esq's. Baltimore, aug. 8 nov. 25

NOTICE.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the

Cart & Waggon Making Business,

In Easton, on the Eastern Point road, near Robert Spedden's blacksmith shop. He has a very handsome stock of timber on hand, and wishes those who are disposed to encourage him, to call and see for themselves; for he means to give general satisfaction, by doing his work at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. A handsome deduction will be made for bad work.

James Martin.

sept. 19

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 10 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white tow linen dress and jacket.

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

Hugh Vallant.

Near Dover Bridge, Caro-

lina county, Md.

July 4

TO RENT.

The subscribers will rent, for a term of years, their property at Millford Cross Roads, consisting of a large and convenient dwelling house and kitchen, commodious storehouse adjoining, together with a carriage house and stables, all new and of brick. The store has been occupied for nearly three years, by W. Sherer & Co. jun. and is one of the best stands in the neighbourhood, having yielded 50 per cent. per annum, and business daily increasing—the custom from the subscribers' works alone, amounting to upwards of \$3000 a year: there is also an extensive Cotton Factory within one mile from the store. With the above will be rented, if required, three Grass Lots adjoining. The situation is high and healthy; there is a pump of water at the kitchen door, and an excellent spring within thirty paces—for convenience none can exceed it, combined with the advantage of a profitable business renders the situation a very desirable one. To a good tenant, the rent will be moderate, and possession given on the 1st Jan'y next. For terms apply to the subscribers, adjoining the premises, near New Ark, Del. on No. S. Market st. Baltimore.

S & W. Meeteer.

N. B. New Ark Academy, so long celebrated as a Seminary of Learning, is but two miles distance from the above property, making it still more desirable for a person having children to educate.

august 29

By Order of the Orphans' Court, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Baltimore county, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Doores, of said county, deceased—Persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d of March next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal, this 8th day of September, 1815.

Unity Doores, adm'r.

John Creagh is authorized to receive and pay all debts of said estate, at Mr. T. Doores's, in the town of St. Michaels.

september 12

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

Monday, Sept. 11th, A. D. 1815.

On application of ELIZABETH MARTIN and NICHOLAS MARTIN, executor of the last will and testament of Henry Martin, late of Talbot county, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1815.

Ja: Price, Reg'r of

Wills for Talbot county

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

That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Henry Martin, late of said county, deceased—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of March next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of Sept. 1815.

Elizabeth Martin, ex'r's

Nicholas Martin, ex'r's

of Henry Martin, dec'd.

sept. 19

NOTICE.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1836m. 3.4.1815. 15.29.5.12.26:10

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Daniel Wilson.

may 30

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

15th August, 1815.

NOTICE.

The proposition contained in the Notice, which was issued from the Treasury Department on the 15th of June last, relative to the circulation of Treasury Notes, has been generally adopted by the State Banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the co-operation of the Banks with the Treasury. Thus, the Notes of the acceding Banks, Treasury Notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the Mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes: and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same State, or from one State to another State, the Treasury Notes, which, by agreement, are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding Banks, throughout the Union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the Collectors, and other Public Officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the Notes of the Banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment,

1. Gold or Silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank Notes (other than Notes issued by the Banks specified in the subjoined list), which are current at par, at the place of payment.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY FURTHER GIVEN, that from and after the said 1st day of October next, by agreement of the State Banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and these which are specified in the subjoined list) Treasury Notes will be received, created, and issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding Banks. But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind the said acceding Banks to receive, credit and reissue any Treasury Notes, which are now due and payable, or which may hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper Loan Offices.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

List of Banks whose Notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the United States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the Treasury proposition.
- The Bank of New York,
- The New York Manufacturing Company,
- The Bank of Augusta (Georgia),
- The Middleton Bank (Connecticut).

2. Banks which have given no answer to the Treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their Notes in specie.

