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Thomas Previn Smith, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

TERMS

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum, payable half yearly in advance. No paper can be discontinued until the same is paid for.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. on the court house green, in Easton, a NEGRO WOMAN and two CHILDREN—one a boy five years old. They will be sold on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond and good security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

may 23 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By order of the Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at the Trappe, below Easton, On Saturday, the 10th day of June next, one sixteenth of the Farm where John Morris now lives, lying on the west side of Dividing Creek. A liberal credit will be given, by the purchaser giving note with approved security.

may 23 3

At the same time and place,

The subscriber will offer the whole of the remaining part of the above named Farm, containing about one hundred and thirty three acres and one half acre. The said farm is beautifully situated on the waters of Dividing Creek, adjoining the lands of Mr. Joseph Martin. The soil is well adapted to the growth of all kinds of grain, and of good proportion of wood and grass. Any gentleman wishing to purchase a handsome situation on the water, is invited to go and view the premises, previous to the day of sale. Mr. John Norris, the present tenant, will show it to any person wishing to view it. A liberal credit will be given, and further particulars may be known on the day of sale. Attendance given by

may 23 3

FOR SALE,

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

may 30 14

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court of Talbot county will meet on TUESDAY the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the Tax of said county.

may 30 3

DOCTOR THOMPSON

Having settled in St. Michaels, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

may 30 3q

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

jan. 10

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT to fix the compensations, and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties; and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties shall be entitled to receive the same commissions which are allowed by law; until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen: Provided, That the commissions accruing to any one collector upon the moneys collected and paid into the treasury between the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall not exceed the sum of three thousand dollars; and the said collectors shall from and after the said first day of July, be allowed in lieu of the commission now allowed by law, four and one half per centum upon all moneys accounted for and paid into the treasury, from the first July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, until the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars; and one per centum upon all moneys after and above that amount.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each collector, whose commission in any one calendar year, shall not exceed one thousand dollars, shall be allowed, at the end of the year, in addition to such commission, the sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the collectors heretofore, or hereafter, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, to receive the lists of property lying within collection districts not owned, occupied, or superintended, by some person residing therein, shall, respectively, in addition to their other commissions & compensations, be allowed a commission of five per centum on the moneys received for taxes thereon accounted for and paid by them into the Treasury.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to apportion and distribute annually a sum not exceeding, in the whole, twenty five thousand dollars, or to any one collection five hundred dollars, among such collectors, as for the execution of the public service, it shall appear to him necessary so to compensate, in addition to the other emoluments to which they are entitled.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in case a collector shall die, resign, or be removed from office, he shall be entitled to a commission equal to the average rate of that allowed to the collector of the same district the preceding calendar year, and no more; and his successor shall, for the residue of the year, be allowed a commission equal to the sum that may remain after deducting the sum allowed to his predecessor, from the whole amount of commission that would have been allowed, had there been no such death, resignation, or removal, and no more: Provided, That either of the said collectors shall be entitled to the benefits of the provision contained in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of the collectors, within ninety days from the end of every calendar year, to draw out a statement, exhibiting, in alphabetical order, the names of all the persons who may have paid, during the preceding calendar year, to him, or his deputies, any one or more of the internal duties, except those on household furniture and on stamps, with the aggregate amount so paid, annexed to each name, and forthwith to cause one hundred copies of the same to be printed, to transmit one copy thereof to the commissioner of the revenue, to lodge one copy with the principal assessor, and one copy with the clerk of each town, county and district, within his collection district, to post up one copy at each of the court houses in his district, and to post up the remaining copies at the other most public places in his district, the reasonable expenses incurred in the preparing, printing and posting up of which shall be allowed; and any collector who shall purposely or negligently fail to discharge this duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be fined a sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the said collectors relative to their official duties, shall be conveyed free of postage. And any collector who shall put his frank upon any other letter, shall, for every such act, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, the whole of which shall be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors to keep their offices open for the transaction of business every day, except on established holy-days, between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, and to attend therein themselves or by deputy, which said offices shall, after the present year, be kept at such places in the respective districts as may be designated by the commissioner of the revenue, in all cases in which such designation shall be thought expedient.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the amount of all taxes or duties collected by any deputy collector, until paid over to the collector, shall and hereby is declared to be a lien upon the lands and real estate of such deputy collector, and of his sureties, if he shall have given bond, from the time when a suit shall be instituted for recovering the same; and for want of goods and chattels, or other personal effects of such deputy collector, or his sureties, to satisfy any judgment which shall or may be recovered against them respectively, such lands and real estates may be sold at public auction, after being advertised for at least three weeks, to not less than three public places within the collection district, and in one newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least six weeks prior to the time of sale; and for lands or real estate sold in pursuance of the authority aforesaid, the conveyances of the marshals or their deputies, executed in due form of law, shall give a valid title against all

persons claiming under such deputy collector, or his sureties, respectively. And in every case it shall and may be lawful for a principal collector to maintain and prosecute his action against a deputy collector and his sureties, or any of them, if a bond with sureties shall have been given, in the circuit court of the United States, for the recovery of all taxes collected by said deputy, and not paid over according to his engagement, or for the penalty of the bond, which may have been given to secure the payment thereof: Provided always, That all moneys recovered in such suits shall be for the use of the United States, until the whole amount of the taxes collected and received by the deputy collector shall be otherwise paid to the United States by the deputy collector, or by the principal collector instituting such suits.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if any collector, or his deputy, shall have cause to suspect a concealment of any goods, wares, or merchandise, in respect to which the respective provisions of the acts imposing an internal duty thereon have not been complied with, in any particular dwelling house, store, building, or place, (other than the manufactory in which the same were made,) they, or either of them, shall, upon proper application on oath, to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store or place, (in the daytime only) and there to search for such goods; and, if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandise, or other objects, which shall be seized by virtue of this act, or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be paid into and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as are legally required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or claimant thereof; and if any person shall conceal or buy any such goods, wares, or merchandise, or other object, knowing them to be liable to seizure & forfeiture, such person shall, on conviction thereof, to forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods, wares or merchandise, or other object so concealed and purchased, one moiety of which shall be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the United States.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several collectors to make seizure of, and secure any goods, wares or merchandise, or other objects liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other act relating to the internal duties, as well without as within their respective districts.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any officer, or other person, executing or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, wares, or merchandise, or other objects as aforesaid, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or of any other act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence: and if in such suit the plaintiff is non-suited, or judgment passed against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits, or informations, to be brought where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, or any other act relative to internal duties, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the onus probandi shall be upon such claimant: but the onus probandi shall lie on the claimant only when probable cause is shown for such prosecution, to be judged of by the court before whom the prosecution is had.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be sued for and recovered, with costs of suit, in the name of the United States of America, or of the collector, in any court competent to try the same, and the trial of any fact which may be put in issue shall be within the judicial district in which any such penalty shall have accrued, or seizure been made—and the collector within whose district the seizure shall be made, or forfeiture incurred, is hereby enjoined to cause suits for the same to be commenced without delay, and prosecuted to effect; and is moreover authorized to receive from the court before whom such trial is had, or from the proper officer thereof, the sum or sums so recovered, after deducting all proper charges to be allowed by the said court, and on receipt thereof, the said collector shall pay and distribute the same, without delay, according to law, and transmit quarterly to the commissioner of the revenue, an account of all moneys by him received for fines, penalties and forfeitures, during such quarter. And all goods, wares and merchandise, or other objects which shall become forfeited in virtue of this act, or of any act relative to internal duties, shall be seized and prosecuted for as aforesaid before the proper court, which court

shall cause fourteen days' notice to be given of such seizure, setting forth the articles seized, with the time and place appointed for trial, to be inserted in some newspaper published near the place of seizure, if any such there be, and also by posting up the same in the most public manner, for the space of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; for which advertisement a sum not exceeding ten dollars shall be paid. And if no person shall appear and claim such articles, and give bond to defend the prosecution thereof, and to respond the costs, in case he shall not support his claim, the court shall proceed to hear and determine the cause according to law; and upon the prayer of any claimant, that any articles, so seized and prosecuted, or any part thereof, should be delivered to him, it shall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper persons to appraise such articles, who shall be sworn for the faithful discharge of their duty; and such appraisal shall be made at the expense of the party on whose prayer it is granted; and on the return of such appraisal, if the claimant shall, with one or more sureties to be approved by the court, execute a bond in the usual form, to the United States, for the payment of a sum equal to the sum at which the articles so prayed to be delivered are appraised, which bond shall be lodged with the proper officer of the court, the said court shall order the said articles to be delivered to the said claimant; and if judgment shall pass in favor of the claimant, the said bond shall be cancelled; but if judgment shall pass against the claimant, as to the whole or any part of such articles, and the claimant shall not within twenty days thereafter pay into court, or to the proper officer thereof, the amount of the appraised value of such articles so condemned, with the costs, judgment shall and may be granted upon the bond without further delay. And where any prosecution shall be commenced on the account of the seizure of any such goods, wares or merchandise, or other objects, and judgment shall be given for the claimant, if it shall appear to the court before whom such prosecution shall be tried, that there was reasonable cause for seizure, the said court shall cause a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the claimant shall not be entitled to costs, nor shall the person who made the seizure, or the prosecutor, be liable to action, suit or judgment on account of such seizure and prosecution: Provided, That the said goods, wares and merchandise, or other objects, be after judgment forthwith returned to such claimant or his agent: And provided, That no action or prosecution shall be maintained in any case under this, or any act relative to internal duties, unless the same shall have been commenced within one year after the penalty of forfeiture was incurred, or within the time in such act prescribed, as the case may be.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandise, or other objects, which shall be condemned by virtue of this act, or of any other act relative to internal duties, and for which bond shall not have been given by the claimant, agreeably to the provisions for that purpose in the foregoing section shall be sold by the marshal or other proper officer of the court before whom condemnation shall be had, to the highest bidder, at public auction, by order of such court, and at such place as said court may appoint giving at least fifteen days' notice, (except in case of perishable goods) in one or more of the public newspapers, of the place where such sale shall be; or if no paper is published in such place, in one or more of the papers published in the nearest place thereto; for which advertising a sum not exceeding five dollars shall be allowed. And the amount of such sales, deducting all proper charges, shall be paid within ten days after such sale, by the person selling the same, to the clerk, or other proper officer of the court directing the sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges

[Continued in last page.]

FROM CORBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, APRIL 1.

PEACE! PEACE!

TO LORD CASTLEREAGH.

My Lord, The grand event which has just taken place in France, and which is so well calculated to convince all mankind of the folly, as well as the injustice, of using foreign force for the purpose of dictating to a great nation who they shall have for their rulers, or what shall be the form of their government; this grand event, instead of procuring such conviction in the minds of those persons connected with the London Newspapers, Magazines and Reviews, who are called Cossic writers, so far from procuring such conviction in their minds, this grand event seems to have made them more eager than ever for interferences in the domestic affairs of France; and while the commerce and navigation of our countrymen in New Orleans

are yet vibrating in our ears, these men are endeavoring to urge you & your colleagues on to the sending of thousands upon thousands more of our men, and to expend hundreds of millions more of our money, in order to overthrow a government which the French nation love, & to compel them to submit to one which they hate, or at least, despise, from the bottom of their hearts, and with a unanimity absolutely unparalleled.

My Lord, if my advice had been followed, we should have had no American war; the 20 or 30,000 men, and the 50 or 60 millions of money, which that unfortunate war has cost us; & which have only, as it turns out, created an American navy, and exalted the Republic among the nations of the world, would all have been saved. The literary Cossacks of London were, I verily believe, the chief cause of the war. They urged you and your colleagues on to the destruction of the American FORM OF GOVERNMENT. Napoleon being, as they thought, never to rise again, they urged you to make war, till you had put down James Madison, and DELIVERED THE WORLD of the existence of that EXAMPLE of the success of DEMOCRATIC REBELLION. 'No peace with Madison' was their cry. Kill! kill! keep killing, till he is put down! This was their incessant cry. And, in a short time after Napoleon was exiled to the Island of Elba, these literary Cossacks published a paragraph, which they inserted in their report of the debate in the House of Commons, as the report of the speech of Sir Joseph Yorke, then and now one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in the following words, to wit:—'Sir Joseph Yorke observed, that although one great enemy of this country, Bepaparte, had been deposed, there was another gentleman whose DEPOSITION was only necessary to our interest; he meant Mr. President Madison; and with a view to THAT DEPOSITION, a considerable naval force must be kept up, especially in the Atlantic. But as to his honorable friend's opinion respecting the reduction of the Navy, he wished it to be considered that a number of shipping were employed in conveying French prisoners to France, and bringing home our own countrymen. So much for the occupation of our navy on the home station. But from the Mediterranean, for instance, several three deckers were ordered home, and he could argue that no practical objection would be permitted to reduce the expense of our Naval Department.'

With what shame!—with what sorrow, would these writers, if they had not lost all sense of shame, & all feeling for their country, now look back on their conduct at the time to which I am referring!—Instead of feeling shame for that conduct, they are now acting the same part over again; they are now reviving all their old calumnies against the Emperor Napoleon; they are abusing the Frenchmen and the French people; they are bestowing on them appellations almost too infamous to be repeated, and they are calling upon you and your colleagues to make a war of extermination upon that people, unless they will receive and adopt the ruler & the government appointed, or pointed out by England. These men called Mr. Madison a TRAITOR and a REBEL; and they are now calling Napoleon a TRAITOR & a REBEL. They called the Americans slaves, villains, thieves; and these appellations, with many others, not excepting cowardice, they are now bestowing on the French people! They now see that you and your colleagues have found it necessary to make a treaty of peace and amity with Mr. Madison, whom they called a traitor and a rebel; but these men are of that description of fools to whom experience cannot teach wisdom, and they are now repeating their cry, no peace with Napoleon!—no peace with the Bourbons are again on the throne of France; to the clerk, or other proper officer of the court directing the sale, to be by him, after deducting the charges

[After this introduction, the writer, with his usual ecumen, expostulates with Lord Castlereagh, on the subject of a new French war.]

But, my Lord, long as this address to you already is; there is one view of this impending danger, to which I must yet beg leave to call your serious attention.

It is said, that "war will, as hitherto, favor our shipping and commercial interests, while our navy secures us the sovereignty of the seas." And, afterwards, it is said, that our manufactures will prosper with the continent of Europe and America open. Does not the very name of America coupled with that of war in Europe, give rise to a thousand thoughts in the mind of your Lordship? Do you not see the rising navy in the mouths of the Susquehanna and the Hudson? In short, what Englishman can look that way without alarm? It is well known, that our commerce and shipping, during the last war, were supported by the restrictions which our navy enabled us to impose on the commerce and navigation of neutral nations;

especially on those of America. It is well known that had we not claimed the sea as our own, and exercised our power there accordingly, our commerce and navigation must have dwindled into a very small compass, and those of America would have been swelled to an enormous size, while France, open to the shipping and commerce of America, would have experienced little injury from the power of our navy.

Well, then, is it to be believed, when we look at the progress and conclusion of the American war, that we shall again attempt those restrictions on her commerce and navigation? This is not to be believed; and if we are to attempt them, is it to be believed that we should not instantly find America a party in the war against us?—The late event in France will excite in America joy unbounded, and especially amongst those who justly whom the malicious shafts of the editors of our newspapers were levelled. When they hear these men describe Napoleon as a "traitor and a rebel," they will recollect that the very same men described the President, their constitutional Chief Magistrate, as a "traitor and a rebel," and that they called upon his fellow citizens, who had freely chosen him, to depose him and kill him. The Americans, my Lord, are not to be made believe, that Napoleon has forced himself upon the French nation; they are not to be made believe, that he has none but the army on his side; they are not to be made believe that he is merely the head of a band of Janizaries; they are not to be made believe that with a mere handful of soldiers he could have marched from Cannes to Paris, unless he had been the man of the people; they are not to be made believe that the Bourbons would have fled from a throne and from the sovereignty over thirty millions of people, unless they had been convinced that that people were on the side of Napoleon; they are not to be made believe all, or any of these things; but they will see, in this event, a proof of the fact, of which fact some of them before doubted, that Napoleon reigns in virtue of the love and choice of the French nation.

The American government will for a while at least be disposed to remain at peace with us; but we may be well assured, that it will never again submit to any restrictions on its commerce and navigation, not warranted by the well known and universally acknowledged law of nations; and it would not be at all surprising, if it should lean very strongly towards France, if we were to make war upon the latter for the purpose of dictating a government to her in direct opposition to her will, now so clearly declared.

Here, therefore, is a difficulty, which we had not to contend with in the last war. Those prizes which this writer holds out as a bait to our naval officers and their connexions, would not be so numerous. Indeed they would be very few in number. The commerce of France would, to a great extent, be carried on in American ships. America would be the carrier for both nations. The increase of her navigation would signify nothing at all to France; indeed, France would rejoice at it, because it would be tremendously dangerous to us.

Let no flatterer persuade your lordship, that the Americans are to be either wheedled or corrupted. They love peace; but they are a wise people, & they will know, that they must provide for war. The last year has taught them that they must depend solely on their arms. They will remember the flames of French Town, St. Augustine and Washington. They will remember their sufferings from the hands of our Indian allies. They will remember this: that the moment Napoleon was down, and we had no enemy to contend with in Europe, our newspapers inculcated the necessity of subduing America of punishing her; of destroying her form of government; of dividing her states; of getting rid of this example of the success of democratic rebellion.

They will remember too, that our presses called the President a traitor and a rebel; that they vowed never to make peace with him; that they called upon the people to kill him. They will remember that even the same minister, in his place stated, that from the kind treatment of our prisoners of war in America, it appeared that a part, at least of the people of that country wished to put themselves under his majesty's protection. They will be well convinced, that from utter ruin and subjugation they have been preserved by the wisdom of their government, the patriotism of themselves, and the skill and bravery of their navy and army; and not by any forbearance on our part. In short, when we look back to what has passed during the last year, can we, if we go to war with Napoleon, suppose it wonderful if the Americans prepare themselves immediately for taking any advantage of any circumstances, which that war might offer, to deal us such a blow as would forever after put it out of our power to bring their independence into danger?

The return of Napoleon will necessarily produce great satisfaction in America, because the Bourbons were essentially her enemies. Talleyrand has lent his aid to the annihilation of the last Republic in Europe. All Europe seemed to be down forever, or at least, for ages, within the lines and limits of the monarchs at Vienna. They and their ministers, without reference to the wishes of any body of people, inhabiting any of the transferred countries had disposed of the whole at their will. All the ligatures were prepared and put in her places, the tying of the last knot being all that was

wanted. Your Lordship says, that this was done with the sole view of insuring long tranquility and happiness of Europe. I dare say it was; but different men view the same transaction in a different light. America would see his grand work with great pain, and of course she would rejoice at that event which in a moment has snatched all the ligatures and blown them to the winds. Our great naval power, and especially the disposition which we have evinced to use that power, when occasion offered, against the commerce, the shipping and even the soil of America, will naturally induce her to wish to see us enfeebled.

It will be impossible for America to look back to the flames of Washington and the plunder of Alexandria, without wishing earnestly to see our power reduced. And in this temper of mind, is it not to be feared, is it not to be expected, that if we are at war with Napoleon only a few hours, some occasion will be seized on by America to assist in reducing us to a state which will relieve her from us? Napoleon, who has now seen of what stuff America is made, of what importance she will be, and must be in the world, will take special care to cherish her friendship, to gratify her merchants and traders, to treat her government with respect. America & France have no objects of rivalry. Neither are afraid of the other. Both, from unhappy circumstances and events, are the bitter enemies of England; and, if we go to war with France, at this time, and without such grounds as shall justify war in the eyes of all the world, have we not reason to fear, that we shall have America also for an enemy.

My Lord, in conclusion, let me beg of you to observe what mighty mischief has been done by the vile men who conduct the principal of our London newspapers. In America, where our language is the language of the country, all our threats have been repeated through a thousand channels. There is not a single man, or boy of 10 years of age, in all that vast country, who has not read the outrageous abuse and the insolent and bloody denunciations of the Times newspaper against the President, the Congress, the People of America. Not a soul of them has failed to see their country marked out for plunder and subjugation; themselves for chastisement, or, in the words of wise Curtis, for "a confounded good flogging"—their President as a man to be "disposed," being a "traitor and a rebel."

Thus have been implanted in the minds of a people not given to passion, the feelings of hatred and revenge, feelings which cannot be eradicated for many years; feelings which must exist during the present generation; feelings which have already produced, and which must continue to produce, incalculable mischief to our country. At the present moment, these same vile men are proceeding in precisely the same course. They denigrate Napoleon as a traitor and a rebel; they call him just as they called Mr. Mason impostor, liar, villain, slave, felon, coward, and insist that he ought to be considered as out of the pale of all legal protection. They call upon all the world to come and scourge the French nation, whom they call thieves, slaves, blood-hounds, murderers, kill kings, and every thing else that is abominable. It is impossible that this language of our press should not produce a great and lasting mischief. Indeed, there is good reason to believe, that these writers have, in no small degree, contributed towards the facilitating of Napoleon's return. They have been continually holding up our army as the conquerors of France; they have incessantly labored to vilify all those who shone in the French army; they have been marking men out for vengeance as Jacobins, Regicides, &c; they have been recommending & applauding every measure tending to re-exalt the emigrants and to shake the property of the new proprietors. It was they who first urged the restoration to the noblesse of the national domains which remained unsold, a measure which could not be regarded as any thing less than a preliminary step to the ousting of the whole of the new proprietors; a measure against which I repeatedly cautioned the king—a measure which, perhaps more than any other, has contributed to his overthrow. Then, my lord, the falsehoods of these men. Their wilful falsehoods; their impudent fabrications; their disgrace to the press, to literature, to the country, is now manifest to all men. It is to the readers, the silly or malicious pupils of these wicked men, that the French people have offered ridicule, scorn and insult in this hour of the people's triumph. One of these pupils in the Courier of Tuesday last, writes from Brighton thus—"The only persons in France, who appear in trouble about this event are the poor English. The roads are covered with them—their desperate haste—their melancholy faces—and their bad French—all serve to excite the risibility of the people of France, as they pass thro' their country. I can assure you, that they are not sparing of their insolence and ridicule, nor do they forget to charge you for what you take. I stopped at a small inn for a few minutes, about 25 miles from Dieppe—at the door there were crowds of persons abusing themselves with remarks upon the English passengers. The news just then arrived of Bonaparte's approach to Paris, and probable entry in a few hours—all was vehemence and confusion, and unbounded joy expressed. "Notre Empereur," "Napoleon," "Napoleon le Grand," appeared to electricity and fill their hearts with joy." Here, then, my Lord, in spite of all their fabrications, props out the fact, that the PEOPLE of France, as well as the army, are filled

with joy at Napoleon's return. And why should the "poor English" be in trouble and have melancholy faces at this event? Strange indeed, that they should sorrow for themselves!—It is their annoyance; it is their insolence which has thus been repaid with ridicule and scorn.—They had the audacity to look upon France as a sort of colony to England—and in their sorrow, their melancholy faces at Napoleon's return, the people of France saw no feeble proof that that return was for the good and for the honor of France.

Thus, my Lord, I have given you my reasons for objecting to a war with France either for the purpose of restoring the Bourbons, or for that of securing Belgium to the new king of the Netherlands. I do not, I must confess, entertain very sanguine hopes that this my advice will be attended with better success than that which I offered as to the commencement and prolongation of the unfortunate and disgraceful war against the American states; and if, in spite of what I deem the plain dictates of sense and reason, and love of country, this new war is to be waged, I have only to add my sincere wishes, that my predictions may not in this case, as in the former, be so completely fulfilled. I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.
Boltley, 30th March, 1815.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER.
REFORM, WAR AND TAXES.

Mr. Cobbett, Nothing can be more serviceable to the cause of Reform, than the passing of the Corn Bill, through the House of Commons.—The direct opposition which innumerable petitions have received cannot fail to impress the minds of the people with the necessity of radical alterations in the constitution of the Commons' House of Parliament. The people can never forget it. And in all the county meetings, when speaking of Reform, (and every political and religious evil relates to it) we must not forget to produce this fact, in order to shew to the people the importance of a true representation, annually assembled. It will be a plain and irresistible argument, which the public will easily understand, and acknowledge.—Whenever I think about Reform, and Constitution, and Liberty, I cannot help thinking about America. This is the land of freedom, not false adulterate freedom, but freedom in the genuine sense of the word, civil and religious; and it is to America we must look for the model of a good, free and cheap government. With what scorn and contempt did we speak of this noble republic, but a little time ago, and now this same contemptible republic, victorious by land and sea, stands upon a prouder eminence than all the other nations of the world put together! What a pity it is, that we should have thus exposed ourselves to the ridicule of the world.—Wars and Tories, all were for the American war, tho' obviously one of the most unjust that this country ever entered into. The treaty is ratified; war itself is over, but the effects of this war are not over, and will never be over, as long as the world lasts.—There is no event of so much consequence to our country. I think that America will henceforth be the arbiter of all other nations. All other nations must keep their eyes upon America; and all the lovers of freedom, must remember the republic. You are the only public writer who has taken a just and masterly view of this subject; and you were perfectly right in following your own judgment, and in not taking the advice of those who wrote to you to desist. The government & people of this country are aware of the consequences of this war against freedom; and Napoleon's return is calculated to absorb all attention for the present.

Yours, &c. G. G. FORDHAM.
Sandon, March 20, 1815.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The efforts of the federal writers, in relation to the general government, have, for fourteen years, terminated in abortion. They have used every means but truth to obtain their object; and they have failed. Political truth was, to them, almost impossible: the moment they had resorted to that legitimate weapon, they would have been republicans; they would have been supporters of the administration.

But it is not at all wonderful that the federalists do not generally succeed.—Before success can attend their labors, the people must forget all they ever knew; they must consign to oblivion what passes before their eyes, take leave of their senses, and give themselves up to the wildest delusions. The people, however, will do no such thing. The federal commentators seem, in fact, to delight in running counter to the reality of facts, not only as it regards this country, but as it relates to Europe. Take, for instance, the following points:

1. They alledge themselves to be friends of the Union; and yet they called a convention at Hartford in Connecticut, to divide the Union.
2. They call themselves the defenders of the people's rights; and yet when personal rights were invaded by impressment, and the rights of property infringed by Orders in Council, they refused to pull a trigger to protect them.
3. They affect to commiserate the people on account of the taxes; and yet federal stock-jobbers, at Boston and elsewhere, combined to depre-

ciate the public funds, thus rendering a resort to taxation more indispensable. And recently we have seen some of these jobbers, in print, reviling the Secretary of the Treasury, because he would not drain the national coffers of the last dollar to pay them the fruits of their guilty schemes.

4. They assert that they are republicans; but, in full view of the people, they carouse and shout in triumph at the supposed re-establishment of hereditary right and legitimate kings.

5. With respect to Europe, the federal writers tell you that G. Britain is the freest country, and her subjects the most happy, altho' a great portion of the English are paupers, and the Prince Regent and a bought Parliament can perpetuate a law contrary to the wants and will of nine-tenths of the nation. As a proof, witness the late case of the corn-law, to which the Prince gave his sanction in the face of two millions of petitioners against it.

6. They will tell you, also, that the French detested the conscriptive system, notwithstanding the conscript soldiers have restored Napoleon; and that Louis the 18th is extremely popular in France, although upon the mere appearance of Bonaparte, with a thousand men, Louis and all his family had to run clear out of France, there not being a French arm raised to vindicate his cause.

7. They declare themselves to be the friends to the freedom of nations; and yet they rejoice at the prospect that France will be compelled, by the allied sovereigns of Europe, to accept a race of kings which the French people despise, disclaim, and have twice driven from the soil of France.

Is it, then, any wonder, that the federalists do not attain supreme power in the general government? The flimsy veil of hypocrisy, which their leaders assume, is penetrated by the eyes of the people, who condemn their principles, and ridicule their duplicity. Leading federalists throw off the mask; avow yourselves what you really are, flaming monarchists, high-churchmen, lovers of thrones, princely idleness, and ornamental ribbons. Such is your genuine character. Confess the truth, and you will be more respected.

IMPRESSMENT—TREATY OF GHENT—THE POINT GAINED.

