

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY OF JULY 28.

The most striking incident in the intelligence of the present week is the surrender of Bonaparte to a Captain in the British navy. This will probably close the political existence of a man who has sustained a greater part of the theatre of Europe than any potentate, statesman or warrior, of modern times. The concluding events of the career have passed with astonishing rapidity. In the short space of four months, we have beheld him an exile, an emperor, a fugitive, and a captive. These four months contain matter not only of interest to the philosopher, and of deep research to the future historian, but of the highest importance to him, who looks forward to the progress of the cause of freedom. The overthrow of Bonaparte both now and in the spring of last year, ought to be closely investigated, and the more we discover its causes, the more will the great lesson, exhibited by it both to sovereigns and to nations, be understood. The prominent circumstances in his fall is his insatiable ambition. He was furnished with power by the French people, which he abused to their destruction and his own. He could not content himself with the character of the champion of freedom; he sought only for military renown combined with sovereign power; in his recent temporary possession of the French throne, his attachment to the nominal rank of imperial dignity, seems to have been tenacious even to a degree of infatuated obstinacy: his ruin is probably to be entirely attributed to the reluctance which the patriotic party in France must have felt against assisting in his views; for little as that had to expect from the Bourbons, still less confidence was due to the idol of a victorious soldiery, who seemed resolved to defend the national independence of France, and transmit its crown to his own dynasty. Whether the patriotic party are able to improve the circumstances of his fall to the benefit of mankind or to the establishment of any one of those principles of liberty for which the human race have been contending with the prejudices of ancient and ignorant institutions, is a question of difficult solution. But on examining the appearance that France at present offers us we see no reason to despair.

In the capital of France, and in many of the provinces there are large foreign armies. The objects of the potentates to whom such extended forces appertain, are security against the operation of popular principles, and personal aggrandizement. They have, however, an opponent to the first of these objects which the force neither of bayonets or artillery can subdue: the increase of political knowledge. It is also probable that in their other object, they aim at dividing France, they will rouse a spirit throughout that country which will strengthen the armies under Davoust and Suchet, and originate another war, of as sanguinary a character as that which they hope to have terminated with so much glory.

After a contest of five & twenty years, the European sovereigns have succeeded in destroying a government in France, which, whatever was its origin, greatly resembled their own despotisms, and was weak exactly in proportion as it approximated in character to them. They have gained no victory over those principles which at the beginning of the French revolution they pledged themselves to counteract. On the contrary those principles have become every where more prevalent. Russia, in receiving the dominion of Poland, has acknowledged the representative system, and has engaged herself to introduce it into those parts of that kingdom, which have been so long under the despotic authority of Austria and Prussia. Even the military tyranny of Prussia has been obliged to concede much to the voice of the people, and a legislative body composed of deputies chosen by the inhabitants of the various states, is to form a part of the Prussian government. The feudal system is completely broken up: Saxony and Prussia have mutually surrendered what were termed their feudal rights; rights founded entirely upon the oppression of the people. The Netherlands, in receiving a monarch with authority extending over the former aristocratic republic of Holland, & the mixed and ambitious governments of Flanders, are to have the representative system on an extensive plan, each deputy to be elected by about two thousand persons. If some fragments of feudalism are to be found in the new German confederation, they are to be attributed to the complex situation of the states that propose it, and the friends of freedom will still have reason to congratulate themselves, that popular rights have, even there, been acknowledged among all the discordant claims of a thousand petty sovereignties.

From Sicily to Norway the right of the people to participate in their own government has been asserted, and under various modifications, has been admitted. The great western peninsula of Europe containing the superstitious thrones of Spain and Portugal is the only portion of the most civilized quarter of the globe, in which no effects of the British representative system of freedom appear to have taken root. The consequence of the war in that region against the invasion of Bonaparte have been transient. The principles, which the Cortes endeavored to propagate, had nothing to support them against the return of superstition and despotism.

In this general view of the progress of

the representative system, and of the extensive acknowledgment that the people ought, through that system to participate in the government, we have to conclude that the cause of liberty has been eminently victorious. It has obtained perhaps, as much as it is possible for it to obtain, in the present circumstances of mankind. Knowledge, though widely diffused, has not yet removed some of the strongest prejudices. Men still revere the most debarring institutions: the sanctity of antiquity still gives an awe to ignorance and to error: the splendor of conquest, and the enthusiasm of military renown reduced thousands in France, at the moment that her freedom was making itself felt in every corner of Europe, to the servile admiration of a successful general, and drew to an imperial throne, that honor which was due to the energies of a republic. The prevalence of liberty is therefore limited by the want of universal knowledge itself, from the very imperfections of human nature, must be always fluctuating; it may sometimes recede as well as increase; but the political improvements that accompany that increase are so many fixed and permanent advantages gained by mankind. They are the strong holds, the fortresses of human welfare, and it is the business of all those who comprehend their value to defend them, at all periods, against the inroads of ignorance. In this point of view, the establishment of the representative system in so many of the kingdoms of the continent is truly important. Let the advocates for the ancient family claims of monarchs rejoice at the restoration of the Bourbons in France, but the friends of liberty have much more reason to rejoice, that the great principle, which is the foundation of all justice, is admitted in those states where the ancient families reigned hitherto only to oppress.

But while we congratulate mankind on this great victory over feudalism, in what situation is the representative system in Britain? Here, where it may almost be said to have had its birth, and whence other nations derive the example, on which they frame the outline of their new institutions, have we preserved that fabric in its purity which they so eagerly endeavour to imitate or surpass? The nations of the continent have taken up this principle of legislature, at a period when the interest of mankind are better understood, and when the prejudices of superstition, prevalent as they are, have certainly less sway than during any former era of English history. Does it not, therefore, behoove us to watch attentively the modification with which they accept the representative system, and to attend to all the improvements that it is found capable of receiving? In most of the plans into which these nations have entered, we find that the deputies will be sent not by towns but either by districts or by a certain numerical proportion of inhabitants. This expedient will prevent all the evils which we experience from the borough system. And shall we, who have set the example of a representative body of the legislature to the rest of the world, continue to behold that legislature with regard to ourselves, divided by opulent nations, while people who are just emerging from despotism are to enjoy it in a state of comparative perfection? With us, it is continually made a tool of corruption or a portion of it is directed by a manager appointed by the administration, while another portion is in the hands of those who are ever demanding the possession of the places held by their opponents.

The representation of the people has in this country been repeatedly proved to be the property of an oligarchy; the absolute inheritance of a few wealthy men; and there are instances of its sale and purchase recorded on the journals of that very assembly, which is supposed to consist of the representatives of the people of the kingdom.