In New York, The Bank of America, The Union Bank, The Merchants' Bank, The Bank of Columbia (Hudson),

The Bank of Hudson, The Ontario Bank, The Catskill Bank, The Orange County Bank,

In New Jersey, The State Bank, Elizabeth, The State Bank, Morrisville, The Bank of the Northern Liberties,

In Pennsylvania, The Columbia Bank of Pennsylvania, The Farmers' Bank of New Salem, The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

67. The printers appointed to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till October 1st.

august 19. (29)

WAS COMMITTED

To the goal of Harford county as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who calls himself William Russell, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; says he was set free by the will of capt. John Morgan; his clothing is linen trousers, a striped coat and trousers, brown cloth coat, and a plain uniform coat; he has the mark of a cross on his head, has a scar on his right hand occasioned by a ball passing through the same; has another scar on his knee, where a ball entered the same. His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the same day was committed to said goal, as a runaway a negro man named Charles George, about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight made, says he was born in free; his clothing is nankeen trousers, nankeen shirt, old pair of shoes, a very coarse voice. His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the 30th of August was committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man who has called himself John Douglas and Jim Buckett, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has several warts on his right hand, has a cut on his left great toe, short thick made fellow; had when committed two pair nankeen trousers nankeen coat, striped jacket, linen shirt, and a pair of old shoes; says he belongs to Mrs. Everfield, in Prince Georges county, near Bladensburg. His owner is desirous to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

And on the 6th inst. was also committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man named Stephen Butler, 50 years old 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion, has a defect in his right eye, has one tooth missing in the upper jaw; had when committed a red roundabout jacket, nankeen trousers, two linen shirts, a brown surtout, nankeen pair of shoes; says he belongs to John E. Thompson, of Charles county. His owner is desirous to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sh'ff.

Harford county, Md.

Sept. 6th. 1815.

The National Intelligence and Eastern Star will copy the above, and transmit their accounts to this office for collection.

sept. 19

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chappel, a negro woman named NANCY WYE, formerly the property of Miss Charlotte Hemmell, of Queen Ann's county. She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 20 years of age—she took with her, in fact, her child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, at she has a number of relations in that neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 80 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Benjamin Roberts.

august 15

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

FOR SALE.

At the Star-Office, Easton.

Carey's Family Bibles, American Preceptor assorted Selections
School Bibles Walker's Dictionary, (small)
Testaments, bound and Entick's, Johnston's & Guthrie's, Morse's, O' Sheredine's do. small
Neil's, Davidson's, & Murray's Grammar
Scott's Geography Conley's do. small
Maxey's Laws of Maryland
Nicholson's Natural Philosophy
Bigland's View of the World
Snowden's History of Georgia
American History of England, small
American Constitutions Murray's do.
Brevint's Medical Repository Webster's do.
Hawney's Measurer Fenning's do.
Davies's Book Keeping Dillworth's do.
Brooks's Ark Rogers, and Philadelphia Primers
Thornthwaite's Life of Washington
Franklin's Life of Franklin
Fielding's Tom Jones
The Lord of the Isles
Rokeby
Waverley
Beggan Boy
Thinks I to Myself
Clara Howard
Gulliver's Travels
Robinson Crusoe
Olive Branch
Pilgrim's Progress
Criminal Records
American Orator
Introduction to do.
American Nepos
Columbian Orator
Scott's Lessons
English Reader
Introduction to do.
Sequel to do.

Blank-Books & Writing Paper.

long & broad folio
Half bound Books, do. Folio Post Paper
ruled & plain Letter do
Quarto do. Receipt and Fools Cap Writing, as Memorandum do. sorted, &c. &c.

HOPKINS'S & DUFF'S,

RAZOR STROPS,

Of superior quality.

september 5

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned: a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.

Lemuel Purnell.

John Browne, clk.

July 25

NOTICE.

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

Lemuel Purnell.

July 4. 1836m. 3.4.26:15.5.26:0.17

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 13th July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JOHN F. GAN, supposed to be about 27 years of age, five feet five inches high. His clothing when committed were a brown cloth coat, York stripe vest, red cross barred cotton pantaloons, trussing shirt, and a pair of fine shoes; has the phthisic—has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Henry Criss, living about 3 miles from Woodbury, Frederick county, Md.

The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.

Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff.

Frederick county, Md.

aug. 8 (15)

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

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

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

R'd. T. Earle.

True copy—

John Browne, clk.

July 15

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CÉSAR.

ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome, has a white shirt and trousers, a white hat, and a white shirt and trousers. He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and fur hat. CÉSAR is a shade lighter than Allen, is about 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is heavily—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheek-bones are remarkably high. CÉSAR's clothing was the same as Allen's, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.

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

Annals Martin, jun.

Susan Seth.

aug. 22

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August,