The rank and file prints indulge in high merriment at the fancied failure of the administration to establish "free trade and sailor's rights." That emphatic motto was if we recollect rightly, first stamped upon the sails of the immortalized frigate Essex, by Commodore DAVID PORTER. But although the phrase was not invented by the administration, it has been victoriously sustained by our republican executive, and is virtually recognized by the Treaty of Ghent. This ascription may surprise the anglo-federal scribblers, who seldom see farther than the surface. The candid reader however, will readily recollect, that soon after the late war commenced between the United States and Great Britain, impressed American seamen were "discharged to prison," from the English ships of war. Such was the expression of the British admiralty.—At one time there were about two thousand impressed Americans translated into the condition of prisoners of war. This kind of release was, we have understood, pretty general. By the treaty of Ghent, all prisoners are to be restored; there is no reservation; and thus the British ministry sneak out of their claim to impressment, by giving up our citizens as prisoners, after having refused to give them up as impressed Americans.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN.

Some federal editors accuse the democrats of being vastly rejoiced, tho' they pretend to disceal it, at the restoration of Bonaparte.

We have perceived no concealment in the case. Every democrat in the Union openly and sincerely rejoices in his re-establishment in France. We rejoice, because Napoleon will limit the power of G. Britain, our inveterate rival and ceaseless enemy. Napoleon will check the rapacity of G. Britain, that lawless violator of the rights of nations and humanity, who to destroy the U. States, forms alliances with Indians, Negroes & Pirates—plunders private property, and starves and murders prisoners of war.—Were Belzebub on the throne of France, we should rejoice at it, if such an event would benefit the U. States without materially affecting the happiness of the world. Whether Napoleon or the Bourbons be the best administrators of the internal affairs of a nation, is an interesting question to Frenchmen. To Americans, the question is, which will most contribute (whether from good or bad motives, no matter) to the prosperity of the U. States. Charity begins at home.

It is a crime, say federalists, to rejoice at the reinstatement of Napoleon. Yet they rejoiced, and sung, and prayed, and toasted, and feasted, and preached, a year ago, when an event happened which threw Europe into the arms of G. Britain, our declared and public enemy, at a time when this country was struggling for existence. When the U. States fall, it will be from the power of G. Britain, of that power every friend of America must be jealous.

We are now at peace; it is true; but it is evident that peace cannot last long

if G. Britain continues to increase her strength, by swallowing, in succession, the petty nation of the continent, over-awing the large ones, and extending her maritime power throughout the world. This country she will destroy if she can, whenever an opportunity occurs.—If Bourbon, Bonaparte, or Belzebub, prevents this, or aids in preventing it, we shall thank Belzebub, Bonaparte, or Bourbon.

But we believe our destinies are in higher hands. We believe that the All-wise Ruler of the Universe will protect virtue, liberty and independence, and so conduct the affairs of Europe and the world, as to reward the just and punish the unrighteous.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

It is questionable what name the Federalists will assume at the next election to gul the simple "Peace-men" will not do, as they are the only men who find fault with the peace.

As Federalists condemn the peace with England, and approve of the war with Algiers, we need not be surprized should they hereafter call themselves the "War party," and stigmatize the Republicans as "Peace-men."

Some of the federal papers express apprehensions of "another contest with England." We see nothing which indicates such an event; and would hope that Britain had not so soon forgotten the lesson, she lately learnt of the skill & prowess of the Americans. But should we again be forced into war, one would suppose Federalists would be best pleased with it, as they are most dissatisfied with the peace. Or will neither peace nor war please them?

Federalists are conjuring up the ghost of French Influence, to aid them in their elections. But the time is past when this ridiculous phantom could frighten people out of their senses. They now know they have much more to fear from British Influence—which even in time of war was too visible not to be seen, and too palpable not to be felt.

When COBBETT wrote against the American government, he was a great favorite with the leading Federalists.—Now that he writes against the British government, they hate and abuse him.—Judging from this fact, which Government do the leading Federalists love the best, the American, or the British?

Was it wrong for France to attempt to impose a King upon the people of Spain, &c. against their wish? And is it right for England to impose a King upon the people of France without their consent?

At the commencement of the French revolution, the Kings of Europe leagued together to prevent the people of France from establishing a Republican government, as they saw if liberty triumphed there their "craft was in danger." Rivers of blood were shed in this iniquitous attempt, before it succeeded; and now that France has returned to a monarchy, these same kings claim the right of saying who the monarch shall be! Can any thing be more unjust? Bring the case home to England, and how would she like it? Suppose BONAPARTE should be able to form a coalition to restore one of the STUART race to the British throne, in opposition to the wishes of the British nation; what would Englishmen, and the friends of England, say to this? Yet it would be as just as it is for England to form a coalition to place one of the BOURBON race on the throne of France in opposition to the wishes of the French nation. The Bourbons are evidently as much detested in France as ever the STUARTS were in England; and the French people have as good a right to choose a Corsican for their ruler, as the British had to choose a Hanoverian. Independent nations ought to be left to manage their own affairs in their own way.

The Republicans of New York having under many disadvantages, tied the Federalists this year, may easily beat them next.

LORD CASTLEREAGH declared in the British House of Commons that the treaty between America and Britain was "honorable to both nations." In this he is at variance with his friends here, who pronounce it dishonorable to America.—We shall leave them to settle the difference among themselves.

The French Council of State, in their address to BONAPARTE, say, "The sovereignty resides in the people; this is the only legitimate source of power." This is certainly the truth; but one which must be very unpalatable to such monarchs as claim to reign by divine right, & not by the will of the people.

ANECDOTE.

At a celebration of the Washington Benevolent Society, in Albany, a satirical farmer, of Cayuga county being a spectator as the procession moved thro' the street, was asked by a friend, who belonged to the Society, what he thought of the institution. "I must give you my opinion, said he by telling you a story."—"During the revolutionary war a woman, of the name of Barbary Waggs, who followed the army became pregnant. Instead of being the least abashed at the circumstance, even became merry on the occasion, boasting that her amour had been with General Washington. At the proper period she was delivered of a son. But lo! it was a black one; and she kept up the farce by calling her offspring George Washington Barbary Waggs. We need not tell the reader that the effect of the story was—the Revolutionary conqueror was covered with confusion, and the bystanders convulsed with laughter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

The schr. Calypso, Capt. West, from Liverpool, and the ship Robert Wain, Capt. Dixon, from Amsterdam, arrived at this port yesterday.

Last night a respectable friend favored the Editor of the American Daily Advertiser with a Liverpool paper of the twenty-first of April, from which he has selected the subsequent articles:

Liverpool, April 21.

In well informed circles, the commencement of hostilities with France is daily expected. All the military departments are in great activity; a strong detachment of the Horse Guards, embarked this morning at Greenwich, for Flanders.

From the London Evening papers.

The Courier states, that the war has begun in Italy. Mr. Lyall, the messenger, has brought despatches announcing that an affair had taken place between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies.

A Brussels paper of the 17th, states, that the veteran Blucher, is to serve under the Duke of Wellington.

With respect to the property tax, the Courier assures the public, that there is no intention of proposing any addition beyond the 10 per cent.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

An article in the Paris papers of the 23rd inst. asserts, that the King of Naples arrived at Bologna on the 30th March. He fought the Austrian advanced guard, which attempted to oppose his progress, and made 3000 prisoners.

On the 10th Avignon and Toulon hoisted the tri-colored flag. The Courier extraordinary of the 14th inst. states that the Pope had requested permission to return to France.

The following is the letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the allied Sovereigns.

Original letter from his majesty the Emperor of the French to the sovereigns.

You must have learned in the course of the last month, my return to the shores of France, my entrance into France, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons.

The Bourbon would not associate themselves with either its sentiments or its manners. France has sought to separate itself from them.

The expectation which had decided me at the greatest sacrifices, had been disappointed. I am come, and from the point where I have touched the shore, the love of my people has accompanied me to my capital.

The re-establishment of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French. My sweetest wish is to render it at the same time useful to the security of the repose of Europe.

Sufficient glory has, in their turn, rendered illustrious the standards of the several nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have sufficiently made great reverses to succeed great successes.

A much finer arena is this day opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it.

After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, will be much sadder to know in future no other reality than that of the advantages of peace, no other contest than the holy contest for the happiness of the people.

France is pleased to proclaim with frankness, this noble end of all its wishes. Zealous of its independence, the invariable principle of its policy shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations.

I entertain the happy confidence, the personal sentiments of your majesty, the general tranquillity is secured for a long time; and justice seated at the confines of the several states, will singly be sufficient to guard their frontiers.

I seize with haste, &c. &c. Paris, April 4.

Capitulation of the Duke d'Angouleme.

A telegraphic despatch from Montmartre on the 9th inst. from Lieut. Gen. Grouchy, states the following circumstances: The rash enterprise of the Duke d'Angouleme is terminated.

The Duke d'Angouleme pushed by my troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douzere, having on his rear Gen. Gilly, who had debouched by Point St. Esprit, and upon his left flank the national guards of Dauphiny, has capitulated.

Abandoned by all the troops of the line, there remained with him only one thousand five hundred men, and 6 pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Certe, where he will be embarked.

A subsequent account states, that the division of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the Duke Angouleme would not recognise the capitulation, because it had not received the approbation of Gen'l. Grouchy—they have stopped the Duke d'Angouleme. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account of this to the Emperor and has taken his majesty's orders.

His majesty has written to the Gen'l. the following letter: "M. Count Grouchy—The ordonnance of the King on the 6th of March, and the declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his ministers, would have authorized me in treating the Duke d'Angouleme as the ordonnance, and this declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which has induced me to order that the members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that the Duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Certe, where he shall be embarked, & that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill-treatment.

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the Duke d'Angouleme shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation.—You will at the same time, make known to him the terms of the law of the national assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the members of the Bourbon family, who shall enter the French territory.

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shown to me under these important circumstances.

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 11, 1815. (Signed) "NAPOLEON."

Great fermentation prevailed in England, and the ministry were loudly complained of.

The city of London had memorialized the Prince Regent against a renewal of the war, and the example was to be followed in other places.

The minister of police of Napoleon, had addressed a note to the inhabitants or subjects of Great Britain, assuring them of perfect safety in France, that they might enter, stay and depart as they pleased.

It is reported at Paris that Talleyrand, though in the number of those exempted from the amnesty proclaimed at Lyons, has made his peace with the Emperor. Talleyrand would certainly be a valuable acquisition to the government of Napoleon, as he is in possession of all the notes, minutes and secrets of the ministers at the congress.

The duchess dowager of Orleans, and the duchess of Bourbon, remain at Paris—and Bonaparte has settled on them pensions for life of 300,000 livres per annum.

NEW-YORK, MAY 31. LATEST FROM CADIZ.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner Weazel, Newson, from Cadiz, which port he left on the 14th of April, in co. with 33 sail of Spanish transports, with 5 or 6000 troops on board destined for Carthage, under convoy of two frigates.

By this arrival we learn, that the next day after apt. N. sailed, he passed to windward of the Algerine squadron, consisting of 7 sail, 2 of which were frigates standing into the Straits.—One of them (a brig) chased the Weazel for six hours and displayed the flag.—It was known at Cadiz, that the Dutch fleet were in pursuit of this squadron.

Spain was apparently quiet, and King Ferdinand was at Madrid. Very little was said at Cadiz of the return to France of the Emperor Napoleon.

THE STEAM FRIGATE. We understand that the Steam Frigate, Fulton the First, will move from the dock to-morrow morning for the purpose of trying her machinery, when our citizens may have the satisfaction of witnessing the first essay of this wonderful vessel.

The Frigate will be accompanied by the New Haven Steam Boat, Captain Bunker, as a tender, with a band of music.

A PIRATE CAPTURED. By the arrival last evening of the ship Highlander, Capt. Sheriff, in 24 days from New Orleans, we learn that one of the U. States armed vessels lately sent in pursuit of one of the vessels belonging to the Pirates of Barrataria in which had then in company a Spanish prize. The American vessel soon came up with the Pirate, and after a short conflict captured her and rescued her prize.

The commander of the Baratarian vessel, on finding himself overpowered; sprang overboard, swam to the shore, and thus effected his escape.

FROM THE BUREAU OF THE GAZETTE OF MAY 23. FORT NIAGARA GIVEN UP.

Yesterday Fort Niagara was evacuated by the English and was taken possession of by the American troops.—This event has been protracted to an unreasonable length—but it is to be explained, we learn, in this way: Major Gen. Murray, Governor of Upper Canada, sent a despatch to Sackett's Harbor, in April last, for Maj. Gen. Brown, notifying the General that he was authorized and ready to deliver up Fort Niagara, according to treaty; this dispatch reached the Harbor a few days after General Brown left that place for Washington.

The mails now pass to Lewiston, and will shortly be extended to the fort. Capt. Graig, of the artillery, is assigned to the command of Fort Niagara.

We understand that the following British regiments are ordered to proceed to Europe immediately:—Royal Scots, 2d bat.—6th regt. 1st do.—82d do. 1st do.—90th do. 1st do.—97th do.

We have this spring witnessed a most remarkable season; within a week past we have had frost successively, & one night ice.—The weather has improved considerably within a day or two, and vegetation has begun to put forth. There appears to be a great excess of water in the earth; several marshes and swamps in the county of Genesee are now quite inundated, which in ordinary season are covered with verdure.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship Robert Wain, Captain Michael Dixon, from Amsterdam. This vessel left Texel roads the 20th April.

By this arrival we have been politely favored with Leyden Gazettes up to the 18th April, but on a hasty examination we find but few articles of intelligence of an interesting nature; such as they are, however, we shall translate them for our next.

On the 18th April a report prevailed at Amsterdam, that hostilities had commenced in Italy; that a battle had been fought between the army of the king of Naples, and that of the Emperor of Austria, and that the Austrians were defeated with the loss of above five thousand men.

Official information reached Amsterdam, prior to the sailing of the Robert Wain, that the troops which the Duke of Angouleme had collected, had been forced to capitulate, and that the Duke himself was preparing to embark at Certe for England.

The Leyden papers of course speak of Napoleon in abusive terms, but their columns prove the reason of it—they contain numerous details of the devotion of the people of France towards the chief, whom they regard as their shield against the deliverers of inquisitors and monks.

SAVANNAH, MAY 23. By last evening's Western Mail the Editor of the Republican received the following intelligence from his attentive correspondent in Milledgeville:—“We have this day (18th May) information that the Lower, and part of the Upper Creeks had assembled to oppose the Commissioners appointed to run the line of demarcation, as agreed upon in Jackson's treaty. Colonel Hawking, apprised of their intentions, has ordered out a sufficient force from the 7th Military District to protect the Commissioners in the discharge of their duty.—The restless savages appear bent on their destruction.”

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING JUNE 6, 1815.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION. Thomas Sellman, Chas Stewart, (of Dav) Thomas B. Borsey, Roddy Darby.

Are nominated and recommended as republican candidates to represent Anne Arundel county in the next general assembly of this state.

Washington, June 1 Copy of a letter from Col. Snelling to Brig Gen. D. Parker. Adjutant General's Office, Buffalo, May 20, 1815.

SIR, I have the honor to report that a detachment of artillery, destined to compose the garrison of Fort Niagara, will march from this camp to-morrow, and that the Fort will be given up on the 22d, at 11 o'clock A. M. I have the honor, &c. J. SNELLING, Act. Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, April 12. “It appears the whole of Europe will be in a blaze again, a very short time will show us the parties that are to act on the stage. Of this be assured Bonaparte is in quiet possession of France with a larger body of troops than he ever commanded. Murat has entered Rome to join him at the head 80,000 disciplined troops; the English have taken possession of Genoa.”—Fed. Gaz.

The Baltimore papers inform us that six per cent war stock is in demand at that place at 97 1/2; and that treasury notes are in demand at par. We have heard that treasury notes were above par, and that no stock is likely to be here after sold by the treasury at a single cent below par. To do. The long agony is over. Public credit is restored. Nat. Intell.

We announce with much pleasure, the arrival at this port of the Steam Boat Washington, commanded by Capt O'Neal. She is, we believe, the first vessel of her kind which has made a voyage, and her passage is due to the successful enterprise of Capt. O'Neal, in conducting her in safety from New York to this District. She is intended as a regular passage vessel between this and Potomac Creek. Nat. Intell.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. We can state on unobscured authority, that Mr. Eppes has served a notice on Mr. Randolph, notifying his intention of contesting his election. He has objected to 129 votes, and specifies his objections to each of them. Va. Argus.

THE CONTRAST. As Louisiana and Massachusetts are the extremes of the Union, it may not be improper to make some observations on their conduct during the last year. And here we see, Louisiana—supporting the union. Massachusetts—dissolving the union. Louisiana—supporting the country. Massachusetts—supporting the enemy. Louisiana—with no regular organized militia, chasing 15,000 of the best troops on earth from her shores in a few days. Massachusetts—with 100,000 militia at command, suffering 1500 British troops to take and hold possession of an important part of her territory for one year, without any molestation. What a difference in pictures!! Green Mountain Farmer.

A MOTTO FOR THE AMERICAN LADIES. The Salem Gazette, observing that after the famous battle of Trafalgar, the English ladies, in compliment to the immortal Nelson, adopted as a motto for their garters, the celebrated words of the hero on that occasion, “England expects every man to do his duty,” very happily proposes that the American ladies should pay a similar compliment to the memory of the gallant Lawrence, by wearing, in like manner, as a motto on their garters, his last words, “Don't give up the ship.”—An equally pertinent device! a fortunate suggestion! But rather odd; quite odd. N. Y. Ev. Post.

Departed this life, on Saturday the 5d inst. after a short but severe illness, Captain JOSEPH KENNARD, of Queen Ann's county, in the 30th year of his age. As a husband and father Capt. Kennard, was peculiarly affectionate and indulgent—as a son he was remarkable for his obedience—as a friend he was generous and sincere—and as a companion social and cheerful. He has left an affectionate wife and three beautiful children, an aged father, two brothers and a sister, together with a number of relations and friends, to lament his loss.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of James Roe, and is next adjoining the house of James Roe, and at present occupied by him. The Lot fronts 24 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to West street; and is held on a permanent lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before TUESDAY the 12th June inst. it will then be exposed to public sale, at 3 o'clock P. M. For terms apply to Peter Harris, agent for E. Needles.

BANK OF CAROLINE, MAY 27th, 1815. The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors, to manage the affairs thereof, will be held at the Court House in Denton, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock. By order—Tho. Culbreth, cash'r.

FOR SALE, A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay. This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the Land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make it an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill. A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises. The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser. James Steele. Cambridge, June 6

IN CHANCERY, FEBRUARY TERM, 1815. Robert Walters, On considering the written application, and it appearing Heirs of Zachary that subpoenas issued against the defendants, Rebecca, Juliet, Joseph, James, Anna and Philip, non residents, which have been returned, & summoned, against Rebecca and Juliet, to September term, 1808—against Joseph and James, to February term, 1807—and against Philip and Anna, to February term, 1808; and not having appeared or put in an answer or answers to said petition: It is ORDERED, That the first Monday of October next be limited, on or before which the defendants shall put in a good and sufficient answer or answers to the application in said petition, or a plea or demurrer to the same; in default of which, the Chancellor will, on application, proceed as the law directs to take the bill or petition, pro confesso, or direct a commission:—Provided a copy of this order be published in the Eastern Star three weeks before the first day of July next. W. Kilty, chancellor. True copy. Test—James P. Heath, Reg. Car. Can. June 6 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, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Sarah Bagwell, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the eleventh day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen. Ann Bagwell, adm'x of Sarah Bagwell, dec'd. June 6 3

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. The day, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1815. On application of JACOB CHARLES, administrator of Thomas Boyer, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I, J. T. I have hereto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this 9th day of May, A. D. 1815. Test—John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1815. Jacob Charles.

NOTICE. On application of JOHN DORRILL, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition:—And being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Dorrell has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body. I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said John Dorrell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November 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.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called GEORGE HOLLIDAY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and feet, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wen. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to waiting in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He took with him two suits of dark plaid domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medalion containing a gentleman's miniature, old fashioned, different kinds of hair enclosed in the back. It is probable he will endeavor to go to sea, as he has an acquaintance a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid if taken in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the State. Masters of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said Boy, at their peril. John Thomas, 21, Grafton st. may 21.

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

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. Runaway from the subscriber on Monday 15th inst. a negro man named NATHAN, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 1/2 or 7 inches high, stout made, round face, of a yellowish complexion, and down look when spoken to—he is of a fair variety of clothing, and it is probable he has changed his name and obtained a pass or certificate of freedom. He is a very ardent fellow, and assumes to be very religious. I will pay 40 dollars if Nathan be taken in the city or county of Baltimore—if out of the county, 60 dollars; and if out of the state, 100 dollars, and all reasonable charges, if delivered to me in the city of Baltimore. Nathan formerly belonged to E. K. Wilson, Esq. Eastern Shore, and has relations in that neighborhood, and very probably, may have gone to that part of the state. Nelson Norris, may 19 (June 6) 6

RUNAWAY NEGRO WOMAN. Twenty five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for apprehending and bringing home ELIZA and her child, residing in Baltimore county, and delivering the child at No. 98, Pratt street. ELIZA is about 19 years of age, neatly stout built, black nose, and somewhat sandy eyed. She is much in the habit of wearing a light cross haired Madras handkerchief on her head. The child is about 18 months old, answers to the name of JOE; it is lively and prettily, but extremely timid amongst strangers, and much blindy legged. She was sold by Mr. Hester to Mr. R. D. Mullikin, from whom she was purchased by her. She ran away on Monday evening last. Her connections are said to live in Centerville, Md. L. Frutley, January 11 (June 6) 3

12-1-3 CENTS REWARD. Runaway sometime in December last, from Benjamin Rowe, living in Caroline county, an apprentice to the farming business, by the name of SAMUEL MARSHALL, about 18 years of age. Any person taking up the said apprentice, and delivering him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, but no other will be paid. All persons are forbidden harbouring or employing said apprentice at their peril. Angel Rowe, June 6 3

[Concluded from first page.]

Allowed by the court, paid to the collector of the district in which such seizure or forfeiture has taken place, as hereinbefore directed.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing provisions of this act shall be applicable, in all respects, as well to all acts that may hereafter be passed, relative to internal duties, as to those heretofore passed and now in force.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That any collector or his deputy, who shall directly or indirectly take or receive any bribe, reward or recompense for conniving, or shall connive at any false entry, report, account or statement required to be made or rendered by any act relative to internal duties, and shall be convicted thereof, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; and any person giving or offering any bribe, reward or recompense for any such deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars for each offence; one moiety whereof shall be for the use of the informer, and the other moiety for the use of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That on all bonds given for internal duties an interest shall be paid at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time when the said bonds became due until the payment thereof.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That any person to whom a license for a still or boiler, or other vessel used in the distillation of spirituous liquors, may have been, or may hereafter be granted, who shall so alter the same as to increase its capacity, on application in writing to the collector who issued the said license, stating such increase of capacity, and on paying or securing, previous to using the same, the duty arising thereon for the unexpired period of the license at the rate of duty prescribed for such term for which a license may be granted as is next below such period, shall be authorized to employ the still, boiler or other vessel so altered, on adding the said license, and obtaining an endorsement thereon, under the hand of the said collector, which he is hereby required to make, specifying such increase of capacity, and that the duty thereon has been paid or secured.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, erect or cause to be erected, any still or boiler, or other vessel used or intended to be used in the distillation of spirituous liquors, or who shall so use any still or boiler, or other vessel, in any part of the United States beyond the then existing boundary line established by law between the United States and the Indian tribes, or who shall be the owner, agent, or superintendent thereof, shall forfeit and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, together with the said still, boiler or other vessel, and the spirits distilled therein; one moiety of which shall be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the United States. And for any violations hereof the same course may and shall be pursued that is prescribed by the act passed the thirtieth of March, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "An Act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," for violations thereof, and the courts specified therein shall have like jurisdiction. And the same authority that is given by the said act to apprehend and remove persons found in violation thereof, shall apply and extend to the said stills, boilers or other vessels, and the spirits distilled therein, which may be seized and removed in like manner. And all spirits which shall have been, or which hereafter shall be so distilled, beyond the said boundary line, which shall be brought into the limits of a collection district, may and shall be seized and forfeited, and the person so introducing the same, shall, moreover, forfeit and pay one thousand dollars; one moiety of which shall be for the use of the informer, and the other for the use of the United States: Provided, nevertheless, That no person, who shall have removed his still out of one collection district into another, shall be liable to take out another license during the period of any existing license obtained for the same.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, to prosecute for breaches of the provisions contained in the two preceding sections.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in the act or acts imposing a duty on sales at auction of goods, wares and merchandize, shall be construed to apply to the sale of any goods or chattels other than merchandise.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate.
March 5, 1815.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber, intending to leave this State, offers for sale the plantation on which he resides, situated on Chestnut street, Talbot county, Maryland. For terms apply to
Emanuel S. Dickinson.
may 5

WRITING PAPER.

For sale at the Star Office.

FOR SALE.

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

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

It is thought unnecessary to give a further description here, as any person inclined to purchase will no doubt visit the premises. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.
William Chambers,
Agent for the heirs
may 30

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

J. G. continues to manufacture pewter Still Worms and Goose Necks. The best London Pewter Plates of different sizes, Pewter and Britannia Tumblers, Britannia Candelsticks very neat and fashionable, and articles in the tin line may be had. Repairs done to Stills and Worms, or to any other articles of the above mentioned metal. Persons who wish to employ him, in any of the branches of his business, will call with out delay, as he expects to leave this shore in a few months.
N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new.
may 9

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 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 PATRICK, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.
Thomas L. Haddaway.
may 18

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, scouring, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm. She will not be sold out of the State. For particulars enquire of
George A. Smith.
Denton, may 30

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next, at 9 in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Board—
R. Higinbotham, cash'r.

N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.
* The editors of the Eastern Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to
R. H. Cashier.
may 16

NORRIS & MARTIN,

TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS,
No. 66, Market st. Baltimore,
Offer the following articles, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices for Cash, or approved drafts as short dates:—

- Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, Souchong, Madras, Port, Claret, Champagne, Sillery, Lisbon, Vidonia, Tenille, &c. Malaga, Cognac Brand, Real Holland Gin, Jamaica, Antigua, &c. St. Croix, Old Irish & American Whiskey, Peach & Apple Brandy, Country Gin, Cherry Bounce, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown Muscovado do, Prime Green & St. Domingo Coffee, Old Bourbon Coffee, in Pepper mats of about 100 wt. Alspice each—particularly re. Ginger commended for fami. Salt Peter, Maccobay and Scotch Souff, Allum.
- Coppers, Brimstone, Cheese, Wax, Spicemaci, Mould and dipped Can, Soap, Castile, white and brown, Bengal & Spanish stout, Indigo, Fig Blue, Starch, Powder and shot, Window Glass, Molasses, Mauder, Mustard, Almonds, Prunes, Spermaceti & sweet Oil by the gallon, Writing & wrapping paper, Paste Boards, Rice, Windsor Soap, Sapo, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs & Cloves, Large and small twist, Castor Oil, Juniper Berries, &c.