Shall we, then, after having paid most liberally for the maintenance of a war, which with all its calamities, has been instrumental to the progress of freedom, not participate in the greatest of the benefits that are to ensue from its close? We have on our own shores that man, illustrious as a warrior, and beneficial in his institutions as an Emperor, but who perverted the victories of liberty to his own aggrandizement; we have been greatly instrumental in overthrowing that man; and shall we gain no advantage from the high position which we have attained? Shall we not show the world, that we have really had "the liberation of Europe at heart," & that having seen, with pleasure, the representative system extending itself through every state, we are now actuated by the generous spirit of emulation in the cause of liberty, by immediately endeavoring to improve that example, which we have already successfully given to mankind.

FROM FRANCE.

[Translated for the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

PARIS, August 12.

It is said that the Duke and Duchess of Bassano have obtained permission to reside in Switzerland—and also, that Madame Louis Bonaparte has been authorized to reside at a country house which her mother had previously purchased in the country near Gax.

Some Prussian Commissaries arrived on Wednesday last at St. Quentin, for the purpose of preparing there 40,000 rations of provisions for the 6th and 7th corps of the army, which were to arrive there on the 13th.

The Pope had written to the King of Spain, to invite him to re-establish the

Order of the Jesuits in his kingdom, as a measure necessary for the maintenance of religion, the reformation of manners, and the progress of science.

New corps of Prussian cavalry are on their march from the banks of the Rhine to Paris.

The cannonade of the Zieres is heard still in the direction of Sedan.

An order has been published at Bordeaux, directing all the officers, sub-officers and soldiers, belonging to the army, to quit the City in 48 hours, and retire to their homes.

The following are some of the details in relation to the death of Marshal Banne. He arrived on the 2d of Aug. at Avignon, at 10 A. M.—The new prefect arrived the same day, some hours before, and had alighted for a little while at an inn where the Marshal stopped.—Some persons who were apprised of the arrival of the Marshal at Avignon and others who had recognized him, formed a circle around his carriage.—They suffered him to change horses quietly; the Marshal would perhaps have even set out without accident had he not wished to wait for some papers which had been carried to the superior commander of the department. The tumult in the mean time increased; M. Brune, uneasy, went to the house of the Prefect, to shew him his passport signed by the Marquis of Riviere.—The Prefect advised him to abscond, and promised to send him his papers, they descended together. The Prefect although he was not yet known to the people, and in the midst of the insulking language which he heaped upon the Marshal, to reproach him for his former conduct and his recent transactions in the South, he with difficulty procured an opportunity for the Marshal to pass in his carriage without receiving violence.

He tho't himself safe; but a moment after his carriage was stopped upon the ramparts and his life was threatened anew.—They assailed his retinue with stones and cut his horses to pieces. The Marshal then demanded of the Prefect, who came in haste, with the members of the council, permission to enter the city. He was conducted to the post-house. There the Prefect not having an armed force at his disposal, aided by some peaceable citizens, defended the door of this house in person. He employed, to appease the anger of the people, prayers, solicitations, promises, threats—nothing availed. Those without demanded the death of the Marshal with loud cries. The Prefect promised in vain that he would conduct the Marshal to prison if they would respect his life; all was useless.

A battalion of troops which arrived could not re-establish order—the effervescence was at its height—already they began to break the gates with axes—the vociferations redoubled. For more than four hours the Prefect defended the ill of the Marshal with unheard of courage; the multi-tude crowded towards the door, before which he stood with all the magistrates, the commandant of the department, some officers of the national guard, and the armed force which they had assembled. Three times they were driven off thrice they returned in spite of the bayonets and threats which were directed against them. At this moment they heard the discharge of a gun, and persons came to announce that the Marshal had killed himself.

Some hours after they wished to carry the body to the Chapel; but it was impossible to restrain the people, who seized it and threw it into the Rhone.

FROM THE AURORA. GENERAL POLITICS.

Those persons who call themselves Washingtonians, are the loudest in their rejoicings at the fall of France; they applaud the military contributions and proscriptions, and the utter extinction of the revolutionary party. According to these gentry, the French revolution began in iniquity and ended as it should in disgrace; the efforts of the French were at all times wrong, and it is right that an end should be put to modern philosophy.

Such are the opinions of men who pretend to be the disciples of Washington, and yet Washington himself enthusiastically approved of "the commencement, and progress, and the issue of the French revolution," as we have often shewn and shall now shew again.

The same persons rejoice at the fall of the tricolor flag, and yet Washington himself received the tricolor flag "with lively sensibility," as "the symbol of the enfranchisement of the French nation."

The same persons vilify and abuse in the most scurrilous language, the founders of the French republic and yet Washington himself called France "our sister republic, our magnanimous ally."

If the British had been as successful in 1776 as they have been in 1815, Washington would never have had an opportunity to approve of the French revolution; if not changed, he might have been sent to Botany Bay or St. Helena, and the rest of the soldiers and statesmen of the American revolution would have been proscribed like Carnot and his companions. It is in vain therefore, for the usurpers of Washington's name, to abuse the French revolution and pretend to rejoice at our own; and it is as mean as it is ridiculous for them to rejoice at the degradation of France and pretend that they wish American to be free.

Washington though as a freeman as a successful avenger of liberty his pretended admirers think & act as those do whom he conquered. If he was now alive he would deplore the fate of France; he would be alarmed at the successful putting down of a nation, and at the forcing of detested tyrants upon it; he would not

rejoice at the blotting from the map of Europe so many small states and republics; even he would tremble at the probable consequences. He would not consider the ambition or the tyranny of Bonaparte as a justifiable excuse for ravaging France and forcing a detested government upon it, long after Bonaparte's political death.

The allies and Louis XVIII. consider all the governments since the death of Louis the XVI. as usurpations, and all the people who supported them, rebels; Louis now pretends that he is in the 21st year of his reign: so do all those in America who call themselves Washingtonians, and yet Washington himself declared that he rejoiced that the French had formed a government insuring their liberty and happiness, and so much like our own—he said that he viewed the events of the French revolution with "the highest admiration,"—and what were those events? why, the dethroning and bringing to justice Louis XVI. the expulsion of his race, and the overthrow of the nobility: but is pretended followers now say that the beginning and progress and events of the French revolution were detestable, they rejoice at the return of the "legitimate" Bourbons, and at the restoration of the old, debauched, and imbecile nobility and priesthood.

If those, who pretended to be, really were, disciples of Washington, they might indeed condemn the ambition and the tyranny of Bonaparte, but they would not rejoice at the fall of one domestic tyrant, because it produced the usurpation of a host of tyrants; they would deplore the fate of France, and would wish her to enjoy under a good government like our own, that liberty which they sought at so great a price; Washington would have done so, but his pretended admirers do not recollect his sentiments, or else they treat them as they do the bible, they make a mask of it for every iniquity.

But, why quote such instances of inconsistency as to foreign affairs; do we not all know that Washington on his death bed called on his country to frown indignantly upon the most insignificant effort to separate the States? and do we not all know that those who call themselves his disciples did all they could in the Eastern States to form a new English nation for themselves?

We have no desire to intrude upon the opinions, or to disturb the feelings of any set of men; but it behooves us to bear witness to the American people, that the sentiments and wishes of those who say they are admirers of Washington, are utterly at variance with those of that great man, and that Washington would have died on a gallows, if the American people tho't in 1776, as his pretended disciples think and act now.

The proof of Washington's opinions of the French revolution, which we annex, we have often published; we publish it now again, and think it would be well for other papers to copy it: it is the answer of Washington to the address of the minister of the French nation, when the letter presented to the American people, through their president Washington, the tri-colored flag. We ask our readers to peruse attentively this eloquent answer, and we ask them to compare its sentiments with those of Gouverneur Morris and his friends: they will find Washington expressing the deepest solicitude for the success of the French revolution, they will find him expressing the highest admiration at the expulsion of the Bourbons, and at the unfolding the banners of freedom by an oppressed nation—while they will find Gouverneur Morris and his friends rejoicing that "the long agony is over," and that "France reposes in the arms of her legitimate sovereign"—and yet after all this, those advocates of tyranny in France dare to try to hide their intentions in America under the mantle of Washington; but they have not got the mantle, it was left by Washington to his country as a shield against internal as well as external enemies.

Washington's answer to the French Minister.

"Born, sir, in a land of liberty; having early learned its value; having engaged in a perilous conflict to defend it; having, in a word, devoted the best years of my life to secure its permanent establishment in our own country—my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings, & my best wishes, are irresistibly excited, whenever, in any country, I see an oppressed nation unfold the banners of freedom. But, above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave were to pronounce but common praise—Wonderful people! Ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits.

"I rejoice that the period of your toils and of your immense sacrifices is approaching; I rejoice that the interesting revolutionary movements of so many years have issued in the formation of a constitution designed to give permanency to the great object for which you have contended. I rejoice that liberty, which you have so long embraced with enthusiasm; liberty, of which you have been the invincible defenders, now finds an asylum in the bosom of a regular organized government—a government, which, being formed to secure the happiness of the French people, corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, whilst it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the U. States, by its resemblance to their own. On these glorious events, accept, sir, my sincere congratulations.

"In delivering to you these sentiments, I express not my own feelings only, but those of my fellow-citizens, in relation to

the commencement, the progress, and the issue of the French revolution; and they will cordially join with me in purest wishes to the supreme being, that the citizens of our sister republic, our magnanimous allies, may soon enjoy in peace, that liberty which they have purchased at so great a price, and all the happiness which liberty can bestow.

"I receive, sir, with lively sensibility, the symbol of the triumph and of the enfranchisement of your nation, the colors of France, which you have now presented to the United States.—The transaction will be announced to Congress; and the colors will be deposited with those of the U. States, which are at once the evidences and the memorials of their freedom and independence: May these be perpetual, and may the friendship of the two republics be commensurate with their existence."

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

PECULATION.

In the Trenton Federalist of the 21st August is an account that a Mr. Marsteller, who was employed to rebuild the fort below Alexandria, has been detected in presenting a fraudulent account of 12,000 dollars, more than he could produce vouchers for, and had since run away.

Whether this account is true or not, we cannot tell. But it is true, as we are informed and believe, that Mr. Marsteller, who is thus accused of peculation, and whose crime is laid at the door of Mr. Madison, is a warm federalist, a professor of religion, and a President of a Bank.

This does not prove that Mr. Madison made a good selection—but his being a Federalist does prove that he could not have been selected from party attachments—his being a professor of religion would at least lead one to suppose he was morally honest—& being a President of a Bank shews that those who ought best to know him confided to him the charge of their own property.

So much for Mr. Marsteller.—In reply to the observation in the Federalist that "if a Virginia jockey was as poor a judge of horses as Mr. Madison is of men he would stand a poor chance on the turf!"—we observe, that he must indeed be a good jockey who was never deceived in a horse even when he saw, examined and tried him—and if the most finished jockey had, in the purchase of horses, as Mr. Madison generally has in the selection of officers, to depend entirely upon the recommendation of others, we suspect he would often find himself disappointed in their expected good qualities.

Our country is of vast extent, & comprises every variety of character—recommendations are too often given without due consideration of the fitness or desert of the applicant—they are sometimes signed as a mere matter of course, and often to silence importunity, to appease resentment, to gratify friends, to provide for dependents, or from some such motive. The President seldom knows either the candidate or those who recommend him; and therefore must act in some measure in the dark. Of this every man of understanding must be sensible; and for this every man of candor would be willing to make some allowance when an appointment proved injudicious. But federalists seem to expect from Republicans a degree of perfection in this respect which they themselves were very far from exhibiting when they were in office; as a list of federal defaulters would at once prove.—We forbear to pursue this subject further at present.

Paymaster Whittlesey.—Most of our readers will recollect the account which we lately published of a paymaster in the State of New York having pretended to be robbed of all the public money, and of its being ultimately found in his wife's possession nicely quilted up in a pair of drawers of her ladyship's. The money was thus recovered from him; but if it had not been it would probably have been obtained of his sureties. At any rate, no harm was done, whatever was intended. Yet from one end of the continent to the other, as much noise is about this business as if the money had all been lost; and as usual, the fault is imputed to Mr. Madison for it was "Madison's paymaster!" Now to shew how unjust and unreasonable these federal gentry are in their censures in this case, as in many others, we insert the following extract, which, we think, will settle the business not much to their liking or honor:

Extract of a letter from an officer late in the U. S. service recently from New York to the Editor of the New Hampshire Patriot.

"Your friend the Editor of the Thing, is under a mistake about the paymaster of the New-York militia Whittlesey, who lately robbed himself of \$80,000; he was not one of Mr. Madison's appointments. I can assure you that Mr. Whittlesey is a rank federalist, and that he never received an appointment under the United States. He was a militia paymaster under the state of New-York; and the money lost and found was money left by the state of New-York to the U. States for the payment of the New-York militia."