Private families, merchants and those keeping public houses, are respectfully solicited for their commands, assuring them that the utmost attention to moderate prices, and good order of the articles shall be particularly observed. All articles sold by us, returnable at our expense, if not on hand, trial as represented.
may 30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons indebted to the estate of Mary Denny, deceased, that the subscriber has received instructions to collect the several debts due, in order to be paid over to the guardian now appointed. He therefore expects to be in Talbot county towards the end of the present month, and requests the several persons indebted to the estate to prepare accordingly.
Thos. Norris, (of Thos.)
administrator of Mary Denny, dec'd.
Baltimore, 6th mo. 1815

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH,
No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel Board, by the day, week, month or year.
may 9 7q

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has the pleasure to inform the inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has opened a new establishment at No. 256, Baltimore, three doors below Howard street, where he intends carrying on the wholesale TEA and GROCERY Business. He has now in store, and intends keeping, a large, general and choice assortment of OLD WINES and LIQUORS, TEAS and GROCERIES.—His present stock has been purchased since the blessed return of peace, and will be sold at reduced prices for Cash. He therefore, particularly and respectfully invites merchants and the heads of private families and public houses, to call and examine his goods, both as to quality and price. It is his determination to sell his goods at small profits, and to do a Cash business. He pledges himself to sell his Wines and Liquors genuine as imported.
Orders attended to with fidelity & promptness, and goods so securely packed up as to warrant their going to hand in safety; also all goods liable to be returned, if on trial they are not found as recommended.
Wm. Norris, jun.
may 25 7q

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphan's court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William H. Nicholson, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment, as no indulgence can be given.
Mary B. Nicholson, adm'x
of Wm. H. Nicholson, dec'd.
Centreville, may 16 4

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
Being solicited by a number of my fellow citizens, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the Sheriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honour of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected, I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality.
Your obedient servant,
John Bullen.
Talbot county, April 18

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.
The subscriber, having taken that large and commodious well known house, called the Fountain Inn, formerly kept by Solomon Lowe, and Thomas Harris, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public generally that he has commenced the
Tavern Keeping Business
Hoping from his own attention, and bar-keeper's, to receive encouragement from a generous public.
He has two good Hostlers, the best on the Eastern Shore, and a sufficiency of House Servants, equal to any, all of which will be kept in the best order and subjection, for the accommodation of gentlemen that see proper to encourage the subscriber. The best of liquors and fare will be procured, with every other thing necessary in his line of business.
Richard Barrow.
N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken by the year.
Easton, January 3, 1815

RATRAY,

(Commonly called Rat.)
The celebrated high bred horse Ratray will cover mares the ensuing season, at the rate of twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September, eight dollars will be received in full discharge.— He will stand at the Head of Chester on Saturdays and Mondays, at Edward Simms's on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at the Head of Sassafras on Thursdays and Fridays.
Ratray is rising thirteen years old, a dark chestnut sorrel, upwards of fifteen hands high, perfectly sound, elegant and active. He was got by the imported horse Golden, his dam by Fitzpartner out of Arimonia, who was got by Brimmer, out of Mr. Peyton Randolph's celebrated mare Lovely Lass.
His pedigree is given by Col. Miles Seldon and Wade Mosby, Esq. of Virginia. Mr. Mosby, his late owner, says in his certificate that his performances on the turf are too well known to need any eulogy, having won seventeen or eighteen races; but as he did not keep a stud book, he could not give the particulars: And since Mr. Mosby sold him to Mr. Badger, he has won several races.— Children, the sire of Ratray, was a fine imported horse, and the same horse that ran the great match race against Dragon, in England.— Children was rode by Sir John Ladd, and Dragon by the Duke of Bedford.
James Parker.
Hd. Chester, march 28 co

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Mr. Allen says, I am confident Rat has been the best runner of his size I ever knew.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Mr. Thomas Cray, living in Easton, (to whom she was hired for this year) a dark mulatto woman, called FLODA, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, of a slender and delicate form, and a sickly countenance—is a very good washer and ironer, and plain cook—has a very bad temper, and apt to be impudent when spoken to with authority.
This woman was the property of Major Joseph Richardson, of Caroline county, lately deceased, and upon a distribution of his estate was allotted to the subscriber, who intermarried with one of the deceased's daughters. She has been hired in Easton, to different persons for several years past, and has a husband by the name of Jim Kidout, who went away with her, and who belongs to David Kerr, Junr, and is also now advertised in Florida as being 35 or 37 years of age, and Jim is about 40.— They went off together, on the night of the 27th of May last, with a cart and horse, loaded with various articles. She had upon a variety of clothing, that it would be useless to attempt a description of them.
The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State of Maryland, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home—50 dollars and like charge paid, if taken and secured within this State. All persons are warned not to harbor the said slave Flora, at their peril.
Anthony Ross.
Talbot county, Ed. August 16

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY COURT,
MARCH TERM, 1815.
On application of JOHN ROCHE, of Kent county, by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; 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 he having satisfied the court that he has resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his personal appearance at the next county court, to answer any allegations that may be made against him by his creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said John Roche be discharged from his confinement, and that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" for four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September term next; and also that he cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court, at the court house in the county aforesaid, at twelve o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Roche should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.
Attest—
Benj. Chambers, Clk.
may 16 4

MARYLAND:

KENT COUNTY COURT,
MARCH TERM, 1815.
On application of JOHN GRIFFITH, LEVIN CALDER, and WILLIAM REDGRAVE, of Kent county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; schedules of their property and assets of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications—and having also given security for their personal appearance at September term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors: It is therefore hereby adjudged and ordered by the court, that the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday of September term next, and also that they cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to be set up before the said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave should not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.
Attest—
Ben. Chambers, Clk.
may 23 4

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th instant, viz.—
JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper coloured negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He has on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country man shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Columbus, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.
STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.
WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his broad nose, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferent clothing.
Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.
A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.
Thos. Stevens, sheriff of Talbot county.
Easton, Talbot county, 7
April 18

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 stout. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Looxerman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mills. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.
Clack Stone.
may 2

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, a negro man who calls himself CHARLES SMITH, about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4-1/2 inches high, he has a short broad nose, round head, short chin—his clothing a light colored round about jacket, striped waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, worn linen shirt, and a pair of shoes. Says he belongs to James Smith, near New Castle, in the State of Delaware.—His owner is desir'd to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law.
Benj. Guyton, sh'ff of Harford county.
may 23 8

FOR RENT.

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post Office. For terms apply to the Proprietor.

OSCAR.

Will cover mares the ensuing season, at Church Hill on Saturdays and Mondays, at Chestertown on Tuesdays and Fridays, and at or near the Trappe, in Kent county, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, at twelve dollars the season—but if the money is paid on or before the first day of September next, eight dollars will be received in full.

Oscar is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands three inches high, elegantly formed, and of great bone and sinew. The following evidence of his pedigree and performance places him in the first rank in the annals of the turf.
He was got by the imported horse Gabriel, (sire of Post Boy and Harlequin); his dam was Vixen, by Old Medley; grand dam Colonel Taylor's Penelope, by Old York; great grand dam by Banter; great great grand dam by Old Gilt.

Gabriel (bred by Lord Ossory) was got by Dorment; his dam by the famous High Flyer; grand dam by Snap, out of Shepherds Crab mare, (the dam of Chalk Stone, Iris, Spinks, Planet, and other good runners); her dam was Miss Meredith by Cade, out of the little Hattley mare.

Medley was got by Gimerack, (Cripple, Godolphin Arabian); his dam was Aminda, (sister to the dam of Sir Peter Teazle); grand dam Miss Cleveland, by Regulus; great grand dam Bridge, by Bay Bolton; great great grand dam by Bartley's Children; great great great grand dam by Honeywood's Arabian, out of the dam of the True Breeze.
Thus it will be seen that Oscar derives his descent from blood equal to any known horse in the world.
It is a fact universally admitted, that Medley has contributed more to the improvement of the breed of horses in this country, than any other stallion that has been bro't into it; & to this day with gentlemen of the turf his blood is so desirable, that a portion of it, however distant, is always sought for.

Gabriel was a capital runner in England; in three weeks won 15 races, out of which number, 4 were king's plate, proving himself a good horse for long and short distances, as well as for high and low weights.
It is also to be observed that Oscar is not himself a chance horse, his dam having produced but 4 foals, 3 of which have been good runners, and the 4th a promising colt.

PERFORMANCES.

At Annapolis, in the fall of 1804, at four years old, Oscar won with ease, the 3 M. H. The next week after, over the Washington course, he won the City and Town purse, two mile heats, beating Col. Taylor's Clornont, by Speed Eagle; Mr. Luthborough's Napoleon by Punch, a capital horse, a lay gelding, at Dr. Edlin's, and others.
On the 22d of Oct. 1805, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Annapolis, 4 mile heats, beating gen. Ridgely's Levina, Mr. Duckett's Democritus, & Mr. Lloyd's Dolan.
That day week he started for the Jockey Club purse at the City of Washington, and was second horse, being best by the Maid of the Oaks, beating Mr. Allen's famous horse Sir Solomon, Dr. Edlin's celebrated mare Florella, Col Taylor's noted horse Top Gallant, and several others.— The first heat of this race (& the course measures a full mile) was run in 3 m. 2 s.—the 2d heat in 3 m. 1 s.—the last 2 miles was run in 3 m. 10 s.— Oscar was not in condition.
In the spring of 1806, Oscar won the Jockey Club purse at Baltimore.
In the fall of 1806, Mr. Bond's horse First Consul challenged the continent, and was taken up by Oscar, to run at Baltimore on the 10th of Oct. the 4 mile heats, \$2,000 a side. Oscar won a great style, running the 2d heat in 7 m. 40 s. which speed has never been equalled, except by Flying Childers, who run the Beacon course at Newmarket in the same time.
Two weeks after, Oscar again beat Consul at 4 heats, at the City of Washington, for the Jockey Club purse, which was won by Dr. Edlin's Florella, Oscar being 2d, heading besides Consul, Col Taylor's Top Gallant and Mr. Brown's Nancy, by Speed Eagle.
The same fall, Oscar travelled to Lancaster, Penn. where he won the last day's purse with great ease, beating Mr. Bond's Soldier by Punch and five others.
James Parker.
March 28 co

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 16th 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 copper 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, that she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia—Mary is well known in Centreville, 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 30

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 20th day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself SAM, alias RICHARD. He is about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high.—His clothing when committed wore, a striped cotton coat, pantaloons and vest, and homemade linen shirt. Has no perceptible marks. Says he belongs to Mr. Stephen McCormack, living about seven miles from Farquhar Court House, in the State of Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees agreeably to law.
Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff of Frederick county, Maryland.
April 8 (18) 8

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named MARY. She is rather a handsome dusky complexion of middle size.—Her clothing in the winter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if in the Western shore or on the county, & twenty dollars if in the county.
Joseph M. Cromwell, sh'ff of Frederick county, Maryland.
Talbot county, April 18



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 Dollars per square.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

To be disposed of at private sale, a House and Lot in the town of Easton, being the property of Edward Needles, and is next adjoining the house of James Rue, and at present occupied by him. The Lot fronts 24 1/2 feet on Washington street, and extends back to West street; and is held on a permanent lease, subject to a ground rent of \$15 per annum. If the above property is not sold before TUESDAY the 13th June inst. it will then be exposed to public sale, at 3 o'clock P.M. For terms apply to

Peter Harris, agent for E. Needles.

June 6 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court of the County will meet on TUESDAY the 13th day of June next, for the purpose of appointing a Collector of the Tax of said County.

J. Lookerman, clk.

may 30 3

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the issuing of Treasury Notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to cause Treasury Notes for a sum not exceeding twenty five millions of dollars, to be prepared, signed, and issued, at the Treasury of the United States, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury Notes shall be respectively signed in behalf of the United States, by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States, two of whom shall sign each note; and they shall receive, as a compensation for that service, at the rate of seventy five cents for every hundred notes thus signed by them respectively; and the said notes shall likewise be counter-signed by the Register of the Treasury, or in case of his sickness, or absence, by the Treasurer of the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said Treasury Notes shall be prepared of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States shall, from time to time direct; and such of the said notes as shall be of a denomination less than one hundred dollars, shall be payable to bearer and be transferable by delivery alone, and shall bear no interest; and such of the said notes as shall be of the denomination of one hundred dollars, or upwards, may be made payable to order, and be transferable by delivery and assignment, endorsed, on the same, and bearing an interest from the day on which they shall be issued, at the rate of five and two fifths per centum per annum; or they may be made payable to bearer, and transferable by delivery alone, and bearing no interest, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States shall direct.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the holders of the aforesaid Treasury Notes, not bearing an interest, and of the Treasury notes bearing an interest at the rate of five and two fifths per centum per annum, to present them at any time, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, to the Secretary of the United States, or to any commissioner of loans: shall be entitled to receive therefor, the amount of the said notes, in a certificate or certificates of funded stock, bearing an interest at seven per centum per annum, and the holders of the aforesaid notes bearing an interest of five and two fifths per centum, shall be entitled to receive therefor the amount of the said notes, including the interest due on the same, in a like certificate or certificates of funded stock, bearing an interest of six per centum per annum, from the first day of the calendar month next ensuing that in which the said notes shall thus be respectively presented, and payable quarterly, on the same days whereon the interest of the funded debt is now payable. And the stock thus to be issued shall be transferable in the same manner as the other funded stock of the United States, the interest on the same, and its eventual reimbursement, shall be effected out of such fund as has been or shall be established by law for the payment and reimbursement of the funded debt contracted since the declara-

tion of war against Great Britain. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues, and to appropriate them as an addition to the said fund, if the same shall, at any time hereafter, become inadequate for effecting the purpose aforesaid: Provided however, and be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the United States to reimburse the stock thus created, at any time after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the Treasury Notes which, in pursuance of the preceding section, shall be delivered up and exchanged for funded stock, and also the Treasury Notes which shall have been paid to the United States for taxes, duties, or demands, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be re-issued, and applied anew, to the same purposes, and in the same manner, as when originally issued.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasury Notes authorized to be issued by this act, shall be every where received in all payments to the United States. On every such payment the note or notes shall be received for the amount of both the principal and the interest, which, on the day of such payment may appear due on such of the notes as bear interest, thus given in payment; and the interest on the said notes bearing an interest, shall, on such payments, be computed at the rate of one cent and one half of a cent per day, on every hundred dollars of principal; and each month shall be computed as containing thirty days.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That any person making payment to the United States in the said Treasury Notes, into the hands of any collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, shall on books kept according to such forms as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, give duplicate certificates of the number and respective amount of each and every Treasury Note, and of the interest thereon, in case the same shall bear interest, thus paid by such person; and every collector, receiver of public monies, or other public officer or agent, who shall thus receive in payment any of the said Treasury Notes bearing interest, shall, on payment of the same into the Treasury, or into one of the banks where the public monies are or may be deposited, receive credit both for the principal and for the interest computed as aforesaid, which, on the day of such last mentioned payment, shall appear due on the note or notes thus paid in: Provided always, That in the settlement of his accounts he shall be charged for the interest accrued on such note or notes, from the day on which the same shall have been received by him in payment as aforesaid, to the day on which the same shall be paid as aforesaid: And provided also, That no charge or deduction, on account of interest, shall be made in respect to any bank into which payments as aforesaid may be made to the United States, either by individuals, or by collectors, receivers, or public officers, or agents, and which payments shall be received as specie, and credit given to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, including the interest accrued and due on such notes, from the day on which the same shall have been received by such bank, on account of the U. States.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized, with the approval of the President of the United States, to cause the said Treasury Notes to be issued at the par value thereof, in payment of services, of supplies, or of debts, for which the United States are or may be answerable by law, to such person and persons as shall be willing to accept the same in payment; and to deposit portions of the said notes in the loan offices, or in state banks, for the purpose of paying the same to the public creditors as aforesaid; and to borrow money on the credit of the said notes; or to sell the same, at a rate not under par; and it shall be a good execution of this provision, to pay such notes to such bank or banks as will receive the same at par, and give credit to the Treasurer of the United States for the amount thereof, on the day on which the said notes shall thus be issued and paid to such bank or banks respectively.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the holder of any Treasury note issued, or authorized to be issued, under any laws heretofore passed, to convert the same into certificates of funded debt, upon the same terms, and in the same manner heretofore provided, in relation to the Treasury notes authorized by this act bearing an interest of five and two-fifths per centum.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That a sum of forty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for defraying the expenses of preparing, printing, engraving, signing, and otherwise

incident to the issuing of the treasury notes authorized by this act.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any note, in imitation of, or purporting to be, a Treasury note as aforesaid; or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering any Treasury note issued as aforesaid; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be a Treasury note as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited; or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, as true, any falsely altered Treasury note issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or shall be, directly or indirectly, knowingly concerned in any of the offences aforesaid; every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony;—and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned, and kept to hard labour, for a period not less than three years nor more than ten years, and be fined in a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate. February 24, 1815. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled 'an act for the better organization of the courts of the United States, within the State of New York.'

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, be, and hereby is authorized to appoint one person as marshal, and one as district attorney for the northern judicial district of the United States within the State of New York, created by the act to which this is a supplement, bearing date the ninth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and that the terms of appointment and service, together with the duties, responsibilities and emoluments of the said marshal and district attorney respectively, for the district aforesaid, be in all respects the same within their said district, as the terms of appointment and service, the duties, responsibilities and emoluments of all other marshals, and district attorneys respectively, within their respective districts, in the United States of America.

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

AN ACT

Making an additional appropriation for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expense of preparing certificates of registry for ships or vessels, and for furnishing lists of crews, the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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

A RESOLUTION

Directing the manner of providing stationery and procuring the printing for the Senate and House of Representatives.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed, immediately after the adjournment of the present & each succeeding Congress, to advertise three weeks successively, in two newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, for proposals for supplying the Senate and House of Representatives, during the succeeding Congress, with the necessary stationery and printing; which advertisement shall describe the kind of stationery and printing required; and that the proposals to be made be accompanied with sufficient security for their performance. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid, in the month of April thereafter, to notify the lowest bidder or bidders (whose securities are deemed sufficient) of the acceptance of his or their proposals: Provided, That this resolution shall not be so construed as to pro-

hibit the Secretary and Clerk aforesaid from contracting for separate parts of the supplies of stationery and printing required to be furnished.

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

From the Petersburg Virginia Courier. WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE.

The facts related in the subjoined certificates, were they not substantiated by the most creditable authorities, would, probably, stagger the belief of the most credulous.

'An old adage once was—'AGRICULTURE is above all.' That it is now equally applicable, will, it is presumed, be admitted by all.

What occasions every ocean to be whited by the sails of Commerce?—Agriculture.

To what are we principally indebted for the preservation and prolongation of life?—Agriculture.

The civilized world, abandoning this grand pursuit, would become barbarized, the enlightened and free-born sons, even fair famed Columbia herself would degenerate into savages.

Virginians!—Americans!—read the certificates which grace and enrich the columns of to-day's Courier—then respond—'Mr. HALL merits our patronage, our thanks, the gratitude of the world.' The 'astonished world,' acquiring a knowledge of the facts, detailed by gentlemen of no ordinary standing in society, will hail Mr. Hall as an estimable benefactor.

Mr. Hall has obtained a patent right for his superior improvements in agriculture. A native of Hibernia, he commenced his first career on this side the Atlantic in the State of Maryland. Testimonials of his fidelity and unequalled talents, from gentlemen of the first respectability residing in that State, are in his possession.

Virginians!—from the erratic nature of Mr. Hall's avocations, many of you will have an opportunity of profiting by his superior knowledge of and unrivalled improvements in agricultural pursuits. Your hospitality & liberality are proverbial—and while a temporary sojourner among you, the talents and merits of a stranger, will not be permitted to go unrewarded.

'Truth is powerful and will prevail.'—'Facts are stubborn things.'—Seeing is believing.'—Read, then, Americans, and judge for yourselves.

[Here follows a number of certificates, the writer of which recommend the great utility and cheapness of Mr. Hall's mode of cultivation. We select the following.]

Mr. JAMES HALL, a farmer and planter, has unfolded to us a new mode of cultivating land for Indian Corn, which appears to us, to be so rational and simple, that it may be perfectly understood by the most ordinary capacity in one half hour; and that in the practice of his plan, the greatest advantages will result to the community; inasmuch as that one fourth of the labour usually employed in making a crop the old way, (it is believed) will be abundantly sufficient to make a crop equally productive, by adopting his improvements. That the use of horses may be dispensed with, and instead of the land being rendered less fertile, will improve, tho' cultivated each and every year; so that we have no hesitation in saying, that in our opinion, his improvements in Agriculture, promise more for the benefit of mankind than any discoveries heretofore made in any age or country.

J. FORT, JAMES MILLER. Jerusalem, 4th Oct. 1814.

Having been made acquainted with Mr. James Hall's mode of cultivated Indian Corn, I am of opinion his plan of planting and cultivation, is far superior to any that I have been acquainted with—and that his plan does not require more than one ninth part of the labour that has been generally bestowed on the cultivation of that plant, and the produce—and I have no doubt, but that three barrels of corn and five bushels of wheat per acre, may be made the same year on the same ground.

Given under my hand, this 20th day of August, 1814. SAMUEL FORD, Amelia, Va.

P. S. I have no doubt but the land will improve under such cultivation, notwithstanding the land be cultivated every year. S. F.

I have always believed Mr. Hall to be an excellent farmer, but am now convinced of his superior talents as a Farmer. Corn sown upon any other scheme I ever heard of, and have no doubt of its being worth millions to the U. States. JOHN RANDOLPH

NEW-YORK, JUNE 4. BY THE FANNY FROM LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, April 18.

We received this morning another days Paris papers, those of Friday last. The French funds have had another fall, 5 per cent in one day. On Thursday they were 63 1/2, on Friday 58 1/2. The certainty of war had filled all minds with gloom and apprehension. Bonaparte wants money, he wants arms and cannon; 10,000 workmen are daily employed in fabricating arms at Paris. His Ministers of War, Police and Interior, are attempting to stimulate the public mind. But thro' the opposition and the Morning Chronicle tell us we shall see all France rise in a mass as they did in 1793, we see as yet no symptoms of any such rising. The blow, we trust, will soon be struck against him. Troops are advancing in all directions to the French frontiers, and without stopping they will forthwith enter France. It is in France war must be carried on. If she will have Bonaparte she must have all those evils which are the sure attendants of his person and his power. The Archduke Anthony is to be Viceroy of Italy.

The Grand Duke Constantine commands the Russian advanced guard.

It is doubted in these papers whether Murat has entered Rome; tho' it is certain the Pope has fled, and was to embark at Lerici—for France, as these papers would have us believe!

A Spanish army is advancing to the frontiers—Palfox commands on the side of Arragon.

It was asserted in the Hamburgh papers that arrived yesterday, that Murat had been recognized by the Allies, and had joined them against Bonaparte. We have heard it rumored that this is not the fact—that the Allies have refused to guarantee the throne of Naples to him, and that he has joined Bonaparte.

A Mail from Flanders arrived this morning. The Duke of Wellington was said to be inspecting that part of the coast. There was a report of an action, but we doubt it. The French troops desert from Lisle.

April 17. A Mail from Hamburgh arrived this morning, and bro't the important news of the signing of a treaty of peace between the Allied Powers at Vienna on the 25th March. It is founded upon the treaty of Chaumont, and the Powers engage to receive no proposals from Bonaparte.

It is said that Murat has been acknowledged King of Naples, and that he engages to unite all his troops with those of the Allied Powers against Bonaparte.

Extract of a letter dated Vienna, April 3.

'Official news is this morning received that the King of Naples has declared for the Allies, and that a Neapolitan army of 45,000 men will immediately join them against Bonaparte.'

'The high Allies have demanded from the French the delivering up of Bonaparte, and also a strong guarantee for the future maintenance of peace and order. In case of refusal they will march their whole force into France. Spain & Portugal have engaged to send 20,000 men into the field.'

Extract of another letter, same date. 'The publication of the abdication of Maria Louisa is expected from day to day, but has not yet taken place.'

'It was on the 25th of March that the new definitive treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, Prussia and Great Britain, was signed in order to put an end as soon as possible to the power of the usurper in France. The treaty of Chaumont is taken as the basis. The number of troops which each of the four united powers engages to bring into the field is fixed at 150,000 men. The Portuguese minister has acceded to this treaty without reserve. Denmark has likewise acceded to this alliance on condition of the execution of the treaty of Kiel.'

'The high Allies have agreed in no case to receive dispatches or proposals from Bonaparte, but every where to send back his flags of truce at the out posts.'

'The late Viceroy of Italy has, they say, entered into the service of Russia.'

Berlin, March 8. 'A courier who arrived here last night from Vienna, brings the important intelligence that the Allies have recognised Murat as King of Naples, and guaranteed his states to him, for which he is to unite his whole army with the allied troops against Bonaparte.'

Rouen, April 17.

It is said that there are 70,000 of Bonaparte's troops on the frontiers of Flanders towards Lisle. He has few cavalry; and that on which he used formerly to depend, viz. artillery, are very few, comparatively speaking. Several of his Generals or Marshals have resigned. The decree for calling out all from 20 to 60 of age, had given universal fear. It is thought that though he loudly calls, he will obey.

Let the Royal army be...

unfaded, and properly supported by the Allies, and the contest will not be of long duration. We have several changes civil and military here.

Vienna, April 1.
The Archduchess Maria Louisa has indeed changed her liveries, but they are still green and blue, which are the colors of Parma.—It was therefore a mistake when she was stated to have taken the livery of the Arch Dukes; she drove out that day in a carriage of the Archdukes, to escape the curiosity of the people. For some time she appeared in high spirits and visits all the public promenades. A very strict guard is kept at Schoenbroun and nobody is allowed to go in or out without giving an account of himself. The king of Saxony is to come here on the 20th, and will reside in the Imperial Palace.

April 5.
The Archduchess Maria Louisa has returned no answer to Napoleon's letter to her, announcing his arrival in France.

There is a talk of leaving Saxony under its present government during the whole of the war—20,000 of our troops have already passed the frontiers of Bavaria; another column follows immediately after them.

Leipsic, April 3.
The columns of French prisoners returning from Russia, have retrograded; one arrived here some days since, which has been sent towards Dresden.

Frankfort, April 11.
A public print states, that by the new treaty of alliance, England gives 5,000,000 sterling in subsidies, besides its contingent of 150,000 men. The cavalry of the combined armies (which will amount to nearly 1,000,000 men) is estimated at 200,000, and the artillery at 4000 pieces of cannon.

Count Neipperg is gone to Naples. It is affirmed that the King of Naples has required of the Allies a definitive declaration respecting the future fate of the Kingdom of Italy.

FROM THE AURORA.

A GLANCE AT EUROPE.

Present appearances, such as are formed by the latest European advices, present Europe in a situation as extraordinary as at any period since the convention at Leoben, in 1797.

The events which produced that convention were most splendid and surprising that history had yet presented to the contemplation of mankind. France, in the beginning of 1796, had appeared menaced at so many points and by so many means, that those who were solicitous for their triumph and their fall before the powers of Europe had begun to anticipate the close of the war, under the pressure of the inordinate and multiplied power bro't against Europe.

But Carnot, that man alike renowned by his republican virtues and his military genius, disencumbered from the trammels of assassins who, under the mask of patriotism, disgraced the cause of virtue, made men who wished for the triumph of liberty, question whether in such hands as Robespierre, it could or ought to succeed.—Carnot appeared at the head of the war department. Bonaparte was placed at the head of 40,000 men; and between April and September, the whole face of Europe was changed—the battles of Montoté, Millesimo, Castiglione, and Leonado, and twenty intermediate battles; the passage of the Po, the Ticino, the Adige, and the Arno; the defeat of two of the most celebrated Generals of Austria, Boileau and Wurmser; the entire conquest of Lombardy, Florence, Padua, Modena, Mantua, and the whole of Italy to the Islands of Venice, the submission of Naples, and the Pope, had astonished by their rapidity and their grandeur the most cold and phlegmatic.

At the same time Hoche, another of these bright geni which Carnot had discovered beneath the humble station of a subaltern, in which he might have moved, unknown, to oblivion; had agitated systems of privileged dullness occupied the station for which genius alone is adapted.—Hoche was sent into La Vendée to resist the emissaries and gold of England; the fanaticism of infuriate priests, who employed the christian cross as the rallying point of massacre and the enslaving of a nation, whose crime was to seek liberty and independence.

The battle of Hohenlinden, the glories of which have been withered by the same corruption which spread civil war thro' Vendée, was contemporaneous.

In May, 1797, the defeat of the Archduke Charles, led the way to the treaty of Campo Formio, which Bonaparte had proposed to conclude at Leoben, before the battle; and Europe appeared for a moment to have a prospect of repose.

The glory of France was now as transient as its condition was hopeless in the preceding year.—There is only a singular case of depression which bears a resemblance to it, in the intermediate period when Bonaparte was sent to Egypt, and when Carnot was proscribed and obliged to take refuge from assassins in a foreign land.

These periods, tho' dissimilar in their cause and operation, and in their several degrees of magnitude, bear a strong resemblance in the wonderful triumphs which succeeded periods of the utmost danger and despair.

The return of Bonaparte from Egypt saved France and restored her glory at Marengo. His return from this second banishment, has restored France again to that happy state from which she appeared to have been forever destined not to rise again.