A serious fire broke out at Natchez, on the 16th ult. which destroyed nearly two thirds of the town below the bluff. Messrs. Moore & Downing were among the principal sufferers.

Philadelphia Journal.

Gen. E. P. Gaines and suite, arrived in this place a few days since, where we understand his headquarters are established. Augusta Herald.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.
NEW YORK, SEPT. 25.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing pilot boat schr. Selby, Captain Selby, in 33 days from Nantz, from whence he sailed on the 20th of August.

By this arrival we learn, verbally, that France was quiet—and that it was known there, that the Northumberland, 74, Admiral Cockburn, had sailed from England, with Napoleon Bonaparte, for St. Helena.

Orders have been given that Marshal Ney be transferred to Paris. It is presumed that he will arrive in 4 or 5 days, and that the process against him commence immediately.

It is currently reported and generally believed, that our sovereign, Ferdinand VII, is at Paris. It is said also that the head quarters of the army are at Toulouse.

A requisition was made on the 22d of July, of 800,000 francs, on the department of the Somme, for the service of the troops of the King of the Netherlands. This department having suffered considerably by the passage of 200,000 men, was under the impossibility of complying with this requisition.

The army commanded by Gen. Tauentzen, will encamp on the borders of the Meuse, and wait further orders; and the Danish troops of 15,000 men, which wait to enter France, will remain on the borders of the Esuaut.

Madam Murat, occupies the castle of Hemburg. This belongs to the banking house of Fellner & Co. of Vienna, and is situated six leagues from the capital of Hungary. She is forbidden to appear at Vienna.

Marshal Ney has been arrested, and conducted to Aurillac.

Marshal Brune, after having quitted Toulon, with passports from Mr. de Ruyere has been assailed by the people at Avignon. He alighted from his carriage, and took refuge in one of the hotels in the City. The Prefect had advised him to prosecute his journey without delay.

The Journal of Laisanne of the 11th of August, asserts, that no Austrian troops had crossed the line on the 10th of July—that an army of reserve of 30,000 men, with battalions of the landwehr, which were destined to join the regular troops, with twenty-seven pieces of cannon, had received orders to retrograde on the 2d of August.

The Duke of Angouleme & Madame have gone to Bordeaux.

Our funds are advancing—62 : 75—bank shares from 1015 to 1030.

Lord Burghersh, has been appointed Minister to the United States, and was to sail for New York in the frigate Lacédemonian.

The Brussels Gaz. contains an article from the Court Gazette of Vienna, by which it appears that the place of imprisonment of Bonaparte, has been fixed by the allies, and will be watched by a commissioner of each of them.

The Northumberland, which remained before Plymouth until yesterday, to receive provisions, has sailed with a fine wind.

General Bertrand, and his wife, and their Children, Count and Countess Montholon and their child, Count Lascazes, Gen. Gougard, nine male and three female domestics accompanied Bonaparte. Savary & Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon.

The sloop of war, Fly, arrived yesterday in the Downs, from Plymouth, having one of Bonaparte's Generals on board, supposed to be Savary or Lallemand, who has been transported on board the Sharp Shooter, and sailed for France, to be delivered up to the French government.

The Spanish dollar is now five shillings and five pence.

A letter from Nantz, dated the 19th ult. to a gentleman in this city, states the following: "Report says that a definitive treaty was signed at Paris on Sunday last, highly advantageous to France; and that the allied troops are soon to evacuate, except a sufficient number to maintain internal tranquility. A great demand for cotton had been the consequence; and sold readily at 185 francs.—400 bales of Louisiana, has been sold at Havre to English houses."

Mr Lynch, the old Mayor of Bordeaux, who emigrated to England with the Duchess of Angouleme, returned to Bor-

deaux on the 9th of August, where he was received with every public demonstration of joy.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 27.
Translated for the Democratic Press.

Note delivered by Prince Talleyrand to the Ministers of the Allied Powers. The conduct of the allied armies will soon reduce my people to the necessity of arming against them as has been done in Spain. Were I younger I would put myself at their head; but if age and my infirmities prevent me from doing it, I will not at any rate co-operate in the calamities under which I groan, & if I cannot mitigate them I am determined to ask an asylum of the king of Spain.

Let those who even after the capture of the Man, against whom alone, they have declared war, continue to treat my people as enemies, and consequently to consider me as such, attempt my liberty if they think proper—they are the masters—I prefer living in a prison to remain here a passive spectator of the sufferings of my children.

By the British ship Monarch, Campbell, arrived at this port yesterday in 25 days from Kingston, we received a file of the Jamaica Courant to the 22d ult. inclusive.—The only article of interest we copy.

By late arrivals from the Main, the following intelligence has been received from Venezuela: A Spanish division, under the orders of the Commandant Dato, upwards of 600 men, have been defeated near Calabozo, by the Patriot chief Saraza, who is at the head of a corps of 1000 men. By this victory the Independents have obtained upwards of 500 muskets, and a quantity of ammunition.

A vessel has been dispatched from the City of Augustura, the capital of the province of Guyana, with a commission on board, having specie and dispatches for the Patriot chief Bermudes. Augustura was taken upwards of a month ago by general Monegas, who is at the head of a force consisting of 1000 cavalry. Piar, Bidean, and other independent chiefs, have arrived at Guyria, which, with Maturin, had declared for the Patriots.

It is since ascertained, that Guyana had capitulated on the 27th ult. to the force under Gen. Monegas, and brig. Gen. Lezra had obtained possession of Barcelona and Cumana, with the towns of Gueria and Maturin.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE OF SEPTEMBER 12

LATE FROM DETROIT. We announce to the public the safe arrival of Maj. Gen. Brown and suite, on Saturday morning last, in the brig Niagara, in eight days from Detroit, having touched a day at Erie, on the passage.—Among the passengers we observe Col. R. Jones and Maj. D. Frazier, Aids to the Maj. Gen. Col. E. Jenkins, Q. M. G. Major S. Brown, D. Q. M. G. Dr. Lovell, H. S. &c. A national salute was fired from the Niagara, on the landing of the General.

By this arrival we learn, that the affairs of the West assume a very pacific aspect. The North Western Indians, among whom appeared the celebrated Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, have assembled at Detroit, and have met our commissioners, Gen. Harrison and Mr. Arthur, and Mr. Graham, with a sincere desire of planting the tomahawk; and we have every reason to believe, that ere this, an advantageous treaty of peace has been signed. We hail this event, in connection with a commercial arrangement with Great Britain, as a happy omen for the future growth and prosperity of the western country. At peace with the natives, the hardy sons of the east, will prostrate the towering forests; and make the wilderness of the west "blossom as the rose."