From this point we can only form conjectures. Our information, from obvious causes, must be imperfect; the intelligence received thro' the papers of England, Holland and Germany, are indisposed to exhibit facts painful to their rulers; and the hirelings which England employs every where, to impose its wishes upon the world, as the opinions of the people where they are stationed, requires considerable caution to guard against their impostures.

We now find that the millions of troops which were paraded on paper, in the English journals, and copied from them into those of the continent, are "men in buckram"—that unless it is the Prussian corps on the Rhine, and 30,000 troops in Belgium, the armies of the coalition had not in the beginning of April, yet received orders to march.

We perceive either a reluctance or an incapacity to renew the war by the English, or at least the ministers are divided upon the question of security for their places and war. Their will for war they do not disguise—and the only obstacle is evidently the failure of their resources; after expending six hundred millions of pounds sterling, England sees France again rise like the phoenix from the ruins.

The transactions of the Congress at Vienna, are not sufficiently developed; but sufficient has escaped of their purposes, to have contributed very materially to the existing state of things in France. Some facts which have appeared without exciting much attention, merit particular regard at this moment; the application of Lord Castlereagh to Prince Talleyrand, is particularly deserving of consideration. The fact of such an application from the one to the other is remarkable in itself. It appears somewhat extraordinary, that the opinion of the minister of France, should be sought on such an occasion and on such a topic; and the answer of Talleyrand merits to be viewed in a light which it may not be looked at generally, without inviting attention to it in this way.

In order to do this with more effect, we shall ask a few questions.

If the coalesced powers were determined to keep France in subjection, would it not be their interest to deprive Napoleon of every possible auxiliary?

Could the coalesced powers be ignorant of force maintained in arms by Joachim, King of Naples?

Could they be ignorant that 60,000 troops under Murat, if he were hostile, would require at least 150,000 Austrians in Italy?

In such a case, would it not be the extreme of infatuation, or some equally operating effect, to give any ground to Murat, either to doubt the good faith of the coalesced powers, or dispose him to stand aloof, until the fate of war should enable him to throw his sword into the scale?

Shall we then suppose that the mental faculties of Talleyrand have sunk under years, and that the renown he has heretofore sustained as a diplomatist was not really his; or what shall we infer?

The Italians are devoted to Napoleon; he would probably find 200,000 men ready to join his standard, in that region.—Could Talleyrand, or the ministers of the coalesced powers, doubt the fact. Could the certainty of a secret conspiracy, existing in Italy, without the possibility of detecting, and proofs of it, mislead the ministers at Vienna?

If then they could not be ignorant—if Talleyrand must have known these facts and that he retains those splendid diplomatic talents so long attributed to him, how are we to account for his letter to Castlereagh?

We have seen that the jealousy manifested of the Swedish French chief, has excited his disgust and withdrawn his co-operation; it is manifest that though they temporise with him, that the son of the ex-king Count of Holstein-Eutin is held up as a check upon him; and that Russia, possessed of Finland, can at any time restore the one and expel the other.

We have information that a formal demand was made upon Murat to abdicate the throne of Naples. And we have seen that he has penetrated to Florence, and has already occupied Leghorn.—That there has been a conflict between his troops and the Austrians; & that from the indications already given, it is probable that all Lombardy, all Italy, will be in arms.

Let us ask one or two questions more.—Can it be possible that Talleyrand is still an adherent and friend of Bonaparte?

It will be said that the Emperor of Russia went to his house on entering Paris.—That Louis selected him for his minister at Vienna.—that he had constantly held forth language resentful and disrespectful towards Bonaparte and his family.

But then let it be asked—what course could he pursue at Paris, when Bonaparte's cause was betrayed (as we find by Lord Castlereagh's declaration in Parliament) when he was betrayed by Murat, and some others, whom we shall probably soon hear of—what could he do? He could not fight alone. He possessed immense property in France; in what manner could he so effectually secure him, as by assuming the character he did assume, and who does not know the variety of characters which he has assumed; he has travelled round the compass of parties, and been alternately faithful and faithless to them all; never untrue to himself.—He could therefore do nothing at Paris so well adapted to save himself as what he did do.

But then it will be said that his letter to Castlereagh at Vienna was so very decided, so faithful to the Bourbons, and to the cause of legitimate sovereigns.

But what could he do otherwise—he could not remain there if he was to advocate Bonaparte; and how could he so well display his devotion to stupid kings and profligate ministers, as by recommending to them that course which would testify his hostility to the upstart kings, and say and do what was most congenial to their passions?

Whether the course pursued by Talleyrand was dictated by such ideas as are here inferred, we shall not pretend to decide; but on this point we may without difficulty determine: that if Talleyrand were earnestly disposed to promote the views of Bonaparte, and to give him the resources of Italy in aid of France, he could not have contrived any means so efficient or decisive, as that of stimulating the coalesced powers to dethrone Murat.

Those who have a recollection of the Memoir of Talleyrand, published at Vienna, declaring the moderation of France, and her desire to remain within her ancient bounds, and to interfere with the concerns of other nations no more; may find matter for reflection in comparing that memoir with the recent proclamations and policy declared and pursued by Bonaparte.

On paper.—The British journalist notwithstanding it is so decidedly opposed to the wish and interest of the English people, are extremely busy in preparing and stimulating the public mind for another continental war, in which England, by her treaty with the allies, must take a principal part. To effect this the old paper war is commenced with all the old treasury prints, and sunk almost into oblivion and politically expired for want of sustenance and employment.

They are now conjuring up the most formidable armies ready to enter France and cut up "the Bonapartists" root and branch forever—on paper.

They have raised dissension, distraction and civil war in France, and the most perfect and honorable understanding and harmony of views among the coalesced powers, and subordination, spirit, fidelity, and co-operation in their armies—on paper.

They have dismissed some of Napoleon's best generals, made others resign, and scattered disloyalty and hatred among the bravest of his troops—on paper.

They have embarrassed Napoleon for the want of cannon, arms and money, depressed the French funds, and made the deceived and repentant French heartily sick of calling and receiving him back—on paper.

They have raised the standard of royalty in several parts of France, taken several cities for the Bourbons, and appealed the very heart of Napoleon himself to the terrors of the approaching storm—on paper.

And they have made the general exclamation of Bonaparte, his natural weakness and destruction of resources, so notorious, and final destruction is inevitably at hand—on paper.

Next after all, we have no doubt that is on paper only that these terrible things exist; & that if the war they talk of shall take place, their contemplated victories and triumphs over Bonaparte will be confined almost to paper alone, while those of him and his veteran legions, against "a world come in arms" to invade their territories & independence, will be found on terra firma, real, substantial, and conclusive. *Columbian.*

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.

An article copied from a London paper of Feb. 27, is running the rounds of the American prints, containing the most flagrant falsehoods, respecting the capture of the English ship Francis and Eliza, on the 4th Jan. last, by Capt. Champlain of the privateer Warrior.—Capt. Champlain assures us, that so far from releasing the convicts (as there stated) he found them in a state of mutiny and insurrection, and supplied the Capt. with a guard to suppress it.—He also put a crew on board of her, (of British prisoners he had captured) which made her number of seamen superior to that of the convicts. No plunder, whatever, was permitted, and she was left with a bountiful supply of every thing proper for a three months' voyage, with Madeira only 50 miles to leeward, where any succors could have been procured in a few hours, had the statement of her being left in distress been true. But we are authorized to add, that the English account is false in every limb and feature.—*Ibid.*

From the St. Louis paper of April 29, we learn that there is some difficulty in effecting the pacification, with the Indian allies of G. Britain in that quarter, according to the intent and guarantee of the treaty of peace.—One of the British agents, Capt. Duncan Graham, avows (or rather pretends) his inability to restrain the hostilities of the Indians.—These cut throat gentry merit a treatment different from remonstrance or persuasion. They however have always been sheltered by their official situations, and their sins are visited on the miserable Indians who become their dupes.

The Kentucky Gazette says.—By a gentleman from Vincennes, we have the following distressing intelligence:—The Indians have surprised a party of rangers, from Fort Harrison, thirty in number, and killed all but three—great fears are entertained for the fort which was but weakly garrisoned. The inhabitants of Vincennes were marching to its relief.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

It is, we believe, and possibly may long remain, a disputed point, whether the temporary absence of Napoleon from the throne of France, has been productive of general good or ill as regards the great interests of humanity. For, though, on the one hand, it arrested the progress of a sanguinary war, and quieted the apprehensions of those who looked to still more disastrous times; on the other, it gave a shock to established government, and a mutability to the state of the world, highly unfavorable to the progress of the arts and sciences, and to the felicity of all whose trade is not connected with endless war.

But, as it respected this nation, however depreciated at the moment, it has had more than one favorable effect.

That event has tested the ability of our government, and the competency of our resources, to sustain a conflict with the undivided force of a great naval and military power. The honorable result of the conflict has confirmed this People in their attachment to Republican government; and has, to a degree not easily realized, consolidated the foundations of our admirable constitution. The cessation of European war has deprived our bitterest enemies of any pretence to assert, that our success was due to any other agent than the valour of our army, the wisdom of our councils and the justice of our cause.

There is, however, another consequence of the revolution of affairs in France, less important in reality, but which comes home to the plainest understanding.

At the moment when our administration was engaged in its first opposition to the oppression and injustice heaped on our offending citizens on the high seas, no man of any party possessing any claim to respectability of character, ventured publicly to maintain that these enormities ought to be acquiesced in.—On the contrary, by an unanimous vote of the Senate, and a like vote (two eccentric voices excepted) of the House of Representatives, it was determined, after solemn debate, that the U. States could not, with a surrender of their independence, submit to the repeated violations by Britain of our neutral maritime rights. The only plea which then remained to sustain the Opposition, was the imputation to the government of a subserviency of the basest kind to the views of the ruler of France. The charge was artfully invented, being of a nature calculated more than any other to irritate the feelings of a people jealous of their freedom and independence, and it was assured and propagated with such effrontery and pertinacity as to mislead many good men, who had otherwise been found on the side of their government. The British government took its cue from our opposition (to whose eternal shame be it remembered) and has stained the records of its Foreign Office with similar imputations, of secret understanding with the Court of France.

At length, the Napoleon dynasty being temporarily banished, the Bureau of State, the Repository of the secrets of the French government, fell into the hands of other men, and their nearest ally to whom it would have afforded the highest gratification to have discovered any thing disreputable to the government of the U. States. The breath of rumor has never yet dared to whisper that the base imputations cast on this country of secret engagements with France derived any support from the archives of that government. The fame of our country is vindicated by the silence of its enemies. Europe acknowledges the purity of our conduct, and even our factious newspapers are put to the blush. Honest federalists who lent their ear to the idle tale, are disabused, and turn with scorn from the calumniators, to whose slanderous aspersions the most ample opportunity has afforded not a shadow of foundation.

This is obtained a refutation of a contemptible lie, which no event could have afforded, so satisfactory to the softest credulity, as the late recess of Napoleon from the Imperial Throne.

Extract of a letter from a federalist, resident in England.

"We are extremely anxious to hear the fate of the Treaty signed at Ghent, tho' no one doubts but Mr. Madison and the Senate will ratify it.—We judge from this, that though it may not be every thing the Americans may wish, it does not contain any very objectionable articles; and while a New-England Convention is threatening on one side, British armies and navies on others, and an empty Treasury is staring the President in the face, he will gladly put an end to the war, when it is in his power. I hear you have been very much alarmed in Boston, in expectation of a visit from the enemy, and the town had every appearance of a garrison; that old and young, rich and poor, turned out to work on the fortifications, and that, in fact, the whole population had become soldiers.—Under these circumstances, the return of peace will be peculiarly grateful, and I presume you will express your joy by dinners, balls, illuminations, &c. deurns, &c. The people here are not much pleased with the peace.—They wished to have the war continued, in order to "give the Yankees a good drubbing;" and to destroy their navy, burn their towns, and take away a part of their territories. The better sort say, "judging from the language of the federal papers, if we had not made peace so soon, the Union would have been dissolved, and the federalists in the Eastern States, would again have

come under their mother country. This was even the opinion of the Prince Regent, and if the American commissioners had not managed the negotiations with the greatest ability and skill the war would have continued. The great body of the English people, at the present moment, have as strong dislike, I may say hatred, to the Americans, as ever they had to the French; and the observations I am compelled to hear and bear, (being taken for an Englishman wherever I go) render my business, excursions and intercourse, with the great world extremely irksome. You will be surprised to hear this, and particularly the cause of it, which is, the federal newspapers! You know the editors think they cannot speak of the administration in too reproachful terms, and I believe there is no crime in our penal code of which they have not been accused, excepting highway robbery and house-breaking. These paragraphs are circulated thro' this country, and the people, confounding the great body of Americans with their government, are of opinion that there is not so vile and unprincipled a race of people in the world as the Yankees. If you contradict them, they will refer to your own papers, and to speeches in Congress.—They say, there may possibly be some good ones amongst you, but unless a great majority were reprobates, you would not have so bad an administration as you describe yourselves." *Bost. Pat.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) May 31, FLORIDA.

The British have not evacuated Florida. Col. Nicolls, who commands at Appalachicola, has addressed an insolent letter to the agent for Indian affairs, stating, that according to the treaty of peace he considers the territories of the Creeks to be as they stood before the war; and, arrogating to himself the entire control of the Indians, warns the citizens of the United States from entering the Creek territory, or holding any communication with the inhabitants thereof.—This is evidently done with the view of deterring the commissioners, who are about to enter on the execution of their duty, from running the boundary line as agreed on last summer between Gen'l Jackson and the friendly Indian chiefs. Being guilty of a flagrant violation of the late treaty of peace, Col. Nicolls & his bounditti should be instantly driven off at the point of the bayonet.

Notwithstanding the known perfidy of the British, we did not suppose they would so soon have endeavored to rekindle on our borders the flames of an Indian war. Every day's experience however confirms the belief, that they regard the late termination of hostilities as nothing more than a truce, a peace of necessity—and, but for the restoration of Bonaparte, who will find them ample employment at home for some time to come, would have continued to violate our rights till we should have been again compelled to unsheath the sword in our defence.

It is fortunate a discretionary power was given to the President, of retaining the army according to its present organization until the next session of Congress, if he should conceive it prudent to do so. Orders have been issued from the war department to the several commanders of posts, to retain, till further notice, all the troops except those whose term of service expired with the war.

A rupture between Great Britain and Spain is spoken of. The British officers at Appalachicola, we are told, make no secret of the determination of their government to occupy Florida in the course of the ensuing summer—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.—Our government, deeply interested in such an event, should look to it in time.—If Spain be disposed to part with Florida, the United States ought to possess it, cost what it may. It is essential to our western trade. It should not be suffered to pass into the hands of the British.

CHARLESTON, MAY 23.

A letter received yesterday by a commercial house in town, dated at Lisbon, on the 11th ult. states, that hostilities had actually commenced between the Allies and Bonaparte.

Fifty guineas to one were bet in England that BONAPARTE would not be alive on the first of May.

We understand that General Scott will immediately visit France, having obtained a furlough for a considerable time.—His person, his manners, his brave achievements, will furnish him a passport, wherever he goes.—He is favorable specimen of the American character. *Enquirer.*

NEW-YORK, JUNE 5.

The British packet Princess Elizabeth, arrived at this port last evening, in 53 days from Falmouth, via Halifax, with the April mail.

By the brig Mary, from St. Croix, we learn, that a few weeks since a Spanish 74 with 500 souls, and 800,000 dollars on board, accidentally blew up, at the island of Margaret, and melancholy to relate, all on board perished.—We also learn, that a short time since, three French vessels, under the Bourbon flag, bound to Martinique and Guadaloupe, were captured by the Barbadoes British brig of war.

By the British schooner Eliza, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Edinbrough Jamaica papers to the 10th of May.

The news of the Emperor Napoleon's return to Paris, was received at Kingston Jamaica, on the 12th of May, by the ship George, in 22 days from Falmouth, &c. in the Eastern States, would again have

NEW-YORK, JUNE 6.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Milo, arrived at Boston, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondent in Liverpool the London Globe of the 24th of April, from which the following important extracts are made.

The British government, on the 23d of April, ratified the Treaty of Alliance, concluded at Vienna some time ago.

The King of Prussia issued his proclamation at Vienna, on the 7th of April, declaring WAR against "Napoleon Bonaparte and his adherents."

New-York papers to the 17th of March were received in London on the 24th April.

Price of stocks, April 24:—Reduced 56 1-8; Consols 57 1-8; 4 per cents 72.

It is said that Napoleon would not permit Lord F. Somerset to take with him from Paris the Duke of Wellington's valuable plate, which had been presented to him in commemoration of his many victories.

The mails from Ostend and Calais are received as regularly at Dover as if the continent enjoyed the most profound tranquillity.

The French brig Clemence, from Martinique for Bordeaux, detained and sent into Plymouth, was instantly liberated on entering that port, and had sailed for France.

The assumption of the title of "King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxembourg," &c. by the ex-Prince Stadtholder of Holland, has been officially notified to the Prince Regent of England, by Baron Fagal, a member of the Corps des Nobles.

The papers state that Russia was organizing and putting in march 110,000 men; would have 200,000 in line by middle of April, 20,000 on the Elbe, and 100,000 in Poland; Prussia had 90,000 in full march for the Rhine—England, Holland, Hanover, and Hesse 60,000, to be ready by 15th of May—Bavarians 44,000, 25,000 in motion for the Rhine—Austria provides 110,000 for the Rhine, has 180,000 occupying Italy—Wurtemberg furnishes 10,000 for the first line, the rest of her forces kept in reserve—Baden has 10,000 ready, & 5,000 in line—Hesse Darmstadt furnish 15,000.

The troops of the Allies, which were marching against France, were to be on the Rhine about the end of April. The Allies purpose to debouch, according to circumstances, with a corps by way of Nice, Antibes and Marseilles; to make a methodical war, and not to act on the offensive till all are in the line. The Grand H. Q's were already at Frankfurt.

The Allies reckoned upon Napoleon's not being able to procure muskets, that he had no artillery, nor artillery horses; and that Napoleon had only 20 or 30,000 cavalry, whereas they will have 70,000 in line.—The Allies, it is said, distrust the Swiss and the Crown Prince of Sweden.

A state paper has been issued by the French government, in which the enterprise of Napoleon is justified on the ground that eight distinct articles of the treaty at Fontainebleau had been severally violated. The Allies are charged with refusing passports to the Empress and her son to join him in his retreat; with not giving the promised establishment to Eugene Beauharnois; with an intent to transport the Emperor from Elba to St. Lucia or St. Helena; with not performing the article by which the Empress and her son were insured the Duchies of Parma and Placentia; and the Bourbons are accused of organizing assassins, of doing injustice to the soldiery by detaining the rewards the Emperor had assigned them, of the confiscation of his property, and of the neglect or refusal to pay his pension.

The last French papers mention that the Emperor Napoleon has appointed his brother Lucian Minister of the Interior, and has sent him to England on an important mission.

In the English House of Commons on the 14th April, an Address of Thanks to the Prince Regent for the treaty of peace with the United States, was moved, debated at considerable length; and carried by a large majority.

The British frigate Starra, one of the finest in the service, on the 26th February, standing towards Cuba, with four transports in company, suddenly struck on a sunken rock, near the island of Little Juagua, and went down in little more than half an hour. No lives were lost.

The foreign news by way of Boston, is unquestionably interesting, but not, in our opinion, of that decisive import considered by the Editor of the E. Gazette. The new treaty, or confirmation of the treaty of Chaumont, is dated the 5th day after Bonaparte reached Paris, and before his arrival there, and the universal raising of the people in his favor, was probably known by the allied powers.

Its professed object is to support Louis on the French throne, and oppose Napoleon's projects or attempts to regain it—but before it was signed Louis was out of France, and Napoleon in quiet possession of the throne and the attachment of the French nation.—And so far from viewing it as the most important document which has appeared for ages, it is perhaps of more consequence than the treaty of Pilitz, and may have no more successful issue than the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick.

Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, are parties to this fifth or sixth coalition, while Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, (Poland as far as it can act) and many of the states of Germany, are not merely neutral, but some of them actually engaged on the side of France—Spain and Portugal are not in a situation to act offensively out of their own territories.

This treaty of Vienna is declared to carry into effect the treaty of Paris—exactly what Napoleon pledges himself to maintain—then why fight about it?—It offers to support the French people against Napoleon, and assist Louis "if he desires it." But what if neither the French people nor Louis desire their aid or interference? which seems to be the case.

But supposing the worst the English writers promise, we are to expect a repetition of the old wars of the coalitions, and more battles of Marengo, Jena, and Austerlitz, and perhaps a renewal of the visit of Bonaparte to Vienna, Berlin and other hostile capitals. At all events, while the French emperor confines his declarations to his projects and his military operations, to the limits of the gallic empire, and defence of its independence, there can be but little question of being supported by the whole physical strength of the country, and little doubt of the ultimate fate all the armies which the Allied Powers may send across the Rhine or attack and invasion.

The Dartmoor Massacre, of which we gave a brief statement in this evening's Columbian, shall be exhibited in its true colors to-morrow. From a conversation with Mr. Andrews, who kept a minute journal of every particular during his irksome confinement in that place, we are convinced that a more wanton, unjustifiable and malicious slaughter of human beings, has never disgraced the political history of any nation. It remained for Englishmen to cap the climax of savage barbarity, and by an act of cold blooded butchery of their defenceless captives, to set national law at defiance, and place civilized humanity beneath their feet.—The Journal of Mr. Andrews, is signed by sixty-nine officers—masters, lieutenants, and mates of vessels, who most solemnly attest to the truth of every particular there recorded. It is now preparing for the press, in this City—comprizes about 300 duodecimo pages, and will be embellished with an elegant engraving of Dartmoor prison a name not to be forgotten by Americans—it is interwoven with the history of our country. We shall give copious extracts from this Journal to-morrow evening. Ibid.

EMIGRATIONS FROM CANADA. We learn that a great number of families have lately removed from Canada into this state, on account of the oppressive and tyrannical measures which have been adopted since the peace—especially towards those who left the country during the war, and who have since returned.

A letter from N. Orleans, dated the 13th ult. states the following:—"We are at this moment in the utmost alarm in consequence of the height of the river. A small wind would be sufficient to break the levee in almost any place, & inundate our streets. Above and below the city, the levee has given way in several places, and it is said the fine cotton lands of Concordia are all under water." A. Y. Gaz.

STEAM BOAT BURNT. PHILADELPHIA, June 6. With regret, for the loss of the owners, and community at large, we inform our readers that yesterday morning, about 4 o'clock, at the wharf in Burlington, N. J. the beautiful Steam Boat that plied daily between this city and Burlington, commanded, and owned principally by Capt. Jacob Myers, was accidentally burnt to the water's edge. Thus has an industrious and deserving man been deprived of the benefits of labor for several years.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1815.

Washington, June 7. The President of the United States and his Lady arrived in the city on Monday, from his seat in Virginia.

In Maj. Gen. Brown's General Orders on assuming the command of the North, we find the following strong appeal to the pride and honor of the officers detained:—"The Maj. Gen. conceives it unnecessary to appeal to the zeal and exertion of the officers who have been selected to command in the corps which are now to be organized and arranged. He expects, by every one's devotion to duty, without exception, until the consolidation is effected, it will be shown that there is not an officer who does not belong to the class of those, at least, who are at the present moment efficient for the service of their country;—and he hopes, that the worth and merit of the many who are disbanded, will be a sufficient excitement in those who are the choice of the government, to prove themselves worthy of being retained."

To this we may be permitted to add, that within one year after the selection which has been made, we ought to be able to boast of the most efficient army for its numbers, that the world has ever seen. There never, perhaps, was a more effective military force brought into action, than that which Gen. Brown had the honor to command during the last campaign. Nat. Intel.

Bonaparte, said Lord Castlereagh in parliament, has violated the faith of treaties, and does not deserve to reign. Suppose he did, is it not a maxim of kings that a treaty may be broken at pleasure? Did not Austria break her treaty with Napoleon in the Russian campaign? Did not Prussia, did not Bavaria, do the same thing?—And how did England, how did Castlereagh himself, fulfil the treaty that called Napoleon to Elba? He was acknowledged as a sovereign prince, as an emperor; yet a Scotch colonel was sent to

watch him on his own coasts. He says, also, the allies withheld his stipend and sent assassins to kill him. Thus watched, and subject to starvation and stabbing, it must have been a measure of self-preservation to invade France and to assume the sceptre. Edit. Pat.

Mr. Ward, the editor of the Bermuda "Royal Gazette," has had the title of his paper, and his office of "Printer to his Majesty," taken from him by the Governor, for a repetition of falsehoods he published, and once retracted, relative to the capture of the President frigate. The Governor, with a sense of national honor rarely found in British officers, has thus indignantly punished the gross calumniation of an American naval hero. Ibid.

MR. EPPEE ELECTED!! By a gentleman recently from Mr. Eppee's district, we are informed that the Sheriff's office of the different counties composing the district have lately had a meeting, and upon casting out all the bad votes on both sides, it was agreed that Mr. Eppee had a majority of thirty-two good votes over Mr. Randolph. Peterburg Compiler.

Extract of a letter from Saml Williams, Esq London, received by the Milo, via Boston. "The Prince Regent will make an important communication to parliament—it will no doubt be a warlike call on the country. War, I fear is unavoidable, and indeed decided on."

P. S. A letter from Amsterdam, received by the late arrivals, states, that the people were unwilling to make shipments, as the French privateers were expected out in a few days. It is much to be feared some insurance companies here will be much injured by underwriting on English vessels at peace premiums."

Norfolk, June 5. The U. S. sloop of war Alert, Capt. Cooper, from Washington City, with guns, &c for the Washington, 74, at Charlestown, (Mass.) anchored in the bite of Craney Island on Saturday evening.

DIED, on the 7th inst. at Frederick Town, Md. Gen. ROGER NELSON, long a member of Congress, and late Clerk of said county.

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

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

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

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

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

All persons wishing to view the property before the day of sale, will call on Philemon Plummer, Esq. who will shew the premises. A deed will be given to the purchaser of the property, when all the purchase money (and interest thereon) is paid, and not before.

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, when further terms will be made known, and attendance given by Henry Driver, trustee. Caroline county, June 13 7

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM OF GROOM & LAMBDIN,

beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season, Amongst which are:

- Broad cloths 4-4 crapes
- Pelisses do. for men's 4-4 Silk Lace
- summer coats Plain white gauze
- Stockinets Figured do
- Imperial cords Cotton hosiery
- Casinetts Silk do.
- Kerseymeres French cambric
- Velvets Russia sheetings
- Flannels German dowlas
- Seersuckers Britannias
- Long & short nankens 5-4 Tow Linens
- White Marseilles Hessians
- Coloured do. Domestic plaids
- Black Florentines Do. stripes
- White cambrics Lace shawls
- Black do. Cotton do.
- British shirtings Leno do.
- Do long cloths Love handkerchiefs
- Domestic shirtings Barcelona
- Jaconet muslins Linen Cambric do.
- Mull do. Bandannas
- India book do. Long and short kid
- Colored cambrics Do. silk do.
- Seeded do. Morocco shoes
- Hair cord do. Call skin do.
- Veined do. Morocco & wool hats
- Plain lenos Bedtickings
- Figured do. Cotton yards No. 4 to 24
- Twilled cambrics Cotton fringe
- Embosked do. Supenders
- Plain and twilled ging-hams Oil cloths for tables
- Seersucker do. Bedsockings
- Bengal stripes Tortoise & other combs
- Calicoes India muslins
- Crape prints Do. checks
- Cambric dimities Do. Ribbons, tapes
- Common do. Bobbins
- Black and white satin Pins, &c. &c.
- Levantines

—ALSO—A general assortment of GROCERIES: TOGETHER WITH A SMALL SUPPLY OF HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS & CHINA. All which are offered at small advances for Cash. Samuel Groom, James M. Lambdin. Easton, June 13 4

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

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

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

No. 2.—Part of a tract of Land in Quaker Neck, Kent county, about four miles from Chester (the county town) called "Kedgeron," or Thomas's Purchase, containing about 650 acres. This land is divided into two very compact farms, and three lots. One of the farms lies on Langford's Bay, and on the main road leading from Chester T. wa down Quaker Neck, and contains about 325 acres, 61 of which is well timbered, 4 in wood, 15 of meadow, and the residue arable or cleared land. The situation is high and airy, and one of the handsomest in the county.—The improvements are a two story brick dwelling house about 42 by 20 feet, a log kitchen, and a granary about 24 by 16 feet, a large and young thriving apple orchard of choice fruit, &c. &c. This farm very justly bears the character of being a good place for the raising of stock, and has, when properly managed, yielded the cultivator luxuriant crops of grain, &c. and therefore most assuredly will attract the attention of those who may be desirous of purchasing real property. It is presumed the aforesaid farm would command from a good tenant the annual rent of \$450.