The pacification with the Indians, will be very advantageous to our western merchants and traders, as the furs and peltries of the extensive country above Detroit, will be principally bro't in and bartered at that market; which will certainly enhance their business, in being enabled to make a handsome profit on the return cargoes.

Detroit is now garrisoned by 12 or 1300 men, under command of Gen. Millerun. Maj. Gen. Macomb is shortly expected at Detroit, when he will assume the command.

Mackinaw is represented as one of the strongest places in the western country; and is now garrisoned by 400 troops under command of Colonel Chambers.

On account of the largeness of the season, & the deficiency of provisions in the advanced depots, it has determined to omit reestablishing Fort Dearborn, at Chicago until another year.

The troops are represented to be in a fine state of health and discipline.

On the 7th, 280 troops of the new, third embarked at Erie for Detroit. During the embarkation, six soldiers were drowned.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

We hear of complete returns only from New London county, and this gives a majority of about two Republican representatives to one federalist in the next Assembly.—The contest throughout the State, we presume, was never more animated and interesting.—and we expect the Republican strength in the House will be greater than at any former time.—Fairfield county is probably Republi-

can.—The returns of representatives from New London county are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Republican, Federal. Lists names like New London, Norwich, Bozian, Colchester, Franklia, Griston, Lisbon, Lyme, Montville, North Stonington, Preston, Stonington, Waterford.

At this place the Federalists, a few days before celebrated the downfall of Bonaparte—i. e. the triumph of England.

At Stonington, apprehensions existed that Gen. Williams, who commanded at Pettipaug, would succeed—but the Stonington flag, pierced by bullets in the bombardment, was hoisted by the Republicans, who marched with it in a procession to the meeting house, where the poll was held, and carried in their candidates by about 100 majority.

Character of the "Generosity" of Baltimore federalists, given in the Federal Republican of Tuesday last.

It is a gross, rank deception; it is a fraud practised upon the world and themselves, to number such men among the disciples of Washington! They are more COUNTERFEITS, BASE COIN, that would pass current no where but in the absence of every other circulating medium.

Again:—"If the peculiar way of thinking, and the nations of policy entertained by the generality of federalists there [in Baltimore] become common in Maryland, federalism will soon find its grave!"

Again, the Federal Republican Editor says, that he "will never weigh and measure out his language to please the VITIATED and DEPRAVED palate" of the "generality" of Baltimore federalists, whom he stigmatizes as "a clan of MEAN SPIRITED, SELFISH, ENVIUS, DASTARDLY politicians!"

Now, the Editors of the Patriot feel no hesitation in averring, that the above extracts from the Federal Republican are a tissue of base and profligate calumny upon the mass of their federal fellow citizens in Baltimore, always excepting such British partizans as Mr. Harper and his disciples.

We are requested, in a letter from Mr. PAUL HOLLAND SEARSON, late of the New York Theatre, dated Dublin, July 30th, 1815, to state—that an account of his death has been published in the Scotch and Irish papers, which is false; as both he and his son are living and well. And as his wife and female child are in New York or some part of the U. S. he feels it his peculiar duty to correct the error; as the former, supposing herself a widow, might take another husband, which would be rather unpleasant to all parties. Mr. Searson requests the Editors throughout the Union to copy this.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING OCT 3 1815

TALBOT FEDERALISM, WHERE IT OUGHT TO BE, Down! Down! Down!

TALBOT COUNTY ELECTION.

At the close of the polls last evening for Assemblymen, and Sheriff for this county, the votes in the several districts stood as follow:

Table with columns: DISTRICTS, No., I, II, III, IV, Total. Lists names like Solon Dickinson, Daniel Martiny, Edward Lloyd, Joseph Kemp, Edw. N. Hambleton, Jabez Caldwell, Alexander Hands, John Seth.

Republican Majority, 63

JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. one of the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Northern Indians, arrived in this city on Tuesday, with a treaty signed at Spring Wells, on the 8th inst by the Commissioners and the Chiefs of all the Tribes, with which they were authorised to treat.

Lord BURECHASS, who is appointed Minister to the United States, is, we believe, a young man, not thirty years of age. He acted in an official capacity recently on the continent. He is a man of high family connection, it is believed, to which circumstance probably he owes this high appointment.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN. "BRITISH GENEROSITY" The generosity of Britain is every day developing itself, and may excite universal admiration. America has experienced her full share of it, and will not, we hope, be a subject of

hereafter British "generosity" forced our fathers to emigrate to this country. British "generosity" attempted their subjugation after they had settled here, and manifested her independence—British "generosity" led her to retain our frontier posts, after necessity produced an acknowledgment of our independence; and to excite the savages to murder and devastation, after she had promised, by the treaty of peace, to "bury the hatchet." British "generosity" induced her, after the treaty of amity and commerce, to seize upwards of nine hundred of our ships, and several thousands of our seamen, and to continue this plunder and impressment until America resisted her infamous aggressions by force of arms.—British "generosity" was anew displayed in her conduct of the war, by fire and sword, by rape and rapine by the plunder of an offensive citizens, and the murder of submissive prisoners.—British "generosity" was magnified in her demands on the price of peace, that we should relinquish the fisheries, and that we should concede a vast territory to their Indian allies. Happily for us, her necessity set bounds to her generosity.

British "generosity" in Asia has erected itself a durable monument from the bones of slaughtered and starved inhabitants, executed by blood. By sword and by famine vast regions have been almost depopulated; and by intrigue, corruption and violence, the most powerful monarchs in the east have been subverted, and the authority of the "generous" British established on their ruin.

In Africa what millions of the natives have been torn from their fields, homes and country, and transported to various colonies, to suffer the toil, the stripes, the chains, and all the varied wretchedness which the "generous" British could inflict.

In the wars which have raged and ravaged Europe for centuries past, what a vast proportion of them owe their origin, continuance and barbarity to British "generosity!"

British "generosity" has triumphed in Scotland and Ireland, and reduced those countries to complete vassalage.

On the continent, what nation but has received ample proofs of British "generosity!" Denmark can bear testimony to a "generosity" exhibited by Britain, unparalleled by any other nation.