The other farm lies opposite the afove, and also on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, contains about 295 acres of land, 62 acres of which is well timbered, 48 of young thriving wood, 20 of meadow, and the residue arable. This farm is what is often called white oak bottomed land, very productive, and well worthy the attention of the speculator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The creditors of the said Richard S. Thomas, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery Office, within six months from the day of sale. George W. Thomas, trustee. Chester Town, June 13, 1815.

NOTICE.

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

This property will be sold on the following terms, viz.—The purchaser or purchasers, as the case may be, to give bond with approved security, for the payment of one fifth of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of twelve months; one fifth at the end of two years, with interest thereon; one fifth at the end of four years, with interest thereon; and the remainder, or one fifth, with interest thereon, at the end of five years from the day of sale. Geo. W. Thomas. Chester Town, June 13, 1815.

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Nos. 1 & 2 of vol. V. and No. 1 of vol. VI. of the above work, are received at the Star office, where subscribers are requested to call for them. A set as far as published, with the privilege of continuing the work, can be had at the original subscription price. June 13 4

TURTLE SOUP

Will be on the table THIS DAY at 2 o'clock, at the Union Tavern in Easton, one of the finest Turtle Soups that has been offered to epicures for many years, with the usual accompaniments of choice Madeira and Claret wines, &c. June 13 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

NEW MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale by NEALE, WILLS & COLE, Price Three Dollars, bound, The Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace in the state of Maryland. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A variety of Precedents in Conveyancing &c. BY JOHN E. HALL, Esq. Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This book will be found very useful, not only to magistrates, but to country gentlemen, who do not wish to purchase the Laws of the State at large; as it contains all that is generally necessary to be known by every citizen, arranged under the following heads:

Accusatory, accounts, affrays, aliens, apprentices, arr. & assault and battery, assumption, attachment, award, bail, barratry, bastards, bigamy, bill of sale, blasphemy, bonds, bribery, bridges, burglary, burning of houses, buying of titles, carriers, cheats, commission, commitment, conspiracy, constable, corn, conveyance, costs, covenant, debts, distress, entry, evidence, execution, forfeiture, forgery, gaming, habeas corpus, hogs & hogheads, homicide, horses, houses, races and horse stealers, house, infants, informations, justice of the peace, land, larceny, libel, licenses, lunatics, manumission, mainprize, marital marriage, misdemeanor, negroes, nuisance, pension, perjury, polygamy, posse comitatus, post office, prison breaking, probats of accounts, professors, rape, recognition, rescue, riot, robbery, sabbath, school masters, seamen's wages, search warrant, self defence, self murder, servants, ships, slander, summons, super-seeders, surety of the peace and good behaviour, sweating, testamentary system, treason, vagrants, wages, warrant, wife, wills, women, wreck.

Those who purchase a number of copies will have them on the most liberal terms.

Editors of Newspapers in this State will please to insert the above four times, and forward their accounts to N. W. and C. for payment. They will please to send one copy of the paper, in which the advertisement first appears. June 13 4

THE LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY.

PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, For publishing by subscription, THE LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY,

CONTAINING MANY OF HIS SPEECHES, &c. Embellished with a Likeness. By WILLIAM WIRT, Esquire, Of Richmond, (Va.) author of the British Spy, &c.

CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on a fine paper, in one octavo volume, and will contain from 350 to 400 pages.

It will be delivered to subscribers, in good call binding, at three dollars per copy. The price to non-subscribers will be three dollars and fifty cents.

Subscriptions to the above work received at the Star office. June 13

NOTICE.

In executing a search warrant on Sunday morning last, a quantity of bacon was found in the possession of a slave under circumstances that excited suspicion that the same was stolen, and upon his examination before a Justice of the Peace he acknowledged that he received the bacon of a slave to whom he had promised payment. This negro was also examined but was acquitted of any agency in the transaction. From the preparation and contradictory account that the negro (in whose possession the bacon was found) gave, there is no doubt but it was stolen.

All persons that have lost bacon are requested to call and examine this, by which means the felony may perhaps be detected; and by proving the same and paying the cost of this advertisement it shall be restored.

Robert B. Dudley, Constable. June 13 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wagon Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Mary J. Neale's Servant, a Miss) about 21 years of age; 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a ruddy complexion, long hair, 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 nanken 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 fled for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. It is 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 it brought home.

Susan Seth, guardian to Mary Annals Seth, a minor. June 13

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

James W. Price.

may 30 14

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one empty into Nantuxcoke 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 Nantuxcoke 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

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be ascertained and surveyed the boundary line designated by the treaty with the Creek nation of Indians concluded on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and that the same be distinctly marked, in all such places except where water courses are described, as the boundary by the said treaty; and for this purpose the President of the United States shall have power to appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, three commissioners, whose compensation shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioners, in ascertaining and surveying the said boundary line; they shall have power to employ a skillful surveyor, who shall be allowed five dollars per day, and two chainmen and a marker, who shall each be allowed two dollars per day in full for their services.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners on completing the ascertainment and survey aforesaid, shall make out three accurate plats of the survey of the said boundary line, one of which they shall transmit to the secretary of state, one to the surveyor of lands south of the state of Tennessee, and the other to the chief of the Creek nation of Indians.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the public lands of the United States, to which the Indian title was extinguished by the aforesaid treaty, shall be and are hereby formed into a land district; and for the disposal thereof, a land office shall be established, which shall be kept at such convenient place as the President of the United States may direct; and for the said land office a register and receiver of public monies shall be appointed, who shall give security in the same manner, in the same sums, and whose compensation, emoluments, duties and authority, shall, in every respect be the same in relation to the lands which shall be disposed of at their office, as are or may be provided by law in relation to the registers and receivers of public monies in the several land offices established for the disposal of the other public lands of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the powers vested by law in the surveyor of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee, shall extend over all the public lands of the United States to which the Indian title was extinguished by the aforesaid treaty, and the same shall be surveyed in the manner and for the same compensation as other public lands in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, whenever he shall think it proper, to direct so much of the public lands, lying in the said districts as shall have been surveyed in conformity to this act, to be offered for sale, all such lands shall, with the exception of the section numbered sixteen, which shall be reserved in each township for the support of schools within the same, with the exception also, of one entire township, to be located by the secretary of the treasury, for the use of a seminary of learning, and with the exception of any tracts of land reserved to the Indians by the said treaty, shall be offered to the highest bidder, under the direction of the register and receiver of public monies of the said land office, on such day or days as shall, by a public proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose. The public sales shall remain open for three weeks and no longer; and the lands shall be sold for a price not less than that which has been or may be fixed by law for the public lands in the Mississippi territory; and shall in every other respect, be sold in tracts of the same size, on the same terms and conditions, as have been or may be by law provided for the other public lands in the Mississippi territory. The superintendents of the said public sales shall receive six dollars each, for each day's attendance on the said sales. All lands other than those reserved as aforesaid, and excepted as above mentioned, remaining unsold at the closing of the public sales, and which had been offered at the said sales, may be disposed of at private sale by the register of the land office in the same manner, and under the same regulations, for the same price, and on the same terms and conditions as are or may be provided by law for the sale of the other public lands of the United States in the Mississippi territory.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have power to appoint any or all of the aforesaid commissioners during the recess of the Senate.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding twenty five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

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

FARM FOR SALE.

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

may 30

FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, formerly the property of Dr. Maynard, is about five miles from Easton, one from White Marsh Church, and within two miles of 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 PARKETT, Easton, or to the subscriber, at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 18

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, a House and valuable Lot, situated on the upper end of Washington street, in the town of Easton, Md.—the Lot abounding 100 feet on Washington street, and running back 150 feet; subject to a small incumbrance of 18 cents per foot. Persons desirous of building in Easton, will find a bargain, by a speedy application to the subscriber on the premises.

Jeremiah Garey.

FOR SALE,

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

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

may 9

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

William Chambers, Agent for the heirs.

may 30

FOR SALE,

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

George A. Smith.

Denton, may 30

BANK OF CAROLINE,

MAY 27th, 1815

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for Directors, to manage the affairs thereof, will be held at the Court House in Denton, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock and continuing until 2 o'clock.

By order—Thos. Culbreth, cash'r.

By the act of incorporation, not more than six of the present board are eligible. T. C.

June 6 5

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

June 10

DOCTOR THOMPSON

Having settled in St. Michaels, respectfully offers his professional services to the public. may 30 3q

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND,

9th May, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next, at 9 in the morning, and continue until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Board—R. Higginbotham, cash'r.

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

*The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above notice a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to

R. H. Cashier.

may 16 6

TO THE VOTERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

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

Your obedient servant, John Bullen.

Talbot county, April 18

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH,

No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel Board, by the day, week, month or year

may 9 7q

IN CHANCERY,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1815.

Robert Walters, } On considering the written application, and it appearing vs. } that subpoenas issued against Heirs of Zachary } the defendants, Rebecca, Ju- } liet, Joseph, James, Anna and Philip, non residents, which have been returned 'summoned,' against Rebecca and Juliet, to September term, 1806—against Joseph and James, to February term, 1807—and against Philip and Anna, to February term, 1808; and not having appeared or put in an answer or answers to said petition: It is ORDERED, That the first Monday of October next be limited, on or before which the defendants shall put in a good and sufficient answer or answers to the application in said petition, or a plea or demurrer to the same, in default of which the Chancellor will, on application, proceed as the law directs to take the bill or petition, pro confesso, or direct a commission—Provided a copy of this order be published in the Easton Star three weeks before the first day of July next.

Wm Kilty, chancellor.

True copy. Test—James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 6 8

NORRIS & MARTIN,

TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS,

No. 66, Market St. Baltimore,

Offer the following articles, whose are and retail at reduced prices for Cash, or approved drafts at short rates:—

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, & Souchong, Madeira, Port, Claret, Champagne, Sherry, Lisbon, Vidonia, Teneriffe, & Malaga, Cogniac Brandy, Real Holland Gin, Jamaica, & Antigua, & St. Croix, Old Irish & American Whiskey, Peach & Apple Brandy, Country Gin, Cherry Bounce, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown Muscovado do, Prime Green & St. Do, Nungo Coffee, Old Bourbon Coffee, in Pepper, matts of about 100 wt. Allspice each—particularly re- Ginger commended for fami- Salt Petre ly use, Large and small twist Macebooy and Scotch Tobacco, Snuff, Castor Oil, Juniper Berries, &c.

Private families, merchants and those keeping public houses, are respectfully solicited for their commands, assuring them that the utmost attention to moderate prices, and good order of the articles shall be particularly observed. All articles sold by us, returnable at our expense, if not found on trial as represented.

may 30 4

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, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Smyth Bagwell, late of Kent county, deceased.—All 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 eleventh day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Ann Bagwell, adm'x of Smyth Bagwell, dec'd.

June 6 5

BOARDERS WANTED.

The subscriber has room, and wishes to accommodate a few Boys and Girls, to board by the year.

May 19

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

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

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

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

John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1815.

Jacob Charles.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business

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

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

Richard Barrow.

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

12-3 CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway sometime in December last, from Benjamin Rowe, living in Caroline county, an apprentice to the farming business, by the name of SAMUEL MARSHALL, about 18 years of age. Any person taking up the said apprentice, and delivering him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid—All persons are forbidden harboring or employing said apprentice at their peril.

Angel Rowe.

June 6 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 26 years of age, 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-hatched cotton petticoat and jacket, a copious 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 at Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Anne's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tilghman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for P. Sumner or Philadelphia—Mary is well known in Centreville, 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 30

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called GEORGE HOLIDAY, aged about 19 years, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and feet, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wen. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to waiting in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He took with him two suits of dark plaid domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medalion containing a gentleman's miniature, old fashioned, different kinds of hair enclosed in the back. It is probable he will endeavor to go to sea, as he has an acquaintance a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid if taken in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the state.

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

John Thomas, 21, Chatham-st.

may 24.

N. B. The editors of the Federal Republican, Ref's Philadelphia Gazette, Easton Star, and Lancaster Journal will please insert the foregoing twice a week for four weeks, and send their accounts to this office.

June 6 8

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Nelson Norris.

may 19 (June 6) 6

MARYLAND: KENT COUNTY COURT,

MARCH TERM, 1815.

On application of JOHN GRIFFITH, LEVIN CALDER, and WILLIAM REDGRAVE, of Kent county, severally by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1815, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions: And they having satisfied the court that they have resided in the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of their applications—and having also given security for their personal appearance at September term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against them by their creditors:

It is therefore hereby ordered and adjudged by the court, that the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave be respectively discharged from their confinement, and that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months previous to the first Saturday of September term next; and also that they cause a like notice to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, to give notice to their creditors to be and appear before the said court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of reconvening trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Griffith, Levin Calder and William Redgrave shall not have the benefit of the several acts of assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, as prayed.

Ben. Chambers, Clk's

RUNAWAY NEGRO WOMAN,

Twenty five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for apprehending negro ELIZA and her child, and lodging her in the most convenient county goal, and delivering the child to Nos 98, Pratt street. Eliza is about 19 years of age, pretty stout built, flat nose, and somewhat squint eyed. She is much in the habit of wearing a light green barvel Madras handkerchief on her head. The child is about 13 months old & answers to the name of JOE; is lively and peevish, but extremely timid amongst strangers, and much bandy legged. She was sold by Mr. Hezekiah Starr to Mr. R. D. Mullikin, from whom I purchased her. She ran away on Monday evening last. Her connections are said to live in Centreville, Md.

Masters of vessels and others are forbid harbouring her or carrying her away at their peril.

L. Frailly.

January 11 (June 6) 3

RUNAWAY.

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

Benj. Guyton, sh'ff Harford county

may 28 8

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th inst. viz—

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper colored negro, rather a round face and bonny, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough Esq of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferent clothing.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Thos. Stevens, sheriff of Talbot county

Easton, Talbot county, 5 April 18

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Clack Stone.

may 2

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Joseph Martin.

Talbot county, April 18

FOR RENT,

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post Office. For terms apply to the Star office.

June 19



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.

LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and agreeably to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland...

This property ought to be very desirable to a gentleman holding property adjoining it, and who would have timber enough to support it...

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

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county), situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton, about three miles from each of these places...

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.

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 SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard), a beautiful view of the sea, and within two miles of the White Marsh Church...

FOR RENT,

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post office. For terms apply at the Star office.

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...

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.

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

UNION BANK OF MARYLAND, 9th May, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for SIXTEEN DIRECTORS will be held at the Bank on Monday the 3d July next...

By order of the Board— R. Higinbotham, cash'r.

By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board are eligible for the ensuing year.

The editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Hagerstown Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks, and forward their accounts for payment, to R. H. Cashier.

BANK OF CAROLINE, MAY 27th, 1815.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for nine Directors to manage the affairs thereof, will be held at the Court House in Denton, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next...

IN CHANCERY, FEBRUARY TERM, 1815.

On considering the written application, and it appearing that subpoenas issued against the defendants, Peberca, Daniel, Joseph, James, Anna and Philip, non residents, which have been returned 'summoned' against Rebecca and Juliet, to September term, 1807...

W. Kilty, chancellor.

NEW MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE.

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale by NEALE, WILLS & COLE, Price Three Dollars, bound, The Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace in the state of Maryland.

This book will be found very useful, not only to magistrates, but to country gentlemen, who do not wish to purchase the Laws of the State at large...

THE LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY. PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, For publishing by subscription, THE LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY, CONTAINING MANY OF HIS SPEECHES, &c.

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA. Nos. 1 & 2 of vol. V. and No. 1 of vol. VI. of the above work, are received at the Star office...

WRITING PAPER, For sale at the Star Office.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM OF GROOME & LAMBDIN;

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

- Amongst which are: Broad cloths, Pelisse do. for men's summer coats, Stockinets, Imperial cords, Cassinets, Kerseymeres, Velvets, Flannels, Britanniaks, Long & short nankeens, White Marcellines, Coloured do., Black Florentines, White cambrics, Black do., British shirtings, Do. long cloths, Domestic shirtings, Jaconet muslins, Mull mull do., India book do., Corled cambrics, Seeded do., Hair cord do., Veined do., Plain linos, Figured do., Twilled cambric, Embossed do., Plain and twilled ginghams, Seersucker do., Bengal stripes, Calicoes, Crapprints, Cambric dimities, Common do., Back and white satin, Levantines.

ALL WHICH ARE OFFERED AT A SMALL ADVANCE FOR CASH. Samuel Groomer, James M. Lambdin. Easton, June 13

NORRIS & MARTIN, TEA DEALERS AND GROCERS, No. 66, Market st. Baltimore.

Offer the following articles, whole and retail, at reduced price, for Cash, or approved drafts at short dates:—

- Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hesson Skin, & Souchong, Madecia, Port, Claret, Champagne, Sherry, Lisbon, Victoria, Tencriffe, & Malaga, Cogniac Brandy, Real Holland Gin, Jamaica, Antigua, & St. Croix, Old Irish & American Whiskey, Peach & Apple Brandy, Country Gin, Cherry Brandy, Loaf & Lump Sugar, Brown Muscovado do, Prime Green & St. Domingo Coffee, Old Bourbon Coffee, in Pepper mats of about 100 wt, each—particularly the Ginger, recommended for family use, Macaboy and Scotch Snuff, Alum, Copperas, Bristone, Cheese, Wax, Spermaceti, Mould and dipped Candles, Castile, white and brown Soap, Bengal & Spanish float Indigo, Fig Blue Starch, Powder and shot Window Glass, Molasses, Madder, Mustard, Almonds, Prunes, Spermaceti & sweet Oil by the gallon, Writing & wrapping paper, Paste Boards, Rice, Windsor Soap, Sago, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs & Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Salt Petre, Large and small twist Tobacco, Castor Oil, Juniper Berries, &c.

Private families, merchants and those keeping public houses, are respectfully solicited for their commands, assuring them that the utmost attention to moderate prices, and good order of the articles shall be particularly observed.

THE LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY. PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, For publishing by subscription, THE LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY, CONTAINING MANY OF HIS SPEECHES, &c.

By WILLIAM WIRT, ESQUIRE, Of Richmond, (Va.) author of the British Spy, &c.

CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on a fine paper, in one octavo volume, and will contain from 350 to 400 pages.

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA. Nos. 1 & 2 of vol. V. and No. 1 of vol. VI. of the above work, are received at the Star office...

WRITING PAPER, For sale at the Star Office.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT For the relief of William H. Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the value of the house belonging to William H. Washington, situated near the west end of Potomac bridge, and which was lately destroyed by order of an officer of the United States, which valuation shall be made in such manner, and upon such terms as may embrace the justice of the case.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. March 1, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of the heirs of James Hynnum.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the heirs of James Hynnum of the Mississippi territory, shall be entitled to a donation of two hundred and twenty six acres of land, according to the provisions of an act of congress, passed the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three, entitled, 'An act regulating the grants of land and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.'

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. March 1, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Concerning the College of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for such persons as now are, or from time to time may be, the president and directors of the College of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to admit any of the students belonging to said College, or other persons meriting academical honors, to any degree in the faculties, arts, sciences and liberal professions, to which persons are usually admitted in other Colleges or Universities of the United States; and to issue in an appropriate form the diplomas or certificates, which may be requisite to testify the admission to such degrees.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. March 1, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Authorizing the discharge of Edward Martin from imprisonment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the marshal of the district of Rhode Island be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to discharge from imprisonment Edward Martin, of Newport in the state of Rhode Island, now confined in jail at Newport, in said district, at the suit of the United States; Provided, That the said Edward Martin shall remain liable to the United States for the amount of the bond executed by the said Andrew Oberg, captain of the Swedish schooner Lichthagen, as principal, and by the said Martin and George W. Martin, sureties, and renew his obligation to the United States for said amount, payable in two years from the day of his discharge, in such form as the attorney of the United States for the district aforesaid shall think proper.

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

AN ACT For the relief of Farrington Barkelow, administrator of Mary Rappleyea.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to ascertain, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore in existence on that subject, the amount due Farrington Barkelow, administrator of the estate and effects of Mary Rappleyea, on two loan office certificates issued to Mary Rappleyea from the loan office of New Jersey, both dated the eighth of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy eight, the one numbered one thousand five hundred and sixty four, for six hundred dollars, the other two hundred and ninety four, for one hundred dollars, with such interest as still remains due thereon, and that the amount which shall be found to be due be paid to the said Farrington Barkelow, as administrator as aforesaid, to be distributed according to law.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 2, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Making further provision for completing the public buildings at West Point for the accommodation of the military academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for completing buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library, and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper in the judgment of the President of the United States for the better support and accommodation of the military academy at West Point.

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

AN ACT For the relief of Uriah Coolidge and James Burrill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the navy be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to Uriah Coolidge and James Burrill, of the town of Portland, in the district of Maine, out of the fund appropriated to the support and maintenance of wounded seamen on board private armed vessels, such a sum as will compensate them for taking care of and procuring medical aid for Peter Chary, Thomas Robinson, John Hot, Thomas Bailey, Peter Ridley, and Joseph Sawyer, six seamen belonging to the crew of the private armed schooner Siro, who were wounded by an explosion of the iron chest, during a cruise in the summer of the year eighteen hundred and thirteen, five of whom, when brought to land, to wit, Peter Chary, Thomas Robinson, John Hot, Thomas Bailey, and Peter Ridley, were placed under the care of the said Uriah Coolidge, and one, to wit, Joseph Sawyer, under the care of said James Burrill, there being no marine hospital in said town; also, that the secretary be authorized to allow for the funeral charges of such said seamen as died of their wounds aforesaid: Provided, however, That the above mentioned allowance shall not exceed the accustomed rates of hospital charges in similar cases.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 21, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For granting and securing to Anthony Shane the right of the United States to a tract of land in the state of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in consideration of valuable and faithful services, rendered to the United States, during the present war, by Anthony Shane, a half breed Indian, there be granted to him all the right of the United States to a tract of land, to contain three hundred and twenty acres, lying on the river St. Mary's, at a place called Shane's Crossing, within the limits of the state of Ohio, but in a part thereof to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished; the said tract to be located in a convenient form, and so as to comprehend the said Anthony Shane's improvements.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 21, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the regulation of the courts of justice of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the judges of the general court of the Indiana territory shall, in each and every year, hold two sessions of the said court, at Vincennes, in the county of Knox, on the first Mondays of February and September; at Corydon, in the county of Harrison, on the third Mondays in February and September, and at Brookville, in the county of Franklin, on the first Mondays next succeeding the fourth Mondays of February and September; which courts respectively shall be composed of at least two of the judges appointed by the government of the United States; and no person or persons, acting under the authority and appointment of said territory, shall be associated with the said judges.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 24, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT For the relief of Solomon Frazer, and the representatives of Charles Eccleston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Solomon Frazer, and the representatives of Charles Eccleston, of the state of Maryland, be, and they are hereby released from the payment of the amount of a judgment obtained against Solomon Frazer, as security for James Frazer, collector of the port of Vienna, in the state of Maryland; Provided, That nothing in this act contained, shall be considered as releasing from the claim of the United States any property of James Frazer, which may be in possession of his representatives.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. March 1, 1815. JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT Making further provision for completing the public buildings at West Point for the accommodation of the military academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for completing buildings, and for providing an apparatus, a library, and all necessary implements, and for such contingent expenses as may be necessary and proper in the judgment of the President of the United States for the better support and accommodation of the military academy at West Point.

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

FOR RENT,

The new Brick Store room, with a paved cellar, next door to the Post office. For terms apply at the Star office.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, June 8. Dr. Eusebio, minister to Holland, and suite, embarked the forenoon on board the U. S. frigate Congress. She will sail immediately.

Many vessels sailed this morning, which have been 10 or 12 days wind-bound.

The ship which arrived yesterday, bro't Plymouth papers to the 3d of May, which were given to an officer of the squadron below.

No arrivals this day.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Thursday.

By the cartel ship Royal Sovereign, from Plymouth, in 34 days, we have received London papers to May first. They contain the intelligence that hostilities had commenced between the Prussians and French, by skirmish of advanced parties. Murat has been beaten by the Austrians, at Farara and Occhio Bello, himself wounded, and the account adds, completely driven out of Italy. A division of his troops, 8900 strong, was driven from Modena, April 11.

The British government are sending over to Ostend large bodies of cavalry. Accounts state that Lord Wellington is to have 18 or 20,000 cavalry, and 500 pieces of cannon. Wellington's army is in positions extending from Charieroy to Nieupoort.

The London Packet of May 1st, says, that in consequence of the late affray at Dartmoor, orders have been given for the embarkation of all the American prisoners, without waiting for the arrival of vessels from the U. States.

Brussels, April 25.

A courier from Vienna, who arrived to-day at one, has bro't the most important intelligence that Joachim Murat has been completely driven out of Italy by the Austrian army under General Frimont.

Denant, April 26.

Hostilities have begun between the Prussians and the French. Yesterday evening there was an affair of outposts at Falmignoul, two leagues from Givet, between the Prussian lancers & a French detachment; the latter had 4 killed and lost 15 prisoners. After this affair the French returned to Givet.

It is stated on the authority of private letters from France, that since the Allies have expressed so positive a resolution, not to treat with Napoleon Bonaparte, as the head of the French government, he is to lay aside the Imperial dignity, retaining the title of Generalissimo of the French armies, while his brother Lucien, together with Fouché and Carnot, are to act the parts of consuls. It is ascertained that this is a scheme of the noted Sieyès.

London, April 29.

We have received Frankfort papers to the 23d, Paris to the 26th, and Dutch & Brussels to the 27th inst. The last arrived at a late hour last night, and contain official intelligence from Italy up to the 10th. It appears that the Neapolitans were repulsed in an attack upon Ferrare, and again on the 8th, at Ochibello. The Paris papers carry the intelligence from Italy much farther. It comes down to the 15th. Murat was at that date advancing westward along the right bank of the Po. On the 14th he had arrived at Plaisance, which place he was expected to enter immediately. Part of his force proceeding along the Appennines, it is said, threatens Alexandria and Genoa.

A Paris paper, the Gazette de France, announces the speedy departure of Bonaparte from Paris, to visit the frontier places of the North, and that his travelling carriages are ordered to be got ready.

An article dated Copenhagen, April 11, in the Hague Courant, of the 26th, states that his Danish majesty has ordered Lt. Col. Aubert to organize an auxiliary force of 16,000 men.

Dispatches have been received by ministers from Lord Burghersh, at Florence, dated the 16th April, and from Lord William Bentick. The Sunday papers said that these dispatches contained an account of a victory obtained by Gen. Nugent over the King of Naples, who was in full retreat. We do not find that this is confirmed.

London Paper, May 1.

A Ghent paper of the 24th states, that the French Gen. Bournonville has quitted France, in order to join the colors of the King.

From French papers received in the Com. Macdonough to April 30.

Hostilities had not commenced on the part of France or the Allies, at the last date; but the most active preparations were still making throughout the continent; on the part of Bonaparte, it was said he had 600,000 men ready to take the field.

Valenciennes had a garrison of 52,000, and is in the finest order; Lisle has four divisions, two of cavalry, and a numerous artillery.

Lombardy and Venice are formed into new kingdoms, to be united to Austria, and governed by a Viceroy.

The Paris Moniteur of 20th April, says—"The Senate of Russia have invited the Emperor Alexander, in the most urgent manner, not to engage in a new war against France."

The Emperor was expected to set out about the 2d or 3d of May, to visit his troops on the frontier.

A fleet from the Baltic was daily expected at Lubec, having on board 18,000 troops of the Russian guard.

SWEDEN.

The Brussels Gazette, of 25th April, states the following interesting news—"Sweden has acceded to the measures which the Allied powers have judged it necessary to take under existing circumstances."

A Vienna letter says—"It is certain that England has declared war against the King of Naples, and that a body of British and Sicilians, had already made a descent on Calabria."

The Archduke Charles of Austria has been invested with the chief magistracy of the city of Metz, agreeably to the views of the Emperor of Germany, and the other allied sovereigns; he was received with distinguishing marks of affection by the people.

Lord Wellington returned to Brussels on the 22d April, after having inspected the frontiers.

Immense bodies of the Allied troops were marching from every quarter towards France.

Bonaparte's new constitution had been submitted to the people, and ten days allowed for giving in their votes. If accepted, and there is little doubt of its being carried through by some means or other, the people of France virtually swear fidelity to the Napoleon, and perpetual exclusion to the Bourbon dynasty.

A Morlaix letter of the 2d May, says—"Every thing is quiet in France—all the young men are ordered to Paris."

The Duke of Orleans and the Dutchess d'Angouleme, are in London. The Spanish Prince of Peace was at Venice.

Louis XVIII, has established himself an official paper at Ghent, in the form of the Paris Moniteur. One of them contains decrees by which his majesty prohibits the payment of taxes to Bonaparte's government, or obedience to the conscription laws.

Louis XVIII, has erected his standard at Frankfort and called all his ministers around him.

The Archduke Charles, the Duke of Wellington, the Prince Blucher and the Prince of Schwartzburg, are to have commands in the new Grand Army assembling.

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY.

Vessels from foreign countries, arrive in the ports of the United States, two and three of a day. Our commerce was never more active. Ships from England, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, and the Colonies, follow each other in such quick succession, that we can scarcely announce the arrival of one, before another breaks upon the view. This state of unexampled commercial adventure and prosperity, spreading, as it were from the burning sands of Orient to the setting sun, from North to South, exploring old ocean and his tributary stream—cannot but excite the rivalry and jealousy of other powers. Britain in particular, will do all she can to crush it in its bud. It behoves our government, therefore, to be vigilant; watching our rights on the ocean with a guardian eye. Let us trade to every country that will receive us, upon the universally acknowledged principles of national law—and if, in the prosecution of this essential and undoubted attribute, any foreign nation should attempt the establishment of illegal and unauthorised pretensions which go to violate it; let us show the world that we are as prompt to defend our own rights, as we are willing to acknowledge those of all other powers.

Petersburg Intel.

ALGERINE SQUADRON.

MADRID, May 14, 1815.

To the Hon. Benjn. Crowninshield, Esq. Sec'y. of the Navy, Washington.

SIR, I have only time to transmit the enclosed extract and list of the naval force of Algiers now at sea. I am of opinion, that their destination is Tunis, and that they mean to co-operate with the malcontents of that Regency, in order to dethrone the present Bey, and subjugate his country, as it is hardly to be supposed they mean to cruise in the Atlantic with gun boats. It is likewise probable that they have been informed, that, during the war with Tripoli, our vessels of war, arrived in the Mediterranean either singly or in small squadrons, and that they have fitted out their whole force in order to cruise for them, and will endeavor to engage them in detail. I hope, however, that they will be disappointed, and that our squadron may arrive altogether before they return to port. I am under no apprehension for the result.

The number of men stated in the enclosed list is incorrect, as their large frigates never have less than five hundred men on board, such as they are, and the other vessels in proportion. The bombards, no doubt, carry a mortar, besides a gun boat each, though not mentioned in the enclosed lists; and their sending bombards with their squadron, is, in my opinion, a corroborated proof that they are intended to bombard some of the towns in the Regency of Tunis, with whom they are at war.

We have not heard of the arrival of the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean nor what are the intentions of Holland, relative to their affairs with Barbary.

I will forward an open copy of this and the enclosed list, by every American vessel which sails from this port, with directions to give a copy thereof to every vessel they may fall in with in hopes that it may find its way to our squadron should

they be at sea, before they approach the straits of Gibraltar.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with the most distinct respect, Sir, your most ob'dt serv't,

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 2d May, enclosed in the preceding letter.

"Letters from Cadiz of the 25th April, mention that the Algerine squadron has put to sea, consisting of 66 vessels, (of which we enclose particulars for your inspection) but that nobody knows the destination of this considerable force. Spain and this country are at peace with these pirates and America seems to be the only probable object of this expedition, and we should hope the Americans would give a good account of them."

LIST OF THE ALGERINE SQUADRON.

Table with columns: Description, Where built or from whom taken, Guns, Men, Age. Includes entries for Frigate, Corvette, Brig, Xebec, and Gun boats.

Ten gun boats, each carrying 2 guns, and 30 men, built at Algiers, two years old.

Thirty do. carrying 1 gun each, built at Algiers, and 25 men each, 6 years old.

Eleven bombards, 1 gun each, 25 men built at Algiers, 6 years old.

TOTAL—4 frigates, 6 corvettes, 2 brigs, one xebec, 1 schooner, 1 galley, 40 gun boats, 11 bombards—463 guns—4745 men.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

HORRID MASSACRE!!

We are this evening enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the massacre at Dartmoor prison, in England, where the blood of sixty-three defenceless Americans, was wantonly spilt without any cause or provocation whatever. We have perused the journal of Mr. Andrews, kept during his confinement in that prison, and the following is the substance of what he recorded respecting this bloody affair, of which he was an eye witness, and narrowly escaped the fate of his unfortunate fellow captives.

EXTRACT.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

"On the 6th of April, at 9 o'clock, P. M. Capt. T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked thro' one of the inner walls of the prison, by some of our boys who preferred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons, not dreaming of the approaching tragedy, & wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell, saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise, when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue, thro' which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearest to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and those in the rear pressed forward so rapidly, the foremost found it impossible to resist the current, but were pushed entirely thro' the passage.

"At this moment, Capt. Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison, entered the inner square of the prison, and drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder on this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper, would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders, and resigned their power to Capt. Shortland. After viewing, in speechless astonishment, a manœuvre that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, tho' unconscious of blame, began to think it most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now given by the keeper, and promptly obeyed.—A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, all retreating in the most peaceable manner!

"Through the gates and iron palling that separated the troops from the prisoners, were these volleys scattered, for several rounds! while the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the doors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded, who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded, who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now

entered the yards of each prison, making a general charge on man & boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry in the backs of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prison.

"Nor did they stop here; but patrolled the yard to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight.—One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, fearing to move, lest he should meet his death.—Him those demons of Hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell upon his knees, and in that imploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tigers. "Fire!" cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now glutted his Nero appetite with blood, retired with the troops, leaving the scene of his heroism slippery with the life-blood of defenceless freemen! Sixty-three Americans bled to gratify the spleen of a British turnkey! Seven of them were relieved by death from the task of telling the degrading tale.

"The wounded were removed from the scene of slaughter, as soon as practicable, and placed in the hospital, under the direction of Dr. Magrath, head surgeon of the department, who used every exertion in his power to alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health. He demanded admittance into the prisons, and received the wounded who had escaped thither previous to the doors being closed. His tenderness and humanity are acknowledged with gratitude by his patients.

"A dispatch was immediately sent to Plymouth, to inform the admiral and the military commandants of the tragical events.—On the following morning, a strong reinforcement arrived from Plymouth, under the command of a Colonel, who took charge of the garrison; information of which was immediately given to the prisoners, accompanied with a request that a committee be appointed from among them to receive an explanation respecting the transactions of the preceding evening.—But the survivors, smarting under a painful sense of their unparalleled wrongs, unanimously answered (by letter) that as citizens of the United States of America, they should conceive it a disgrace and degradation of their national character, to hold any correspondence with the murderer of their countrymen. But that if the Colonel desired a conference with the prisoners, it would be met on their part with pleasure, and the most satisfactory explanation of every part of their conduct should be given.

"Accordingly, the Colonel attended, at the gate of the prison, accompanied by Capt. Shortland, with a visage overspread with gloom, and glowing with conscious guilt. He faintly attempted to justify his conduct, and pleaded duty!—He feared the prisoners were attempting to escape!

"The Colonel patiently heard the stories on both sides of the question, and promised that it should be submitted to the decision of a coroner's inquest, next day, and that a thorough investigation of every relative circumstance should then take place.

"The prisoners then hoisted the colors half-mast on every prison, and visited the wounded in the hospital department. But here a scene was presented too shocking for humanity. Tables were spread and covered with fractured legs and arms, that had just been severed from the bodies of our groaning fellow captives. There lay seven of our countrymen, marked with horrid wounds and bereft of life—here above fifty were expressing their anguish in half-smothered complaints or audible groans. Our feelings can better be conceived than described.

"A committee of six was then appointed to take the depositions of those best acquainted with the facts relating to this affair and make every proper arrangement for furnishing the coroner with the most material evidence. All these depositions exactly agreed with the statement here given.

"In the afternoon an Admiral arrived at the prison, attended by the Captain of a seventy-four. After politely introducing themselves, they informed the prisoners that they came, sanctioned by the proper authority, to make enquiry into the past conduct of Capt. Shortland, during his agency, and promised that he should be strictly interrogated on the subject. They left us with many fair assurances that a strict and impartial investigation should take place with respect to his conduct.

"One circumstance that occurred during the massacre ought not to be omitted. One of the soldiers that belonged to the same regiment that performed this work of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door of No. 3, [one of the prisons] when the carnage commenced, and, in the hurry to retreat, was forced inside among the wounded and exasperated prisoners. In the height of their resentment, the eye of vengeance was for a moment directed to the only enemy which chance had thus thrown into their power. It was but for a moment. The dignity of the American character, was not thus to be sullied. To the astonishment of this affrighted soldier, who was every moment expecting to be immolated on the altar of revenge, as some atonement to the names of our murdered country-

men, he received assurances of safety and protection. "Americans never murder their prisoners: rest easy. Your life shall be preserved to distinguish between the humanity of a British soldier, and that of an American sailor." According, when the doors were opened to discharge the wounded, this man was delivered up to his astonished comrades, in perfect safety. This was a triumph of sentiment, that might have filled the British soldiers with admiration at its sublimity, and the deepest shame for their own littleness.

"On the eighth, the coroner's jury arrived, consisting of sixteen farmers, and commenced taking the different depositions of each party.—The evidence on the part of the keeper of the prison, consisted of the very soldiers who committed the murder by his orders. The verdict of the jury, to the dismay and astonishment of every unprejudiced man, was—Justifiable homicide!!!

"The following facts were fully and completely proved, on the part of the prisoners, and comprise the substance of their evidence before the jury of inquest, viz.

"That the hole in the wall was unknown to more than three-fourths of those confined in the yard where it was made, and not a person belonging to No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, knew that such a thing was ever made or intended.

"That no kind of combination for the purpose of escape had ever existed or even been thought of; and nothing had ever been said or done, directly or indirectly, to give color to such a charge or suspicion.

"That curiosity, and nothing else, urged them to the gate, and that this curiosity was excited by the sudden ringing of the alarm bell.

"That the lock on the gate was broken by a man in a state of intoxication, and done without the knowledge of the prisoners.

"That the few prisoners that were forced through the inner gate, could not resist the pressure of the crowd behind, who were pressing forward to learn the cause of the alarm.

"That no violence was offered by the prisoners; but every one commenced retreating when they saw the troops advancing.

"That captain Shortland took sole charge of the troops and was heard to order them to fire.

"That the prisoners were all that while running before the soldiers to gain the inside of their prison.

"That the soldiers followed up the few last prisoners, and shot them as they were entering the door.

"That two men were actually killed inside the prison.

"That some few, who were unable to gain the inside of the prison, were deliberately aimed at and shot by the soldiers from the ramparts, while striving to get in.

"That a subaltern officer, who assisted capt S. was seen to be assisting in the killing of a boy not more than 16 years old.

"That a prisoner applied to capt. Shortland to stop the horrid massacre, as the prisoners were retreating, but received in answer, "return, you good rascal!"

"And, lastly, that a singular circumstance preceded the affair, that leaves no room for conjecture, but carries conviction at once to the mind, that the whole was a cool premeditated and deliberate murder; which circumstance is this:—

Each prison contained four doors, which were always kept open, until the sound of a horn warned the prisoners to retire for the night, after which the doors were closed. But on this memorable evening, no horn had sound'd, the prisoners were walking in the yard of their prisons, and yet the turnkeys had been in and locked the doors of each prison, save one.—Thus the bloody wretch, who was meditating his evening's amusement, first gave order to cut off their retreat, and then began his attack in front. Instead of four doors, the hunted wretches had all to fly to one—choaked the passage, & were slaughtered there. Others were hunted singly about the yard, & wantonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet. It was also proved, that capt. S. had hold of one of the muskets, in conjunction with a soldier, at the commencement of the firing.

"Mr. Beasley, the American agent, was immediately made acquainted with all the particulars herein stated, upon which an investigation of the subject took place at Plymouth, under the direction of Mr B. attended by Mr. Williams & other agents, and further depositions were taken previous to the prisoners leaving England," &c.

An article in the Philadelphia Gazette of yesterday, stated as an objection to the employment of British vessels in preference to American bottoms, the risk of captures by the French & their associates, in this new war in which Europe is doubtless involved ere this, and the consequent high rate of insurance on them.—To this may be added another objection equally formidable, which is, that a British vessel will be deprived of the advantage of seeking the best markets on the continent, and be compelled to discharge England—no matter how unfavorable prices may be there.—Thus will the interest of the shipper be sacrificed to irreligious circumstances, on the aversity of an English master and crew to passing by their own doors for a continent port.

Many who have taken up British vessels will find out their error when it is too late to be corrected.

Phil. Gaz. June 19.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable Benjamin Parke to Governor Posey, dated

Vincennes, May 9, 1815.

"Since the Indians left here, some of the Miami, Kickapoo, and Puttawattamias, have had a council near Fort Harrison. Their orator announced that the British had sent a large white wampum belt to the Indians at the Vermillion, with an invitation to the several tribes on the Wabash, to send a Chief from each to Malden. He said that he supposed the object of the English in soliciting this visit, was to inform them that Peace had been made between the U. States and G. Britain; but declared that they were determined faithfully to perform the engagement they had entered into with me at this place. Little Eyes however, informed Broylett that Richardville at the instance of the British had invited Labosine, Stone Eater, &c. with their young warriors, to repair to Malden without delay; that they were informed by the British, through Richardville, that Peace had not been made between the U. States and G. Britain; that the poverty of the Indians was owing to the frauds practised upon them by the Americans in respect to their lands—and that the whole country of the Ohio belongs to them. Labosine says that the British are persuading the Indians that Peace has not yet been made between the U. States and G. Britain. I give you the above as I have received it, and have no doubt of its truth.

With what particular view the British agents have circulated these falsehoods, and invited the Indians, even in our neighbourhood, to go to Malden, must for the present be a matter of conjecture; but a knowledge of their conduct immediately after the Peace of 1783, and during the Indian war terminated by the treaty of Greenville, furnishes a ground for strong suspicions as to their motions at this time.

Probably, the famous project of Tecumseh with respect to the purchases of Indian Lands, is to be revived, and possibly the frontiers of the Territories are through their machinations to be harassed by an Indian war for several years.—We may get along with the small tribes of the Wabash—but if recent advices from the Mississippi are correct, a general Peace will not be obtained until the savages are severely chastised."

FURNITURE TAX.

Among the senseless clamors of the faction, which would fain disgrace and destroy the best government under Heaven, none are more unjust than those which relate to the furniture tax. Would they utter nothing but truth on this subject, and place it in its proper light, they would be far less culpable. But, as is usual with them, they wilfully misrepresent the subject. How often has it been asserted in federal newspapers that every man was subject to have his house entered by the officers of government, every part of it examined, and all the furniture which it contained closely inspected! And what is more foreign from the truth than this assertion? The government has left it to every man to make out a list of the furniture which he may own, for himself, and to value the same according to his own judgment. This is to be done when requested by the assistant assessors, who present him with a printed form for that purpose. If he does not possess furniture, besides what is exempted by law from taxation, which he believes himself to be worth two hundred dollars, he is under no obligation to pay the least attention to his request.—If he does, he has nothing to do but to estimate it, and present it to the assistant assessor.—We presume that not more than one family in a hundred will be subject to this tax. And not more than one in five hundred will pay a tax of more than one dollar.—Where then is the hardship and vexation attending the tax?—Where is the hardship or impropriety of the man's paying a dollar, or two, or three dollars, for the support of government, who is able to furnish his house with elegant and valuable furniture? What tax could have been imposed which would have been less burthensome to the people? None; and none but those who would barter their country for a title of nobility, or sell their birth right for a cent, and are determined to find fault with every thing which may emanate from the present administration, will complain of it.

[Vermont Republican.]

NEW-YORK, JUNE 14.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

A London paper of the evening of the 12th May has been received by the cartel ship Dorset. The militia of Belgium has been called out by the government; it comprehends, with certain clauses and restrictions, all males fit for the service between 18 and 35. The head quarters of the Belgic army were at Brussels, where Gen. Bournoville had arrived. About the 20th May, it was expected there would be an army of 80,000 Russians on the Rhine;—by the 30th another of the same strength were to arrive there; and a third army of 40,000 men were to pass to Italy through the Tyrol. Besides these, 100,000 Russians are to form an army of reserve on the Oder.

Accounts from Calais of the 26th April state there was at that time no change in the communication with England. An English vessel arrived there the day before, laden with sugar, coffee and cotton, and the English merchants write that cargoes may be sent them with perfect

safety, and that they can insure those sent.

The Djana, Burn, for N. York, sailed from Deal the first of May.

All the transports got to sea from Ramsgate on the morning of the first of May for Ostend.

The London Traveller of the first of May contains the following articles.

Dispatches dated Florence, the 15th and 16th ult. from Lord Burghersh, were yesterday received. They notice the evacuation of that city by the Neapolitan corps which entered it on the 6th preceding. This measure was occasioned by the masterly manœuvres of Gen. Nugent, who having retreated on Pistoia, and there united the Austrian and Tuscan troops, returned, driving the Neapolitans before him to Florence. It is said that of the 7000 soldiers which the Neapolitan corps comprised, not fewer than 1200 abandoned the colors of Murat.

By the Dutch mail which arrived this morning, we have received papers to the 20th ult. They contain some interesting details of the grand military preparations which the Allies are making along the frontiers of Belgium, and of the reinforcements which continue every day to increase the army under the Duke of Wellington. His grace, it is said, expects to be joined by fresh corps of cavalry from England. We may now, therefore, consider the campaign as on the point of being opened on a scale of operations more extensive perhaps than ever was witnessed in Europe before.—The French government is also active in preparation; all the frontier towns of France are ordered to be put into a state of siege. A letter in one of these papers, under the head of Paris mentions, that Bonaparte is raising works for the defence of that capital and by his conduct in general betrays great fears. It is also said that French military officers, unable to receive their pay regularly, commit many excesses which the government will not venture to repress; and that a republican spirit is very prevalent throughout the French capital.

Mr. Kaye the King's Messenger arrived in town yesterday in Downing street, with dispatches from America.

The London Courier of the 2d May contains the following:

Government have received more detailed accounts of the operations in Italy. They are all satisfactory. One of Murat's columns, which he commanded in person, advanced towards Occhio Bellos, a second towards Ferrara; a third under Pignatelli marched upon Florence.—The Austrians in the first instance fell back; Murat advanced close to Mechio Bello, where the Austrians had thrown up a tete-de-pont. Murat made two attacks upon it on the 8th and 9th, but was repulsed in each. He fell back upon Carpi. Thither Marshal Bianchi followed & attacked him on the 11th. The conflict was long & bloody; but at length the enemy were out of the place, with the loss of twelve officers and five hundred men. Riggio was next abandoned, and they took the route of Modena. The column which proceeded against Ferrara had begun its operations against it, when on the 12th the Austrian Gens. Mohr and Nieping attacked it, drove it off the field, destroyed its works, and pursued it as far as Bologna.

The third column under Pignatella had entered Florence. Gen. Nugent retired towards Pistoia. There Pignatelli attacked him but failed, and was driven under the walls of Florence. Two more attacks were made upon him on the 10th and 11th, but the enemy were each time repulsed, with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

LONDON, APRIL 26.

CAPTURE OF THE CLAREN-DON.

We are extremely concerned to state that advice has been received at the India house, of the capture of the Clarendon, Indiaman, just within the time to avoid restitution by the terms of the American treaty. She is said to be worth £100,000.

The Gazette de France of Sunday stated, that there had been an insurrection at Venice, in which the Marquis de Chacteller, the Austrian General, had been killed by the populace. But an article from Vienna, in The Journal de Paris of Monday, informs us that he was killed by a lady in a paroxysm of jealousy

DECREASE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

From the following statement accurately copied from "Steel's correct list of the Royal Navy" of Great Britain, for Sept. 1813, and March, 1815, it is evident that in that period (19 months) there was a decrease in her naval force of TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN SAIL.—Fifty-three of which were of the line!—This great decrease (says the Charleston City Gazette) is probably owing to the number of vessels which have been condemned as totally unfit for service, so far exceeding their means for building new ones to replace them.

Table with 4 columns: Date, Total in commission, Ordinary & repairing, Building. Rows for Sept. 1813, March 1815, and a total for 1815.

Mr. Barent Gardiner, formerly a member of Congress, and now editor of a Cossack paper in New York, declares that he is more grateful to Judge Hall for having fined and threatened to imprison the immortal hero of Orleans, than he is to Jackson for saving the city. Such are

the principles of federal leaders: They would sooner see a patriot and a hero immolated on the altar of personal revenge, than a city and its fair inhabitants protected from the invasion & pollution of a brutal army of foreign mercenaries.

[Balt Patriot.]

BOSTON, JUNE 12.

Yesterday the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. MORRIS, sailed from this port for Holland, having on board his Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Minister for the U. States at the court of the King of the Netherlands & his lady. ALEXANDER H. EVERETT, Esq. Secretary of Legation, & Mr. GEORGE EUSTIS. She also carries out Col. Wm. M'REE and Major SYLVANA THAYER; two distinguished officers of the corps of Engineers in the U. S. Army, who are proceeding on their travels in Europe by direction of the Government.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1815.

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Ann's county, at Centreville on Saturday the 10th inst.

The Hon. ROBERT WRIGHT was called to the chair, and THOMAS MURPHY appointed secretary. The chairman, in a pertinent address, stated the object of the meeting, and the necessity of union and activity.

After which the following resolutions were adopted:

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

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

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

ROBERT WRIGHT, Ch'n.

THOS. MURPHY, Sec'y.

The statement of the horrible tragedy at Dartmoor, which we publish to day, the correctness of which we presume cannot be questioned, is calculated to wake into indignation the most cold blooded stoicism. We most sincerely deplore an occurrence which opens afresh the ill healed wounds inflicted during the late war. In common with every American—for what American can look with indifference on this heartless, murderous transaction—we regard it with a pained heart and a sick head.

We have not yet seen any official account of this barbarous affair; but the reader has sufficient before him to convince him that it has not a parallel in history, except perhaps the indiscriminate massacres of the dark ages, when fanaticism, armed with the torch and dagger, rushed forward and butchered without mercy its unresisting victims.

What reparation can ever be made for this act we cannot see, unless by the delivery of the miscreant Shortland to suffer at our hands the punishment due to his crime. This question however properly belongs to our government, in whom we have that confidence, that we doubt not but they will take care that this injury shall not remain unredressed. Nat. Intel.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICAN.

Canadaigua, June 6.

On entering the returns of votes from the several towns in this county, at the clerk's office, it appears that Col. Peter Allen is elected to the Assembly, in the room of Henry Fellows, Esq. This happened in consequence of informality in the return of the votes of the town of Perinton.—The name of the latter gentleman was returned Hen. Fellows, instead of Henry Fellows—which necessarily gives the republican interest a preponderance in the next House of Assembly.

Plattsburg, June 3.

BRITISH DESERTERS.

Twenty-two British soldiers reported at the Inspector Gen's office on Wednesday and Thursday last. Three of them were musicians, and brought their instruments with them. Numbers of deserters arrive daily.

We understand that part of the Lake Champlain fleet, consisting of five sloops, and the gun boats and galleys, are to be sold at auction, at Whitehall on the 28th inst. And it is stated that Captain Chauncey (of the Washington, 74, at Portsmouth) is proceeding to Lake Ontario to finish the ships building there, and sink them for their preservation. Columbian.

In the English house of commons on the 28th of April, Mr. Whitbread moved for an address to the prince regent against going to war with France on the ground of any particular person being at the head of the government of that country. After debate the motion was negatived. Yeas 72—Nays 23.

On the same day, Mr. W. moved, "that an humble address be presented to the prince regent, intreating that he would be graciously pleased to take such measures as would prevent that country from being involved in a war with France, upon the ground of the persons who may possess the executive government thereof."—The motion was seconded by Sir Matthew Ridley, and very ably supported—but the house, on the question being taken, negatived it by a majority of 201—303 to 72. Its principal opposer was Lord Castlereagh, who avowed, that, although hostilities were directed against Bonaparte himself, the French people would be exposed to their operation if they supported his usurpation.

A general officer arrived in London on the 25th, with dispatches to government from Louis XVIII supposed to contain his accession to the treaty of the 20th March.

The gunpowder manufactories in England, public and private, have been nearly stripped of that article; and fresh contracts have been entered into for an immediate supply.

We are happy to state, that about 750 of our gallant tars arrived at N. York on Saturday, from Dartmoor prison, via Plymouth, England.

A coal mine has been lately discovered within five miles of Boston.

On Thursday, John Adams, late President of the U. States, visited the U. S. ship Independence in the port of Boston, and on his going on board a national salute was fired.

HOW TO CONVINCE.

First tell a man that the tax on furniture will be oppressive, if not ruinous; and then inform him that it will not amount to so much as will pay the expenses of assessment, &c.—and if you fail to convince him that you are a fool, if not worse, he must himself be not much better. Political Examiner.

In England, the British Generals were censured for not gaining New Orleans; in this country, federalists condemn Gen Jackson for having saved it. Query, where is the real difference in their sentiments? Ibid.

MARRIED, on Sunday the 18th inst at Denton, by the Rev. Mr. Moore, Mr. ISAAC HYATT, of Queen Ann's county, to Mrs. ANN W. DICKINSON, of Caroline county.

DIED, on the 27th ult. at Halifax C. H. in Virginia, MATTHEW CLAY, a representative elect of Campbell district, in that State, to the Congress. He had been in previous Congresses a representative for perhaps fifteen years, and was greatly esteemed for his unbending republican principles, and his strict political integrity.

MORE GOOD EATING.

TURTLE SOUP & DRUM FISH.

To be had at the Fountain Inn THIS DAY, at half past 1 o'clock.

Richard Barrow.

June 20 I

NEW STORE,

(AT THE OLD STAND)

WILLIAM CLARK,

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

- Superfine and common calicoes, furniture do Cambric gingham Fine seersuckers Plain cambric muslins, twill'd do. Striped, spotted and veined do. Cambric jaconet do. Common jaconet do. British mull mill do. Plain, lace ground and figured leno do. India and British book do. India and British book handkerchiefs Leno and Jaconet muslin shawls Corded jaconet cravats Fine India dimity Cambric do Furniture do Common do Fine long cloth gurrachs and balfas Coloured gurrachs Cotton bumbazeens Chinese crapes Fine steam loom cotton shirtings Undressed long cloth do Domestic shirtings Irish linens, long lawns, linen cambrics Estipiles, dappers, brown Holland Russia sheetings Ready made linen sheets Bed ticking, linen checks, cotton do. Country tow linens, bed sackings Domestic plaid & stripes, British stripe cotton White and coloured Marseilles vesting Black silk forentine do Blue, black, &c. mixed and stripe cotton cassinores Long and short nankceens India Bengals Men's and women's cotton hose do. do. silk do Ladies' silk gloves Ladies' kid do Men's beaver and buckskin do. White, pink, blue and black Italian crapes White silk Parisnet Plain and sprigged cyprus gauze Plain chombay do Silk lace handkerchiefs Gauze do Black, white and coloured batins White Virginia do Levantines, mantans and florence Fine black, bumbazeene Bumbazette Scarlet and yellow spotted ratinets Plain green and orange do Olive velvets Superfine cloths and cassinores Second cloths Pelisse do Bandanna handkerchiefs Madras do Black Canton do Black love do Pocket do Morocco and wool hats, coach lace and fringe, Ribbons, tapes, bobbins, pins, thread Boot web, catgut, pastboards Fans, white cotton fringe, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

China, Glass & Queen's Ware.