France, also, is a witness on this subject, whose evidence must be ample and unequivocal. Nearly thirty years ago she set about reforming her government, which had become the scorn and derision of the world for its inequity and depravity. Advancing step by step, she at last attempted to establish a free government, some what on the model of the American. Kingcraft and priestcraft were in danger, and a cruel trade was formed among all the crowned and mitred heads in Europe, of which the "generous" Britons took the lead, to overthrow the republic, and restore to the ancient monarchy. Coalition after coalition was entered by the French; but British "generosity" still revived the combination, and renewed the attack, until the French, to avoid the dangers of anarchy from within and invasion from without, took shelter under a military despotism. But British "generosity" was not yet exhausted. The head of the French was a man of genius, of knowledge, of courage, and of perseverance. He could neither be deceived, nor awed, nor cajoled, by Britain. He did not, therefore, suit her. New wars were stimulated, by British "generosity," to put him down, and put the Bourbons, formerly so odious to Britain and the world, up. After a long contest of various fortune, in which millions of human beings fell victims to British "generosity," Bonaparte is dethroned, and the Bourbons restored. But so hateful are the Bourbons to the French people, that the British and their allies have "generously" left perhaps half a million of foreign troops in France, whom the French nation are to pay for protecting a monarch whom they detest, and a nobility they despise, and prevent them from choosing rulers whom they would love and respect.

British "generosity" has also been signally exemplified in their treatment of Bonaparte.—After depriving him of the authority which the French people had invested him with—after separating him from his amiable wife and from his only child—and preventing his escape to a land of freedom, he was foolish enough to believe their resentment must be satisfied, and rash enough to throw himself on their "generosity." In stead of being appraised by the confidence he reposed in them, and permitting him to pass the remainder of his life in safety and quiet, amid the society of a few faithful friends—the "generous" Britons despoil him of his money, deprive him of his friends, and banish him to a miserable island to subsist upon the scanty means which they may think proper from time to time to bestow upon him.

We shall make no comment upon these "generous" actions—but leave them to such admirers of British as delight to dwell upon her "generous" deeds. For ourselves, however, we think, that if she is "the most generous" of Bonaparte's enemies, had, indeed, in the best.

DIED, On Tuesday the 26th, MR. MRS. ANN BARROW, consort of Mr. Richard Barrow, of this town.

On Thursday last, in this town, Mrs. SARAH FLYNN, consort of Mr. Alexander C. FLYNN, merchant of Denton.

On Saturday last, Mr. HENRY PRATT, HARCASTLE, of this county.

NEW STORE, At the new brick house, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Viliant, as a shoe store, opposite the new building of Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have assigned to themselves under the firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE A well selected assortment of GOODS, Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—which they intend to sell on pleasing terms for Cash.

William Jenkins, Peter Stevens. Easton, oct 3

In Chancery, September 18, 1815. O'NEILL, the sale of the real estate of HENRY HILL ALLEN, made and reported by Elizabeth Allen, as trustee, by the agency of Thomas Parson, her attorney in fact, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 20th day of November next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$5,100. oct 3

TAKE NOTICE, That I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to condemn the mill seat that I own in county, agreeably to the laws of the original condemnation bond, to be sold at the expiration of the period lease, for the use of the proprietors.

John Lucas, 3d.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENTURE On Tuesday the 17th day of October, instant,

At the late residence of Col. William A. ... THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY VIZ HORSES among which are a well matched pair, and a stud horse six years old; CATTLE among which are an excellent sort of some quantity of HOGS; some fine bred to one hundred and fifty head of SHEEP among which are some full bred Merinos; two noble Carriages, with plated harness; one Gig with one Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils; and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence on said day at 10 o'clock, if fair weather, if not, on the next fair day, and to continue from day to day, until all the property above specified, will be given in all sum of money above six dollars. The purchaser giving one week of approved security; and further conditions will be made known on the day of sale, where attendants will be given by

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, exors Caroline county, Md. 3 October 3

THE ACADEMY AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the children in the town, county, and neighboring districts upon the Eastern Shore, that the Academy will be opened on MONDAY the 22d day of October instant. This academy has been unavoidably delayed, by the anxiety of the Trustees to engage a well qualified Teacher, and by the difficulty of procuring one eminently fitted for both the Classical and Mathematical Departments. They have now the satisfaction to inform the public, that the Rev. NATHANIEL TOWN has been engaged as the Principal Teacher in the Institution; and they feel persuaded that the testimonials pronounced by his gentlemen of his literary, moral, and correct character, will justify their choice, and prove his ability to give complete instruction to the pupils who may be committed to his charge in all the useful branches of a classical and mathematical education.

By order of the Board— Ns. Hatmond, pres'd. Easton, oct 3

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, EASTON, (Md.) October 1, 1815.

- A John Atwell, Wm. K. Austin, Jacob Andrew, John Berry, Nancy Bailey, Mary Browning, Thomas Bullen, Henry Buckley, 2, Richard Barrow, 2, Elizabeth Banning, Rev. Thomas Bayne, Katy Bush, Fishy Bentley, Jacob Brantley, Sarah Brantley, Ann Cason, Henry Coston, Wm. Cawik, 2, John Counts, Turbutt Callahan, Henry L. Cash, Ann Canpher, Ann Canpher, Myer Deuklam, Elizabeth Dobson, Nicholas Dawson, Zebulon Dixon, Sarah Dove, Harrison Dickinson, Henry Edmondson, Henry Emory, Elizabeth Fairbank, Thomas Ford, Henry Field, Thomas Frampton, Hugh M'Gurley, Ann Gray, Sally Gardner, Sophia Griffith, John Giffin, Charles Goldsborough, Lovy Hains, Wm. S. Harrison, 2, Alexander Hamsley, Wm. Harrison, Thomas Harrison, Jeremiah Hopkins, Phil W. Hensley, George L. Higgins, Robert Jones, Sam. Jackson, Amelia Keene, 3
- B Sarah Kirby 2, Rebecca Kirby, L, Thomas Love, Jacob Love, 2, Gen. James Lloyd, James Lowe, James Layton, Henry Lee, Thomas Lowrey, Nicholas Lloyd, M, Susanna Martin, James Maynard, Andrew M. Donald, George Martin, N, Joseph Neal, Lucetta Neighbour, Lydia Neighbour, P, Mat. P. Finsind, Wm. Parks, Henry Parrott, Jr, Aaron Parrott, R. W. P. the bridge, R, Archibald Ross, Benjamin Roy, Col. Wm. Richardson, S, Robert Spelden 2, Robert Speed, Bache Shields, Sam. Sewell, Athel Stuart, Sam. Short, James Steward, John G. Stevens, Lieut. Robert Spelden, Thomas Stevens, Andrew Skinner, 2, Jenkin & Stevens, John B. Singleton, T, Sarah Thomas, Wm. T. Teth, Trench Tighman, U, Nicholas Vallant, 4, V, Capt. Wm. Willis, James White, Wm. Jones, Wm. Dan, Martha Wilson, Thomas Wilson, James Wilson, John W. Wadford, Y, Jacob Y. Grayway

120 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Hole in the Wall, near Easton, on Saturday night, 30th September, a negro woman named BETTY, alias BETTY WATSON, with her two sons PHIL and SAM.