TIN WARE.

- Leaf sugar, Raisins White Havanna do Almonds Brown do Filberts Green & white coffee Sallad Oil Molasses Mustard Rice Preserves Hyson Tea Pickles Hyson skin do Olives French Brandy Capers Peach do Anchovies Apple do Tamarinds Jamaica spirit Jamison's crackers Antigua do Alspice, pepper Old rye Whiskey Salt Petre Common do Mace Holland Gin Cloves Country do Nutmeg Madeira do Indigo Lisbon do Fig blue Tenerife do Spanish segars Malaga do Staroh Port & Claret Mould & dip'd candles Oranges Cotton, corks Lemons & Limes Chewing tobacco Prunes Cut nails, &c. &c.

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

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

Wm. Clark.

Easton, June 20

JAMES 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

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Queen Ann's county court, we shall, on SATURDAY the 15th day of July next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six and twelve months—the whole of the real estate of James Nevell, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased, containing one hundred and nineteen and three quarters acres of LAND, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Cromch.

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

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

June 20 3q

LAND FOR SALE.

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

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

John L. Kerr.

Easton, June 20 5

ROBERT SPENCER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE, OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS, NEW SPRING GOODS;

Among which are

- Calicoes Cassinores Gingham Domestic Chambray Cambric Muslins Plaids Leno do Stripes Book do Muslins Cotton Cassinores Long Cloths Grandrells Cotton Hose Nankceens Silk do White Marseilles Gloves Coloured do Looking Glasses Royal Ribbs Waiters White Jeans Parasols Black do Brushes of various kinds Handkerchiefs Cotton Yarn Blue, black and mixed Marocco Hats, &c. &c. Cloths

Together with a few articles of Crockery & Glass Ware, & Groceries. All which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce Easton, June 20 3

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

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

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

June 20

NOTICE.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained letters of administration on the personal estate of John Tilden, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated; or before the second Monday in December next they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of May, 1815.

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

June 20 3

NOTICE.

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

William Glasville, adm'x of Thos. Glasville, dec'd

June 20 3

APPRENTICE WANTED

To the Powtering business, if immediate application is made to the subscriber. One from 14 years of age will be preferred.

Jeremiah Garey.

June 20 3

MILCH COW.

Cash will be given for a good Milch Cow Apply at the Star office.

June 20 3

Advertisements omitted shall appear in next.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY)

AN ACT

Further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well in an adjoining district as that to which he belongs, to enter on board, search and examine any ship, vessel, boat, or raft, and if he shall find on board the same any goods, wares, or merchandise, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, the payment of which is intended to be evaded, or have been imported into the United States in any manner contrary to law, it shall be his duty to seize and secure the same for trial.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector of the customs, as well in any adjoining district as that to which he belongs, to stop, search and examine any carriage or vehicle, of any kind whatsoever, and to stop any person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, on which he shall suspect there are goods, wares, or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or which shall have been introduced into the United States in any manner contrary to law; and if such officer shall find any goods, wares, or merchandise, on any such carriage, vehicle, person travelling on foot, or beast of burden, which he shall have probable cause to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial. And if any of the said officers of the customs, shall suspect that any goods, wares, or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or shall have been introduced into the United States contrary to law, are concealed in any particular dwelling house, store, or other building, he shall, upon proper application, on oath, to any judge or justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant, directed to such officer, who is hereby authorized to serve the same, to enter such house, store, or other building, in the day time only, and there to search and examine whether there are any goods, wares, or merchandise, which are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully imported; and if, on such search or examination, any such goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be found, which there shall be probable cause for the officer making such search, or examination, to believe are subject to duty, or have been unlawfully introduced into the United States, he shall seize and secure the same for trial: Provided always, That the necessity of a search warrant, arising under this act, shall in no case be considered as applicable to any carriage, waggon, cart, sleigh, vessel, boat, or other vehicle, of what ever form or construction, employed as a medium of transportation, or to packages, on any animal, or animals, or carried by any man on foot.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every collector of the customs shall have authority, with the approbation of principal officer of the Treasury Department, to employ within his district such number of proper persons, as inspectors of the customs, as he shall judge necessary, who are hereby declared to be officers of the customs; and the said inspectors, before they enter on the duties of their offices, shall take and subscribe, before the collectors appointing them, or before some magistrate within their respective districts, authorized by law to administer oaths, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: "I, _____, having been appointed an inspector of the customs, within and for the district of _____, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will, diligently and faithfully execute the duties of the said office of inspector, and will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds and violations against the laws of the United States: I further swear, (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That any collector, naval officer, surveyor, or inspector, when proceeding to make any search or seizure, authorized by this act, shall be, and he is hereby empowered to command any person who shall be within ten miles of the place where such search or seizure shall be made, to aid and assist such officer in the discharge of his duty therein; and if any person, being so commanded, shall neglect or refuse to aid and assist such officer in making such search or seizure, the person so neglecting or refusing, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars. And such officer may also demand, in cases of resistance, the assistance of the marshal of the district, or any of his deputies, who shall call upon the posse of the district, if necessary in his or their judgment to render effectual the execution of this act; and all citizens or inhabitants of the district, above the age of eighteen years, and able to travel, who refuse or neglect, upon proper notice from the marshal, or any of his deputies, to join such posse, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the forfeitures and penalties mentioned in this act, shall be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, or inflicted, by

action of debt, or by information or indictment, in any court competent to take cognizance thereof and try the same; and that all forfeitures and penalties, so recovered by virtue of this act, shall, after deducting all proper costs and charges, be disposed of as follows: one moiety shall be for the use of the United States, and be paid into the Treasury thereof by the collector, recovering the same; the other moiety shall be divided between, and paid in equal proportions to, the collector and naval officer of the district and surveyor of the port, wherein the same shall have been incurred, or to such of the said officers as there may be in the said district; and in districts where only one of the aforesaid officers shall have been established, the said moiety shall be given to such officer: Provided, That where the seizure shall have been made by any inspector or inspectors out of the presence of the collector, naval officer, or surveyor, such inspector or inspectors shall be entitled, in addition to such other compensation as may be allowed them, to twenty five per centum on the moiety herein given to the collector, naval officer and surveyor, as aforesaid, or to either of them: And provided also, That in all cases where such forfeitures and penalties shall be recovered, in pursuance of information given to such collector, naval officer or surveyor, by any private informer, the one half of such moiety shall be given to such informer, and the remainder thereof shall be disposed of between the collector, naval officer and surveyor, in manner aforesaid, and the same allowance of twenty five per centum to inspectors, when the seizure is made by them as aforesaid: And provided likewise, That whenever the value of the property seized, condemned, and sold, under this act, shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the costs of prosecution: And it is further provided, That if any officer or other person, entitled to a part or share of the penalties or forfeitures incurred in virtue of this act, shall be necessary as a witness on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon the said trial, but in such case he shall not receive or be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture: and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled, shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any state court, against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting agreeable to the provisions of this act, or under color thereof, in any thing done, or omitted to be done as an officer of the customs, or for any thing done by virtue of this act or under color thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court, file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient surety for his entering into such court on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause, if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety, and proceed no farther in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute or damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached, to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment, had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any action or prosecution which may be now pending, or hereafter commenced, before any state court whatever, for any thing done, or omitted to be done, by the defendant, as an inspector or other officer of the customs, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such decision, during the session or term of said court at which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States, to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken in manner aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal, to produce and enter in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings and judgment, in such cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months of the rendition of a judgment in any such cause, by writ of error, or other process, to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States, of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered, and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the fact and the law in such action, in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced; the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken, or property attached, shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, in the same manner as if no such removal and trans-

fer had been made as aforesaid. And the state court from which any such action may be removed and transferred as aforesaid, upon the party's giving good and sufficient security for the prosecution thereof, shall allow the same to be removed and transferred, and proceed no further in the case: Provided however, That if the party aforesaid shall fail duly to enter the removal and transfer as aforesaid in the circuit court, agreeable to this act, the state court by which the judgment shall have been rendered, and from which the transfer and removal shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be authorized on motion for that purpose, to issue execution, and to carry into effect any such judgment, the same as if no such removal and transfer had been made: Provided nevertheless, That this act shall not be construed to apply to any prosecution for an offence involving corporal punishment: And provided also, That no such appeal shall be allowed in any criminal action or prosecution, which final judgment shall have been rendered in favor of the defendant or respondent, by the state court; and in any action or prosecution, against any person to plead the general issue, and give this act and any special matter in evidence. And if in any suit the plaintiff is nonsuit, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in any suit or prosecution against any person, for any act or thing done as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, and judgment shall be given against the defendant, or respondent if it shall appear to the court, before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried, that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs, nor shall he be liable to execution, or to any action for damages, or to any other mode of prosecution, for the act done by him as aforesaid: Provided, That such property or articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any, be after judgment, forthwith returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for one year, & no longer: Provided, That all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred before the expiration of the act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted, in the same manner as if it had not expired.

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

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 Sherriffship, at the ensuing election, and at the same time to solicit the honor of your suffrages. I pledge myself, that if elected I will, according to the best of my ability, use my utmost endeavors to execute the duties of the office with strict justice, integrity and impartiality. Your obedient servant, John Bullen. Talbot county, April 18

ADVERTISEMENT.

As the blessings of peace have once more taken place in our beloved country, and business begins to assume its former aspect in our city—I come forward again, and offer my services to the public, and my Eastern Shore friends and acquaintances in particular, as their agent in the sale of produce and in purchasing any articles they may order. My long experience in selling county produce, and purchasing merchandise, &c. encourages me to hope for a share of my countrymen's favours in this line of business. I promise on my part, that my time and talents shall constantly be employed to promote the interest of my customers. Marmaduke Tilden. N. B. All letters and orders addressed to me, are to be left at Messrs. John & Aaron Levering's, Chesapeake Baltimore, June 13 9

NOTICE.

In executing a search warrant on Sunday morning last, a quantity of bacon was found in the possession of a slave under circumstances that excited suspicion that the same was stolen, and upon his examination before a Justice of the Peace he acknowledged that he received the bacon of a slave, to whom he had promised payment. This negro was also examined but was acquitted of any agency in the transaction. From the prevarication and contradictory account that the negro (in whose possession the bacon was found) gave, there is no doubt but it was stolen. All persons that have lost bacon are requested to call and examine this, by which means the felon may perhaps be detected; and by proving the same and paying the cost of this advertisement it shall be restored. Robert B. Dudley, Constable. June 13 3

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, sewing, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm. She will not be sold out of the State.—For particulars enquire of George A. Smith. Denton, May 30

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, a negro woman named MEMPHIS. She is rather a handsome dark mulatto, of a middle size.—Her clothing is not known. It is supposed she went off during the Easter holidays, with a negro man belonging to major John Dawson. The above reward will be given, if taken out of the State, thirty dollars if on the Western Shore or out of the county, & twenty dollars if taken in the county. Joseph Martin. Talbot county, April 18

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. SMITH, No. 81, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE, Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that they may be accommodated with genteel Board, by the day, week, month, or year. May 9 79

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN, RENEWED.

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

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

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

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

CAROLINE COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

Tuesday, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1815 On application of JACOB CHARLES, administrator of Thomas Boyer, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

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

John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of June, 1815.

Jacob Charles. June 6 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, Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Bagwell, late of Kent county, deceased.—All 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 eleventh day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.

Ann Bagwell, adm^r of Smyth Bagwell, dec'd. June 8 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, at Easton, on Wednesday night, 12th ult. a negro man named JACOB, about 22 or 23 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, and stutters. Had on when he went away a grey cloth coat and grey pantaloons; leather hat, such as servants generally wear, and boots. It is very possible he may change his dress. I purchased him of Philip Wallis, of Easton. W. purchased him of a Mr. Lambert W. Spencer, living on Miles River, who purchased him of Jacob Lookerman, who brought him from Caroline county, in the neighborhood of Hunting Creek Mill. It is thought he has made for the Delaware State. Any person who takes up said negro, and secures him in Easton goal, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. Clack Stone. May 2

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 copersas 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 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 Chestertown, 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 30

12 1-2 CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway sometime in December last, from Benjamin Rowe, living in Caroline county, an apprentice to the farming business, by the name of SAMUEL MARSHALL, about 18 years of age. Any person taking up the said apprentice, and delivering him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward, but no charges will be paid.—All persons are forbidden harboring or employing said apprentice at their peril. Angel Rowe. June 6 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wee Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Mary Enalls, Senr, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a tow-stuff habit and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, and a blue minkieen 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.—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 Enalls Seth, a minor. June 18

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th inst. viz:—

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper colored negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq. of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab colored short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light colored corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes, and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, is remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indistinct clothing.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the other two for stealing. A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Thos. Stevens, sheriff of Talbot county. Easton, Talbot county, June 18

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Master of vessels, and others, are forbidden harbouring or carrying off said Boy, at their peril. John Thomas, 21, Chatham St. May 24

N. B. The editors of the Federal Republican, Kell's Philadelphia Gazette, Easton Star, and Lancaster Journal will please insert the foregoing twice a week for four weeks, and send their accounts to this office. J. T. June 6 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Nelson Norris. May 19 (June 6) 6

RUNAWAY NEGRO WOMAN.

Twenty five dollars reward, and all reasonable charges, will be given for apprehending negro ELIZA and her child, and lodging her in Baltimore county goal, and delivering the child at No. 98, Pratt street. Eliza is about 19 years of age, pretty stout built, flatish nose, and somewhat squint eyed. She is married in the habit of wearing a light scarred Madras handkerchief on her head. The child is about 18 months old, & answers to the name of JOE; is lively and playful, but extremely timid among strangers, and much handsy legged. She was sold by Mr. Ezekiah Starr to Mr. R. D. Mullikin, from whom I purchased her. She ran away on Monday evening last. Her connexions are said to live in Chesterville, Md.

Master of vessels and others are forbid harbouring her or carrying her away at their peril. L. Frailey, January 11 (June 6) 3

RUNAWAY.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county as a runaway, on the 14th of April last, a negro man who calls himself CHARLES SMITH—about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 1-2 inches high; he has a short broad nose, round head, short chin—his clothing a light colored round about jacket, striped waistcoat, striped cotton trousers, tow linen shirt, and a pair of shoes. Says he belongs to James Smith, near New Castle, in the State of Delaware.—His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold to discharge his prison fees agreeably to law. Benj. Guyton, sh^r of Harford county. May 29



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...

At an adjourned meeting of the Democratic Citizens of Queen Anne's county...

The Hon Robert Wright was called to the chair, and Thomas Murphy appointed secretary.

Resolved, That the democratic republican citizens of the Upper Electoral District meet at Dixon's Tavern...

Resolved, That this meeting will support the four persons who shall be selected as aforesaid...

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary...

ROBERT WRIGHT, Ch'n.

THOS MURPHY, Sec'y

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the valuations of Lands, Lots, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, subject to the United States direct tax...

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

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order from the judges of Queen Anne's county court, we shall, on SATURDAY the 15th day of July next...

June 20

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber having been compelled to purchase, at Sheriff's sale, the dwelling plantation of Mr. John C. Mullikin...

June 20

LAND 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.

may 30

EDINBURG ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Nos. 1 & 2 of vol. V. and No. 1 of vol. VI of the above work, are received at the Star office...

June 13

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...

John L. Kerr.

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...

John Bullen.

LAND FOR SALE.

By an order of the orphans' court of Caroline county, and agreeably to the provisions of a special act of assembly of the State of Maryland...

This property is situated in Tuckahoe Neck, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Wilson, Plummer, Dukes, and Webb...

This property ought to be very desirable to a young gentleman holding property adjoining it...

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond or bonds...

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

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

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

The sale will take place between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 in the afternoon...

Henry Driver, trustee. Caroline county, June 13

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of LAND (in Caroline county), situated immediately on the road from Hillsborough to Denton...

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the premises, and the terms will be made known by an application to David Casson...

James W. Price. may 30

FOR SALE.

That valuable FARM, belonging to the heirs of the late Doct. John Hindman, situated on one of the branches of Wye River...

This farm contains about five hundred acres of good LAND, most of it in cultivation...

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

William Chambers, Agent for the heirs. may 30

FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard), about five miles from Easton...

Also, 12 acres of Land, adjoining the town of St. Michaels, highly improved...

Also, a vessel on the stocks, of about 230 tons, that can be finished in 60 days...

Thomas L. Haddaway. april 18

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.

Samuel S. Dickinson. may 30

FOR SALE.

A NEGRO WOMAN who is well acquainted with washing, securing, and common house work, and a good hand on a farm...

George A. Smith. Denton, may 30

ROBERT SPENCER

Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, of the latest importations, NEW SPRING GOODS:

- Amongst which are: Calicoes, Ginghams, Cambric Muslins, Leno, do, Box, do, Cotton Cassimeres, Grandurells, Nankeens, White Marseilles, Coloured do, Royal Ribbs, White Jeans, Black do, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Blue, black and mixed, Cloths, Cassimeres, Domestic Chambray, Plaids, Stripes, Muslins, Long Cloths, Cotton Hose, Silk do, Gloves, Looking Glasses, Waiters, Parasols, Brushes of various kinds, Cotton Yarn, Morocco Hats, &c. &c.

Together with a few articles of Crockery & Glass Ware, & Groceries. All which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce. Easton, June 20

NEW STORE, (AT THE OLD STAND)

WILLIAM CLARK, HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE, a general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS,

- AMONGST WHICH ARE: Superfine and common calicoes, furniture do, Cambric ginghams, Fine muslins, Plain cambric muslins twill'd do, Striped, spotted and veined do, Cambric jaconet do, Common jaconet do, British mull do, Plain, lace ground and figured leno do, India and British book do, India and British book handkerchiefs, Leno and Jaconet muslin shawls, Corded jaconet cravats, Fine India dimity, Cambric do, Furniture do, Common do, Fine long cloth gurrans and best's, Coloured cambrics, Cotton bumbazees, Chinese crapes, Fine steam loom cotton shirtings, Undressed long cloth do, Domestic shirtings, Irish linens, long lawns, linen cambrics, Espinillos, diapers, brown Holland, Russia sheetings, Ready made linen sheets, Bed ticking, linen checks, cotton do, Country tow linens, bed sackings, Domestic plaids & stripes, British stripe cotton, White and coloured Marseilles vesting, Black silk florentine do, Blue, black, olive, mixed and stripe cotton cassimeres, Long and short nankeens, India Bengals, Men's and women's cotton hose do, do, silk do, Ladies' silk gloves do, Ladies' kid do, Men's beaver and buckskin do, White, pink, blue and black Italian crapes, White silk Parisien, Plain and sprigged cyprus gauze, Plain chambray do, Silk lace handkerchiefs, Gauze do, Black, white and coloured satins, White Virginia do, Levantines, mantuas and florence, Fine black bumbazee, Bumbazets, Scarlet and yellow spotted rattinets, Plain green and orange do, Olive velvets, Superfine cloths and cassimeres, Second cloths, Pelisse do, Bandanna handkerchiefs, Madras do, Black Canton do, Black love do, Pocket do, Morocco and wool hats, coach lace and fringe, Ribbons, tapes, hobbins, pins, thread, Boot webbs, catgut, pastboards, Fans, white cotton fringe, &c. &c.

China, Glass & Queen's Ware. TIN WARE

- Loaf sugar, Raisins, White Havanna do, Almonds, Brown do, Filberts, Green & white coffee, Sallad Oil, Molasses, Mustard, Rice, Preserves, Hyson Tea, Pickles, Hyson skin do, Olives, French Brandy, Capers, Peach do, Anchovias, Apple do, Tamaraids, Jamaica spirit, Jamison's crackers, Antigua do, Alspice, pepper, Old rye Whiskey, Salt Petre, Common do, Mace, Holland Gin, Cloves, Country do, Nutmegs, Madeira, Indigo, Lisbon, Fig blue, Teneriffe, Spanish segars, Malaga, Starch, Port & do, Mould & dip'd candles, Claret do, Cotton, coigs, Oranges, Chewing tobacco, Lemons & Limes, Prunes, Cut nails, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices for Cash. N.B. The subscriber particularly requests all persons indebted to him, either upon note or open account, to settle the same with as little delay as possible. Easton, June 20

Wm. Clark.

WRITING PAPER,

For sale at the Star Office.

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING ENTERED INTO PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM OF GROOM & LAMBDIN,

Be glad to inform their friends and the public, that they have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore, with a general assortment of GOODS, suited to the season,

Amongst which are:

- Broad cloths, 4-4 crapes, Pelisse do. for men's, Silk Lace, summer coats, Plain white gauze, Stockinets, Figured do, Imperial cords, Cotton hosiery, Cassinets, Silk do, Kerseymeres, French cambric, Flannels, Russia sheetings, Sersuickers, German dowias, Long & short nankeens, 5-4 Tow Linens, White Marseilles, Hessians, Coloured do, Domestic plaids, Black Florentines, Do, stripes, White cambrics, Lace shawls, Black do, Cotton do, White shirtings, Leno do, Do. long cloths, Low handkerchiefs, Domestic shirtings, Barcelona, Jaconet muslins, Linen Cambric do, Mull mull do, Bandannas, India book do, Long and short kid gloves, Corded cambrics, Do silk do, Sealed - do, Morocco shoes, Hair cord do, Calf skin do, Veined do, Morocco & wool hats, Plain lenos, Bedticking, Figured do, Cotton yarns No. 4 to 24, Twilled cambrics, Flax cotton, Embossed do, Cotton fringe, Plain and twilled ginghams, Suspenders, Seersucker do, Oil cloths for tables, Bengal stripes, Bed-sackings, Calicoes, Tortoise & other combs, Crapeprints, India muslins, Cambric dimities, Do. checks, Common do, Ribbons, tapes, Back and white satin, Bobbins, Levantines, Pins, &c. &c.

Also - A general assortment of GROCERIES: TOGETHER WITH A SMALL SUPPLY OF HARD-WARE, QUEEN'S-WARE, GLASS & CHINA.

All which are offered at a small advance for Cash. Samuel Groom, James M. Lambdin. Easton, June 13

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

The other farm lies opposite the above, and also on the main road leading from Chester Town down Quaker Neck, contains about 295 acres of land, 52 acres of which is well timbered, 48 of young thriving wood, 20 of meadow, and the residue arable. This farm is what is often called white oak bottomed land, very productive, and well worthy the attention even of the speculator.

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

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

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

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

The land designated as Nos. 2 and 3, will be sold on the premises on Wednesday the 24th day of August next, at 11 o'clock A. M. if fair, if not, the next fair day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

I will offer at public sale, in Chester Town, on Friday, the 4th day of August next, at 5 o'clock, P. M. part of a tract of land, lying in Kent county, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel Comegys, Philip and Thomas Brooks, and others, being part of a tract of land called Ward Oak Reserve, containing about 57 acres. It is divided into three lots, one of which is handsomely timbered with red and white oak, &c. and contains about 25 acres; another contains about 30 acres, and is covered with wood, but thinly timbered; the other lot is cleared, and contains say two acres or more.

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

Geo. W. Thomas. Chester Town, June 13, 1815.

BANK OF CAROLINE,

MAY 27th, 1815.

The Stockholders in this Institution are hereby notified that an election for directors, to manage the affairs thereof, will be held at the Court House in Denton, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July next, commencing at 10 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock.

By order—Thos. Culbreth, cash'r. By the act of incorporation, not more than six of the present board are eligible. T. C. June 6 5

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN,

RENEWED.

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

Tavern Keeping Business

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

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

N. B. Five or six genteel Boarders will be taken on the premises. Easton, January 3, 1815.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
15th JUNE, 1815.

NOTICE.

Arrangements are making to discharge the whole of the arrearages of the Treasury Note debt, where the same became due and payable, as soon as a competent supply of current money can be obtained, at the seat of the several Loan Offices.

Arrangements are also making to furnish a competent issue of Treasury Notes, to assist in the re-establishment of a circulating medium, throughout the United States; but it has been ascertained, that an issue of Treasury Notes, not bearing interest, and fundable at 7 per cent. cannot, at this time, be employed for that purpose.

NOTICE IS, THEREFORE, HEREBY GIVEN, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due, or shall become due, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on the following days, to wit:

On the 21st of November; the 1st and the 11th of December, 1814. The 1st of January; the 1st & 21st of February; the 21st of April; the 1st, 11th and 21st of May; the 1st, 11th and 21st of June; and the 1st, 11th & 21st of July, 1815; being all the Treasury Notes due, or becoming due, at Philadelphia prior to the first day of August, 1815.

And the said Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in the City of Philadelphia, on the 1st day of August next; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon as became due at the Loan Office in Savannah, in the State of Georgia, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of April, and the 1st of May, 1815; being all the Treasury Notes due, at Savannah, prior to the first day of September, 1815.

And the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Savannah aforesaid, on the 1st day of September next; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on the following days, to wit:

On the 11th and 21st of April; on the 1st and 21st of May; and on the 11th of June, 1815; being all the Treasury Notes due at Washington.

And the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the Treasury of the United States, in Washington aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes after the 1st day of July next. And all Treasury Notes hereafter payable at the Treasury of the U. States in Washington aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, and the interest thereon will cease on the day, or days, when such Treasury Notes shall respectively become payable.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the Loan Office in Baltimore, in the State of Maryland on the 1st of June, 1815.—And that the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes will accordingly be paid, upon application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said Loan Office in Baltimore aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and that interest will cease to be payable upon the said Treasury Notes after the 1st day of July next. And all Treasury Notes hereafter payable at the Loan Office in Baltimore aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable; and the interest thereon will cease on the day or days when such Treasury Notes shall respectively become payable.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at Boston in the State of Massachusetts, to pay such of the Treasury Notes as become due and remain unpaid, at the Loan Office in Boston aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st of November; and the 11th and 21st of December, 1814; the 21st of January; & the 1st of February, 1815.

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes, will be received to the Loan of 12 millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars in principal and interest, in Treasury Notes, for 100 dollars of 6 per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes may, also, at their option, receive drafts on Philadelphia & Baltimore for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new Treasury Notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principal and interest, now due.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at the City of New

York, in the State of New York, to pay such of the Treasury Notes as become due, and remain unpaid, at the Loan Office in New York aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st and 11th of December, 1814; the 1st & 11th of January; the 11th of February; the 11th of March; the 21st of April; and the 11th of May, 1815.

Subscription in the principal and interest of the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes, will be received to the Loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars of principal and interest in Treasury Notes, of 100 dollars of 6 per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last-mentioned Treasury Notes, may also, at their option, receive drafts on Philadelphia & Baltimore for the amount of their claim; or they may exchange the old for new Treasury Notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principal and interest, now due.

AND, FINALLY, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be issued, forbidding the Collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties, and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes, and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time, refuse to receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the Treasury Notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposits, or in payments to, or from, the bank in the same manner, and with the like effect, as cash, or its own bank notes.

The Loan Officers of the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the printers, authorised to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ALBANY REGISTER

Is a paper from which Federal Editors have copied very largely within a few years past. We are, therefore, warranted in considering it good authority with their party; and for the especial edification of our numerous federal readers we copy from it the following article on the subject of impressed Seamen:

6257.

Several federal editors exultingly demand, what has become of the 6257 American seamen, which were stated to have been impressed into the British service, previous to the late war.—By the late melancholy accounts from Dartmoor prison, in England, we learn there were 5200 Americans there incarcerated; and in several London articles we have seen it stated, that upwards of 2000 of these had been turned over from British men of war, on board of which they had been impressed, because they would not consent to fight against their country, in the late war. Here, then, is nearly half, or at least one third of the old 6257, about which the federal editors chuckle so much. Now, when we consider that the London prints, alluded to, rarely tell more than half the truth, we may safely double the number they admit to have been turned over from British men of war to Dartmoor, and other prisons in England; and then take into the account the great number that must have sunk under the weight of oppression, from their petty tyrants, or been swept off by disease, in four years; together with those who, giving themselves up to despair, concluded that they might as well linger in misery on board of a man of war, and perhaps meet death at the hands of their own countrymen, as to go into an English prison, or on board of an English ship; add all these, we repeat it, to the account, and not reflecting man, unbiassed by party spirit, will doubt for a moment, that the American impressed seamen, on board of the British Navy, amounted, before the war, to the full number of

6257,

the cold-blooded and unfeeling pretensions of federal editors: to the contrary notwithstanding. It is this partiality for the British, that destroys federalism; & we can assure the federalists, if they wish to rise in this country, they must get rid of two incumbrances—their TORY LEADERS, and their TORY EDITORS.

The same paper contains an Editorial article on the late revolution in France, of which the following is the concluding paragraph—which we recommend to the particular attention of Federalists who may read this paper:

"The report alluded to, [Caulaincourt's] we have not room for to-day, having been obliged to anticipate our usual hour of selection, in consequence of the general training of yesterday, in which our hands were engaged. But it shall appear in our next.—In the mean time, the letter of Bonaparte himself, to the several allied sovereigns, is given as translated for the Mercantile Advertiser; from this our readers will perceive, that if war ensues, it will not be the fault of Bonaparte, or that of France, in whose behalf he addressed himself to his enemies. This letter of Bonaparte to the public, we presume, in consequence of his couriers having been refused admittance into the territory, and the presence of the sovereigns to whom it is addressed. But be this as it may, the letter is conclusive evidence of his wishes, and those of the French Nation, for the preservation of peace. And we have no hesitation in adding, that if the

allies persist in war, all the horrid consequences that may follow so flagrant an act of folly and wickedness, will be justly chargeable to them—and that France will have with her the wishes of every sound head and unbiassed heart in the U. States. She will have with her these good wishes, not because she is France, not because she is governed by Napoleon, in preference to the Bourbons, not because those who will cherish these wishes have any foreign attachments, inconsistent with the love of their country—but because she will be fighting for the right of self-government, for the same right for and established, beyond the power of foreign enemies, or domestic traitors, to shake or subvert. I in this principle which will consecrate the cause of France, as a sacred cause in the judgment and feelings of every honest man in the world, if she is compelled to take the field, after all that we have seen of her present disposition, and that of her "legitimate" emperor; and we repeat it, the most truly legitimate monarch that now sways a sceptre in Europe; we had almost said the only "legitimate" monarch in existence. The allied sovereigns, the enemies of Bonaparte and of France, hold their crowns by tacit, by implied consent alone; but he holds his by the express and unequivocal consent of the whole people of France. His power, as we have once before observed, is the offspring of peerless genius, and a sovereign people's will; this cannot be said of Alexander the deliverer, nor of any one of his coadjutors, who, we doubt not, are about to commence a crusade against the rights of all mankind. In this crusade, if persisted in, we cannot resist the belief that the allies will have to contend, not only with the power of France, but with his power of whom the Psalmist exclaims: "He fourth contempt upon princes, and causeth them to wander in the wilderness where there is no way."—And that consequently their counsels will be confounded, and their armies overthrown; while France, so long as guided by the same pure spirit of justice that now breathes in her public councils, and in the acts of her chosen, her legitimate emperor, will remain the real bulwark of the liberties and independence of Europe."

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

AS I conceive it will be a gratification to the citizens of the U. States to know the particulars of the distressing event which took place at Dartmoor prison on the 6th of April last, I send you a copy of the original report, made by the committee appointed by the prisoners to investigate the affair, and beg you will give it publication as early as possible.

I am, Sir,
Your ob'dt servt,
HENRY ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, being each severally sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, for the investigation of the circumstances attending the late horrid massacre, and having heard the depositions of a great number of witnesses—from our own personal knowledge, and from the depositions given in as aforesaid,

Report as follows:

That on the 6th of April, about six o'clock in the evening, while the prisoners were all quiet in their respective yards, it being about the usual time of turning in for the night, and the greater part of the prisoners being then in the prisons, the alarm bell was rung, and many of the prisoners ran up to the Market-square to learn the occasion of the alarm.—There were then drawn up in the square, several hundred soldiers, with Captain Shortland [the agent] at their head; it was likewise observed at the same time, that additional number of soldiers were posting themselves on the walls round the prison yards. One of them observed to the prisoners, that they had better go into the prisons, for they would be charged upon directly. This, of course, occasioned considerable alarm among them. In this moment of uncertainty, they were running in different directions, enquiring the cause of the alarm—some toward the Market-square. When about one hundred were collected in the square, Capt. Shortland ordered the soldiers to charge upon them, which order the soldiers were reluctant in obeying, as the prisoners were using no violence; but on the order being repeated, they made a charge, and the prisoners retreated out of the square into the prison yards, and shut the gates after them.—Captain Shortland, himself, opened the gates, and ordered the soldiers to fire in among the prisoners, who were all retreating in different directions towards their respective prisons.—It appears there was some hesitation in the minds of the officers, whether or not it was proper to fire upon the prisoners in that situation; on which Shortland seized a musket out of the hands of a soldier, which he fired. Immediately after, the fire became general, and many of the prisoners were either killed or wounded. The remainder were endeavoring to get into the prisons, when going towards the lower doors, the soldiers on the walls firing on them from that quarter, which killed some and wounded others. After much difficulty, [all the doors being closed in the entrance, but one in each prison] the survivors succeeded in gaining the prisons; immediately after which, parties of soldiers came to the doors of Nos. 3 & 4 prisons, and fired several volleys into them thro' the windows & doors, which killed one man in each prison and severely wounded others.

It likewise appears that the preceding butchery was followed up with a disposition of peculiar inhumanity and barbarity.

One man who was severely wounded in No. 7 prison yard, and being unable to make his way to the prison, was come up with by the soldiers, whom he implored for mercy, but in vain, five of the hardened wretches immediately levelled their pieces at him, and shot him dead on the spot.—The soldiers who were posted on the walls, manifested equal cruelty, by keeping up a constant fire on every prisoner they could see in the yards endeavoring to get in the prison, when their numbers were very few, and when not the least shadow of resistance could be made or expected. Several of them had got into No. 6, prison cook-house, which was pointed out by the soldiers on the walls, to those who were marching in from the square—they immediately went up and fired into the same, which wounded several—one of the prisoners ran out with the intention of gaining his prison, but was killed before he reached the door.

On an impartial consideration of all the circumstances of the case, we are induced to believe that it was a premeditated scheme in the mind of Capt. Shortland, for reasons which we will now proceed to give—as an elucidation of its origin we will recur back to an event which happened some days previous.—Capt. Shortland was at the time absent at Plymouth, but before going he ordered the contractor or his clerk to serve out one pound of indifferent hard bread, instead of one pound and an half of soft bread, their usual allowance—this the prisoners refused to receive—they waited all day in expectation of their usual allowance being served out, but at sunset, finding this would not be the case, burst open the lower gates, and went up to the store demanding to have their bread.

The officers of the garrison, on being alarmed, and informed of these proceedings, observed that it was no more than right the prisoners should have their usual allowance, and strongly reprobated the conduct of Capt. Shortland in withholding it from them—they were accordingly served with their bread, and quietly returned to their prison. This circumstance, with the censures that were thrown on his conduct, reached the ears of Shortland on his return home, and he must then have determined on the diabolical plan of seizing the first slight pretext to turn in the military, to butcher the prisoners for the gratification of his malice and revenge. It unfortunately happened, that in the afternoon of the 6th of April, some boys who were playing ball in No. 7 yard, knocked their ball over into the barrack yard, & on the contrary in that yard refusing to throw it back to them, they picked a hole in the wall to get after it.

This afforded Shortland his wished for pretext, and he took his measures accordingly; he had all the garrison drawn up in the military walk, additional numbers posted on the walls, and every thing ready prepared, before the alarm bell was rung; this he naturally concluded would draw the attention of a great number of prisoners towards the gates, to learn the cause of the alarm, while the turnkeys were dispatched into the yards, to lock all the doors but one of each prison, to prevent the prisoners retreating out of the way before he had sufficiently wreaked his vengeance. What adds peculiar weight to the belief of its being a premeditated, determined massacre, are,

First—The sanguinary disposition manifested on every occasion by Shortland, he having, prior to this time, ordered the soldiers to fire into the prisons through the prison windows, upon unarmed prisoners asleep in their hammocks, on account of a light being seen in the prisons; which barbarous act was repeated several nights successively. That murder was not then committed, was owing to an overruling Providence alone; for the balls were picked up in the prison, where they passed through the hammocks of men then asleep in them. He having also ordered the soldiers to fire upon the prisoners in the yard of No. 7 prison, because they would not deliver up to him a man who had escaped from his cachot, which order of the commanding officer the soldiers refused to obey; and generally, he having seized on every slight pretext to injure the prisoners, by stopping their marketing for ten days repeatedly, and once a third part of their provision for the same length of time.

Secondly—He having been heard to say, when the boys had picked the hole in the wall, and some time before the alarm bell rung, while all the prisoners were quiet as usual in their respective yards—"I'll fix the damn'd rascals directly."

Thirdly—His having all the soldiers on their posts, and the garrison fully prepared before the alarm bell rung. It could not then, of course, be rung to assemble the soldiers, but to alarm the prisoners, and create confusion among them.

Fourthly—The soldiers upon the wall, previous to the alarm bell being rung, informing the prisoners that they would be charged upon directly.

Fifthly—The turnkey going into the yard and closing all the doors but one in each prison, while the attention of the prisoners was attracted by the alarm bell. This was done about fifteen minutes sooner than usual, and without informing the prisoners it was time to shut up.

It was ever the invariable practice of the turnkeys, from which they never deviated before that night, when coming into the yard to shut up, to halloo to the

prisoners, so loud as to be heard thro' out the yards, "turn in, turn in!" while on that night it was done so secretly, that not one man in a hundred knew they were shut; and in particular their shutting the door of No. 7 prison, which the prisoners usually go in and out at, (and which was formerly always closed last) and leaving one open in the other end of the prison, which was exposed to a cross-fire from the soldiers on the walls, and which the prisoners had to pass in gaining the prisons.

It appears to us that the foregoing reasons sufficiently warrant the conclusions we have drawn therefrom.

We likewise believe, from the depositions of men who were eye witnesses of a part of Shortland's conduct on the evening of the 6th April, that he was intoxicated with liquor at the time; from his brutality in beating a prisoner then supporting another severely wounded; from the blackguard and abusive language he made use of, and from his having frequently been seen in the same state. His being drunk was of course the means of inflaming his bitter enmity against the prisoners, and doubt was the cause of the indiscriminate butchery, and of no quarter being given.

We here solemnly aver, that there was no preconcerted plan to attempt breaking out. There cannot be produced the least shadow of a reason or inducement for that intention, the prisoners daily expecting to be released, and embark on board carrels for their native country.—And we likewise solemnly assert, that there was no intention of resisting, in any manner, the authority of this depot.

N. B. Seven were killed, 30 dangerously wounded, & 30 slightly do. Total 67 killed and wounded.

Signed,
Wm. B. Orms,
Wm. Hobart,
James Boygs,
James Adams,
Francis Joseph,
John P. Trobridge,
John Rust,
Henry Allen,
Walter Colton,
Thos. B. Mott,
Committee
Dartmoor Prison, April 7th, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office,
June 15, 1815.

In addition to the officers retained in service for the Military Peace Establishment conformably to General Orders of May 17, 1815.

The President of the United States has judged proper that the following officers be provisionally retained, under the authority of the act of Congress for that purpose until circumstances will permit of their discharge, without material injury to the service, viz:

- Col. Wm. Linnard, Deputy Quartermaster General, 12th April, 1815.
- Tobias Watkins, Hospital Surgeon, 20th March, 1814.
- George W. Maupin, Garrison Surgeon's Mate, 5th Nov. 1802.
- Joseph Goodhue, do. do. 8th Feb. 1803.
- Abraham Stewart, do. do. do. 6th March, 1806.
- James H. Sargent, do. do. do. 6th March, 1806.
- Cornelius Cunningham, do. do. do. 15th October, 1810.
- Wm. Ballard, do. do. do. 24th March, 1812.
- Jno. H. Sackett, do. do. do. 22d March, 1813.
- Charles Taylor, do. do. do. 3d April, 1813.
- John Trevett, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.
- P. Macaulay, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.
- Solomon Wolcott, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.

By order of the Sec'y of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. & Insp. Gen'l.

INDIAN WARS.

St. Louis, May 27.

Col. Russel has politely favoured me with the perusal of letters from Captain Musick and Lieut. Gray of the Rangers, which give information that on Wednesday last (the 24th) a party of our men was attacked near Fort Howard by about 50 Indians—that the troops from the fort under Cap. Craig, immediately repaired to the scene of action and engaged the Indians; that shortly after Captain Musick joined in the affair, and a warm battle ensued. The numbers were about equal; but before the affair closed a party of the Indians entrenched themselves on the powerful exertions of our troops. At dark the Rangers retired, and next morning found 5 Indians killed on the ground, and the appearance of many more having been killed.—The action lasted a considerable time. We lost Capt. Craig, Lieut. Spears, and five men killed—four wounded and one missing.

Fort Howard is within a few miles of Cap au Gres.

The commanding officer of this district has expressed his entire satisfaction in the gallant conduct of both officers and men in the above affair.—The Rangers, altho' they have received much censure, have generally acted well.

Captain Samuel Whitesides, (of Illinois) with a company of mounted militia, will cross the Mississippi to-day, destined for the neighbourhood of Fort Howard.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR IN ST. MARY'S RIVER.

We are sorry to have to record the particulars of the failure of the small expedition up the River St. Mary, respecting which, some uncertain rumors were derived from American papers.

London, April 29. The day we sailed, May 10th, two men were taken from on board the Gen. Scott, to wit, Thomas Hodges, Montgomery county, Md. registered Georgetown Dist. Columbia, and Ebenezer Hughes, Cape Ann, Mass. registered Cape Ann, who were lately released from Dartmoor prison.

These men will, no doubt, be detained, as there was no consul at Gibraltar to claim them. Horatio Sprague, Esq. was the only American resident there, to whom the American prisoners are much indebted for his attention during their confinement.

WESTERN INDIANS. Chillicothe, June 13. The surveyors lately sent to survey the military bounty lands, in the Michigan territory, have returned without executing any part of the work for which they were sent out.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. New Bedford, June 16. On Tuesday last, two persons were arrested in this town and examined before Lemuel Williams, Esq. accused of passing counterfeit Bank Bills.

FOR THE STAR. EXTRAORDINARY. Three men from Kent Island were lately fishing for drum off Love Point, in about 25 fathoms, and having been there a considerable time without success, at length (Haycock) one of the party felt something move his line, and upon drawing it in found he had brought up a large earthen jug, and his hook, with the bait, within it.

SHERIFF'S SALE. Will be sold by virtue of five several writs of venditioni exponas to be directed, at the suit of James B. Ringgold, Jacob Gibson, Perry Spencer, Lambert W. Spencer, and Robert Dodson, use of Barclay & McKean against Thomas Weyman.

NOTICE. The subscriber offers for sale his Lands in Caroline county. A purchaser, who will take the whole, may obtain them at a very moderate price, and on a long credit.

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

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. On application of JOHN ELLIOTT and DEBORAH COPPAGE, administrators of the estate of William Coppage, deceased.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ABOVE ORDER, Notice is hereby given, That the subscribers, of Queen Ann's county, have obtained from the orphans' court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Coppage, late of Queen Ann's county, dec'd.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Regulating and defining the duties of the United States Judges for the Territory of Illinois.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Illinois territory shall be divided into three circuits in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the counties of Madison & St. Clair shall compose the first circuit, the counties of Randolph and Johnson shall compose the second circuit, and the counties of Gallatin and Edwards shall compose the third circuit.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the judges heretofore appointed, or which may hereafter be appointed for Illinois territory, under the authority of the government of the United States, shall previous to the time prescribed by this act for holding the first court in the said territory, proceed to allot amongst themselves the circuit in which they shall respectively preside, which allotment shall continue in force for and during the term of one year thereafter, and such allotment shall be annually renewed, and which allotment, in writing, signed by the said judges, or a majority of them, shall be entered on record in the said courts respectively, by the clerks thereof, at the commencement of the term next after such allotment shall have been made.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said judges respectively, to hold two terms annually in each county in their respective circuits in conformity with the preceding sections of this act, which shall commence at the times hereinafter mentioned, that is to say, in the county of Madison on the last Mondays in May and September, in the county of St. Clair on the second Mondays in June and October, in the county of Randolph on the third Mondays in June and October, in the county of Johnson on the fourth Mondays in June and October, in the county of Gallatin on the first Mondays in July and November, and in the county of Edwards on the second Mondays in July and November, in each year, and the said courts shall be styled circuit courts for the counties in which such courts shall be held respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the said courts shall be held at the respective court houses of said counties, & the said judges respectively shall in their respective circuits have jurisdiction over all causes, matters or things at common law or in chancery, arising in each of said counties, except in cases where the debt or demand shall be under twenty dollars, in which cases they shall have no jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the said judges shall be conservators of the peace, and the said circuit courts, in term of time, or the judges thereof in vacation, shall have power to award, injunctions, writs of ne exeat, habeas corpus, and all other writs and process that may be necessary to the execution of the power with which they are or may be vested.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the said circuit courts respectively shall have power to hear and determine all treasons, felonies, and other crimes and misdemeanors that may be committed within the respective counties aforesaid, and that may be brought before them respectively, by any rules or regulations prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all suits shall be tried in the counties in which they originate, unless in cases that are or may be specially provided for by law.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That if the circuit judge shall not attend on the first day of any court, or if a quorum of the court hereinafter mentioned shall not attend in like manner, such court shall stand adjourned from day to day until a court shall be made, if that shall happen before four o'clock in the afternoon of the third day.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That if either a circuit court, or the court hereinafter mentioned shall not sit in any term, or shall not continue to sit the whole term, or before the end of the term shall not have heard and determined all matters ready for its decision, all such matters and things depending in court, and undetermined, shall stand continued until the next succeeding term.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if from any cause either of the said courts shall not sit on any day in a term after it shall have been opened, there shall be no discontinuance, but so soon as the cause is removed, the court shall proceed to business until the end of the term, if the business depending before it be not sooner dispatched.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the judicial term of the said circuit courts shall consist of six days in each county, during which time the court shall sit, unless the business before it shall be sooner determined.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That a clerk shall be appointed by the said circuit courts respectively in each county, whose duty it shall be to issue process in all cases originating in his county, to keep and preserve the records of all the proceedings of the court therein, and to do and perform in the county all the duties which may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That in the cases that were on the thir-

ty first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, depending in the courts of common pleas in the respective counties, the parties or their attorneys shall be permitted to take all such measures for bringing them to trial that might have been taken if no change had taken place, and the said circuit courts respectively shall as far as possible proceed to the trial thereof in the same manner that the said courts of common pleas might legally have done, had no other change than a mere alteration of the terms taken place.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the said judges appointed as aforesaid, or a majority of them, shall constitute a court, to be styled the court of appeals for Illinois territory, and shall hold two sessions annually at the town of Kaskaskia, which shall commence on the first Mondays in March and August, in every year, and continue in session until the business before them shall be completed, which court shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and to which appeals shall be allowed, and from which writs of error according to the principles of the common law, & conformably to the laws and usages of the said territory, may be prosecuted for the reversal of the judgments and decrees as well of the said circuit courts, as of any inferior courts which now are or may hereafter be established by the laws of the said territory.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That a clerk shall be appointed by the said court of appeals, whose duty it shall be to issue process in all cases brought before the said court where process ought to issue, and to keep and preserve the records of all the proceedings of the said court therein, and to do and perform all such duties as may be enjoined on him by law.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in all cases that were on the said thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen, depending in the general court of said territory, the parties or their attorneys shall be permitted to take all such measures for bringing them to a final decision that might have been taken if no change had taken place, and the said court of appeals shall, as far as practicable, proceed to the final determination thereof in the same manner that the said general court might legally have done had no other change than a mere alteration of the terms taken place.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That appeals may be prayed and writs of error taken out upon matters of law only, in all cases wherein they are now allowed by law, to the said court of appeals, and all writs of error shall be issued by the clerk of the said court of appeals, and made returnable to the said court at Kaskaskia, but no question upon appeal or writ of error shall be decided without the concurrence of two Judges at least.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the Legislature of the said territory shall have power to change the times of holding any of the courts required to be holden by this act: Provided however, That the said Legislature shall not have authority to increase the number of sessions to be held by the said courts respectively, in conformity with the provisions of the preceding sections of this act.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, That no Judge or Justice appointed under the authority of the government of the said territory, shall be associated with the aforesaid United States Judges when sitting as circuit court Judges aforesaid. That act to commence and be in force from and after the first day of April next.

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

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Arnold.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to ascertain, agreeably to the provisions of the laws heretofore in existence on that subject, the amount due William Arnold on a loan office certificate numbered twelve hundred and sixty-seven, which issued from the loan office of Massachusetts for six hundred dollars, on the twenty-fifth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, payable to Christopher Clark, with interest thereon from the first of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, to which time the interest has been paid; and that the amount which shall be found to be due, be paid to the said William Arnold out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 2, 1815.

AN ACT

In addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum heretofore appropriated for laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby

appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be expended, under the direction of the President of the United States, in making the said road between Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, and Brownsville in the State of Pennsylvania, commencing at Cumberland; which sum of one hundred thousand dollars shall be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads in the State of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "an act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory north west of the River Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and for other purposes."

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 14, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

In addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in addition to the unexpended balance of the sum heretofore appropriated for laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby

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LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the Senate. February 14, 1815.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

THE LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY. PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, For publishing by subscription, THE LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY, CONTAINING MANY OF HIS SPEECHES, &c. Embellished with a Likeness. By WILLIAM WIRT, Esquire, Of Richmond, (Va) author of the British Spy, &c. CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on a fine paper, in one octavo volume, and will contain from 350 to 400 pages. It will be delivered to subscribers, in good calf binding, at three dollars per copy. The price to non-subscribers will be three dollars and fifty cents. 47 Subscriptions to the above work received at the Star office. June 13

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

William Tilden, adm'r of John Tilden, dec'd

June 13

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

Marmaduke Tilden.

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

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

Jeremiah Garey.

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

N. B. Cash given for old Pewter, or exchanged for new. May 9 June 27 4

APPRENTICE WANTED To the Pewtering business, if immediate application is made to the subscriber. One from 12 to 14 years of age will be preferred.

Jeremiah Garey. June 20 3

NEW MAGISTRATE'S GUIDE. JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale by NEALE, WILLS & COLE, Price Three Dollars, bound.

The Office and Authority of a Justice of the Peace in the state of Maryland. TO WHICH IS ADDED A variety of Precedents in Conveyancing;

By JOHN E. HALL, Esq. Counsellor at Law in the Supreme Court of the United States.

This book will be found very useful, not only to magistrates, but to country gentlemen, who do not wish to purchase the Laws of the State at large; as it contains all that is generally necessary to be known by every citizen, arranged under the following heads:

Accessory, accounts, affrays, aliens, apprentices, arrest, assault and battery, assumption of tachment, award, bail, barratry, bastards, bigamy, bill of sale, blasphemy, bonds, bribery, bridges, burglary, burning of houses, buying of titles, carriers, cheats, commission, commitment, confession, conspiracy, constable, corn, conviction, costs, covenant, debts, distress, estray, evidence, execution, forfeiture, forgery, gaming, habeas corpus, hog & hogshead, homicide, horses, horses races and horse stealers, house, infant, information, justice of the peace, land, larceny, libel, licenses, lunatics, manumission, mainprize, marriage, marriage, misdemeanor, negroes, nuisance, pension, perjury, polygamy, posse comunitatis, post office, prison breaking, probats of accounts, professors, rape, recognition, rescue, riot, robbery, sabbath, school masters, seamen's wages, search warrant, self defence, self murder, servants, ships, slander, summons, superseas, surety of the peace and good behaviour, swearing, testamentary system, treason, vagrants, wages, warrant, wife, wills, women, wreck.

Those who purchase a number of copies will have them on the most liberal terms.

Editors of Newspapers in this State will please to insert the above four times, and forward their accounts to N. W. and C. for payment. They will please to send one copy of the paper, in which the advertisement first appears.

June 13 4

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

Rebecca Tilden, adm'x of John Tilden, dec'd. June 20 9

THE LIFE OF PATRICK HENRY.

PROPOSAL BY JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, For publishing by subscription, THE LIFE OF THE LATE PATRICK HENRY, CONTAINING MANY OF HIS SPEECHES, &c. Embellished with a Likeness. By WILLIAM WIRT, Esquire, Of Richmond, (Va) author of the British Spy, &c. CONDITIONS. The work will be printed on a fine paper, in one octavo volume, and will contain from 350 to 400 pages. It will be delivered to subscribers, in good calf binding, at three dollars per copy. The price to non-subscribers will be three dollars and fifty cents. 47 Subscriptions to the above work received at the Star office. June 13

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William Tilden, adm'r of John Tilden, dec'd

June 20 3

NOTICE. In executing a search warrant on Sunday morning last, a quantity of bacon was found in the possession of a slave under circumstances that excited suspicion that the same was stolen, and upon his examination before a Justice of the Peace he acknowledged that he received the bacon of a slave, to whom he had promised payment. This negro was also examined but was acquitted of any agency in the transaction. From the precaution and contradictory account that the negro in whose possession the bacon was found, gave, there is no doubt but it was stolen. All persons that have lost bacon are requested to call and examine this, by which means the felony may perhaps be detected; and by proving the same and paying the cost of this advertisement it shall be restored.

Robert B. Dudley, Constable. June 13 3

MILCH COW. Cash will be given for a good Milch Cow—Apply at the Star office. June 20

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 1803, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition: And being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Dorrrill 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 Dorrrill be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for their hearing: and I do further order and direct, that the said John Dorrrill 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 next. Given under my hand this 1st day of April, 1815

Lemuel Purnell. June 6 1c3w3m. J. G. 27:3 18: A 8 29: 8, 19

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

Susan Seth, guardian to Mary Ennalls Seth, a minor. June 13

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

Clack Stone. May 3

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

The following negro slaves broke jail at Easton, and ran off on Saturday night last, 15th instant, viz:—

JACOB, about 31 years of age, about 5 feet 11 inches high—he is a dark copper colour, a negro, rather a round face and bony, but slender for his height. He had on a pair of pantaloons of light grey domestic cloth, somewhat worn, a round jacket of domestic gingham, a country linen shirt—he had no hat, shoes or stockings, as when he started. He formerly belonged to Charles Goldsborough, Esq of Cambridge, and was committed as a runaway. He was taken up in Philadelphia, and brought down to Easton.

STEPHEN is a young likely black negro, about 22 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made. He had on a light drab coloured short coat with a blue collar, a pair of light coloured corduroy pantaloons pretty much worn, shoes and white stockings, but no hat.

WILL is a short well set black negro, about 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, remarkable for his bow legs, and down cast look. He had on an old felt hat, and very old and indifferently clothed.

Jacob was put in for safe keeping—the others two for stealing.

A reward of fifty dollars will be given for Jacob, safely delivered in Easton jail, if taken up in the State, and eighty dollars if taken up out of the State; and forty dollars for each of the other two negroes, delivered safe in Easton jail.

Theo. Stevens, Sheriff of Talbot county. Easton, Talbot county, 7 April 18

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, yesterday morning, the 23d inst. a very bright mulatto boy, called GEORGE HOLLIDAY, aged about 17 years, 5 feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, straight dark brown hair, large eyes and feet, has a scar on the side of his nose, and a swelling of a small size on his left wrist in appearance a wen. He is well known in town, has been accustomed to writing in a house, is a good sewer, and understands the care of horses. He took with him two suits of dark plain domestic and a variety of other clothing, a considerable sum of money, and a gold medalion containing a gentleman's miniature, old fashioned, different kinds of hair enclosed in the back. It is probable he will endeavor to go to sea, as he has an acquaintance a sailor. Twenty five dollars will be paid if taken in Baltimore—Fifty dollars, if out of Baltimore ten miles—and the above reward, if out of the state.

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

John Thomas, 21, Chatham st. May 24

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

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Nelson Norris. May 19 June 6 6

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

Joseph Martin. Talbot county, April 18

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 high nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing, a blue and white cross haired cotton petticoat and jacket, a copras colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat in 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 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 Centreville, 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 30

RUNAWAY.

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

Benj. Guyton, sh'ff of Harford county. May 2