BETTY is between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high—she is a bright black woman, has a good set of teeth, her upper teeth are rather wide apart—she holds herself very straight when she walks—she has an uncommon flash mark across her breast, it is about 4 inches long, and nearly two inches wide, the flesh is raised up and the skin is blacker there than elsewhere—she has also a mark somewhat like it between her shoulders—she has but one eye, her right eye is out—she commonly wears a handkerchief over it—she carried off a blue domestic dress—when she went off she had on a blue and white linsey-woolsey jacket and pair of white yarn stockings.

PHIL is about 10 years old, rather brighter than his mother; he is a likely well made boy—his teeth are wide apart like his mother's—he has a round face, and rather large mouth for his age.

SAM is darker than his mother, and much more slender than Phil, but nearly as high—he has a long face.

The above negroes were carried off, probably by Betty's husband, the slave of Mr. Benjamin of this county, who ran away some months past, and went to Delaware or Philadelphia. It is supposed he carried them off by 3 part of carriage. The above reward will be given to any person who will give information of the above negroes to the authorities at Easton, or forty dollars for either of them.

Elizabeth Cox, guardian to Susan & Lydia Gore Easton, Md. oct 3

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,
BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
25th September, 1816.
The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of four per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of October next.
By order of the Board—
Joseph Haskins, Cash'r.
sept 25 3

FOR SALE,
A valuable Plantation, lying in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, three and a half miles from the Borough of Wilmington. This property is the most valuable, being in a higher state of cultivation, and embracing more conveniences than any property that has been offered for sale in this neighbourhood for a course of years; and contains from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings are good; there are two wells of excellent water, a good apple orchard, and a large portion of the Land is well timbered, and near to navigation. The arable Land is well calculated for either grazing or grain. Application to be made to
Robert & John R. Phillips.
Madison Factory, near
Newport, Sept. 13. 5

N. B. The subscribers wish to sell, or let on shares, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Marino Ewes 1-2 and 3-4 bred—They are of the importations of Chancellor Livingston, from the national farm of France, and are superior in quality of wool to any of their grade in the State. Workmen of various kinds wanted, and woollen goods of every description filled, dyed, and finished at their manufactory
R. & J. R. Phillips.
* * * The Delaware Gazette, Eastern (Md) Star, Lancaster Intelligencer, and Reading, Back and Montgomery county (Penn) papers, will publish the above one month, and transmit their accounts for payment to the postmaster at Newport, Delaware.
september 26 5

FOR SALE.
I will sell my FARM, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county.
Perhaps no property is more worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a handsome Farm, than this; as its situation, for health and pleasure is of prospect, is excelled by none in the surrounding country.
The soil is remarkably good, capable of the greatest improvement, and suited to clover and plaster, and is well known to produce excellent crops of wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c.—and has, and will command at this time, an annual return of \$1000.
A further description of this property is considered unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase, can view the same.
For terms apply to Wm. R. Stuart, residing upon the premises, or to the subscriber
John Dames.
Kent county, sept. 19

Four valuable Farms for sale.
The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situated near the waters of Nanticoke, near Cigaretter's Ferry—Those Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 400 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 400 acre farms there is every necessary building, including a good dwelling, all in good order, the residence of the subscriber; and the others have tenable and comfortable improvements. On all the farms are good orchards; and the soil is equal to the neighbouring Lands, kind to the growth of grain, &c.
Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary, as they will be shown applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeding wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year
Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, sept. 12

FOR SALE,
A small FARM, of about 120 acres, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, within one and a half miles of St. Michaels. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.
John Skinner.
sept. 26 51qm

FOR SALE OR RENT,
A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hogblett, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or to Lambert W. Spencer.
Perry Spencer.
sept. 26

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

In Chancery, September 14, 1815.
Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Richard S. Thomas, made and reported by George W. Thomas, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star for three successive weeks before the 20th day of October next.
The report states the sale of property to the amount of \$38,426 67 1/2.
True copy. Test—
James P. Heath,
Reg. Cur. Can.
sept 26 3

NOTICE.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced the
Cart & Wagon Making Business,
in Easton on the Eastern Point road, near Robert Spedden's blacksmith shop. He has a very handsome stock of timber on hand, and wishes those who are disposed to encourage him, to call and see for themselves; for he means to give general satisfaction, by doing his work at the shortest notice, and in the best manner. A handsome deduction will be made for bad work.
James Martin.
sept. 19 3

FOR SALE,
That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard), a bout 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 PARROT, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.
Thomas L. Haddaway.
april 18

FOR SALE,
A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one 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

NAVAL MONUMENT.
A. BOWEN,
ENGRAVER & PRINTER, BOSTON.
Proposes to publish, by subscription,
A NEW WORK, ENTITLED,
THE
NAVAL MONUMENT;
CONTAINING
TWENTY TWO ENGRAVINGS,
And official accounts of all the Battles fought between the NAVALS of the United States and G. Britain, during the late war.
The design of the NAVAL MONUMENT, is to exhibit and perpetuate the illustrious achievements of the infant Navy of the United States, during the late war. The engravings will be executed from designs of the most eminent artists, some on copper and some on wood, representing the principal engagements.
Although the execution of the work will be attended with great expense, the liberality of the American Public insures patronage equal to any undertaking that tends to promote the Naval and Military honor of our country.
This work will also contain an account of the timonies of respect and gratitude, given to the brave, in various parts of the United States, and anecdotes, &c.
CONDITIONS.
The work will be printed in octavo form, will contain from 250 to 300 pages, neatly executed, on good paper. It will be handsomely bound & lettered, with rolled edges.
Price to subscribers, \$3 00.
Subscriptions to the above work will be received at the Star office.
sept. 19

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,
Which will enable him to repair clocks and watches at the lowest prices.
—ALSO—
Offers a handsome assortment of the following articles which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, to wit:
Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks with or without cases,
Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,
Jewelry, silver thimbles and scissors hooks,
Silver Soup, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons,
Mettle Soup, Table and Tea Spoons,
Knives and Forks, Kervers,
Sportsmen's Poonies and Penknives,
Scissors, Shears and Needles,
Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Screws,
Writers by the nest or single, of different colors,
Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Treys,
Pocket Books, with or without instruments,
Magnum Bonum Razors in cases or by the single one.
Eight elegant sett Britannia ware equal to Silver for service,
Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes, and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.
All persons indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their old accounts, as there can be no longer indulgence.
James Murdoch.
september 5.

NATHANIEL PEARCE,
Informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,
THAT HE HAS OPENED,
ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,
A GENERAL
Commission & Grocery Ware-House,
Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.
—HE HAS NOW ON HAND,
And intends keeping at all times,
A large and extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.
He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nichs. Brice, Esq's., Baltimore, aug 8 nov 28

JAMES B. RINGGOLD,
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
Easton, June 20

WOOL WANTED.
The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 wt. of WOOL—for which a liberal price will be given in goods or cash.
James Thomas.
Easton, sept. 19

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court—Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anna M. Hackett, late of Kent county, deceased.—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 first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Given under my hand this nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Walter J. Clayton, adm'r
with a copy of the will annexed of Anna M. Hackett, dec'd.
sept. 26 3

FOR RENT,
That valuable farm, of the head of Wye, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green. For particulars enquire of the subscriber
William Chambers.
Centreville sept 26 3

FLAX SEED WANTED.
CASH, and the highest market price, will be given to good FLAX SEED, on delivery to the subscriber.
Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf
Baltimore, sept 19 6

TEACHER WANTED.
A single gentleman, well qualified to teach in a private family, of good moral habits, will receive a generous salary, and bear of an exigent situation, by an early application at the Star office.
P. S. None need apply, who cannot teach the Languages.
sept 19

THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP,
THE GENERAL BENSON,
Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as a regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Berths and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be provided for the accommodation of Passengers, which, with the unfeeling endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.
Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employers strictly adhered to, by
Public's obedient servant,
Clement Vickers.
august 8

MILES RIVER PACKET.
The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week to Baltimore, or the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.
Lambert W. Spencer.
July 11

WAS COMMITTED
To the goal of Harford county as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who call himself *William Haslet*, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, says he was set free by the will of Capt. John Morgan—has clothing a linen trowsers, a striped coat and trowsers, brown cloth coat, and a plain uniform coat; he has the mark of a cross on his head, has a scar on his right hand occasioned by a nail passing through the same; has another scar on his knee, where a ball entered the same. His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
On the same day was committed to said goal, as a runaway a negro man named *Charles George*, about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight made, says he was born free; his clothing is a nanken trowsers, muslin shirt, old pair of shoes, has a very coarse voice. His owner is desirous to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
On the 30th of August was committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man who has called himself *John Douglas* and *Jim Duckett*, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has several warts on his right hand, has a cut on his left great toe, short thick made fellow; had when committed two pair nanken trowsers nanken coat, striped jacket, linen shirt, and a pair of old shoes; says he belongs to Jno. Eversfield, in Prince Georges county, near Bladensburg. His owner is desirous to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
And on the 5th inst., was also committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man named *Stephen Butler*, 50 years old 5 feet 6 inches high of a yellow complexion, has a defect in his right eye, has one tooth missing in the upper jaw, had when committed a red roundabout jacket, nanken trowsers, two linen shirts, a brown surcoat, knapsack and pair of shoes; says he belongs to John F. Thompson, of Charles county. His owner is desirous to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
Benj. Guyton, sh'ff
Harford county, Md.
Sept 6th, 1815.

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 *HARRY*, (the property of *Mary Fennell's* Sett), 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 low linen shirt and trowsers, a pair of blue corded trowsers, 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. N. Cholmon, 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 he 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 Annals Sett, a minor.
June 18

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
Monday, Sept 11th, A. D. 1815.
On application of *ELIZABETH MARTIN* and *NICHOLAS MARTIN*, executors of the last will & testament of *Henry Martin*, late of Talbot county, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.
In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1815.
Ja: Price, Reg'r of
Wills for Talbot county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,
That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *Henry Martin*, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 22d day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 19th day of Sept. 1815.
Elizabeth Martin, Ex'rs
Nicholas Martin, Ex'rs
of Henry Martin, dec'd.
sept. 19 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named *MARY*. She is about 25 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a copers colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat & jacket, one white do. one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair laced slippers. She is an excellent house woman.
Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tilghman.
It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia.—Mary is well known in 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.
mar 30

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Culbreth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst. a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called *LEWIS*—Had on when he went away, a roram hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a tear linen over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is not known. He is spare built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituous liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton jail, if taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars; if taken out of the county and in the State fifty dollars; and if taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.
All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.
Solomon Brown, guardian
to Matthew Smith's heirs
Denton, Md. sept. 26

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called *EZEKIEL*, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a low linen shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat.
Also—a negro girl named *SARAH*, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill'd cotton coat and jacket.
The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called *George*. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as *George* carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for *Ezekiel* and *Sarah*, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
Hugh Valiant.
Near Dover Bridge, Caro. sept 4

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Chapel, a negro woman named *NANCY WYEM*, formerly the property of Miss Charlotte Hensley, of Queen Ann's county. She is a remarkable hand some black girl about 20 years of age—she took with her, her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in the neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 30 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.
Benjamin Roberts.
august 15

RUNAWAY.
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th July last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself *JOHN FAGAN*, supposed to be about 27 years of age, five feet five inches high. His clothing when committed were a brown cloth coat, York stripe vest, red cross barred cotton pantaloons, muslin shirt, and a pair of fine shoes; has the phthisis—has no perceivable marks. Says he belongs to Henry Crise, living about 3 miles from Woodshury, Frederick county, Md.
The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.
Joseph M. Cronwell,
sh'ff Fred. county, Md.
aug 3 (15) 8

FOR SALE,
That very valuable Farm in the Rah or New Carolina county, the property of the heirs of James Esle Denny. It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase the above property, will view the premises, which will be shown them by Joseph Shepherd, the present tenant. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton.
Anthony Banning.
september 12 6

NOTICE.
All persons having claims against the estate of *John W. Callum*, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in for settlement: And all those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment.
John M. G. Emory, ex'or
of John W. Callum, dec'd.
sept. 26 3

Queen Ann's County, to wit.
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of *THOMAS GADD*, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said *Thomas Gadd* having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years, in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said *Thomas Gadd* having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such applications as may be made against him—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said *Thomas Gadd* be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Frederick Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said *Thomas Gadd* should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.
Lemuel Purnell.
True copy—
John Browne, clk.
July 25 3m

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.
On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of *WILLIAM CHAMBERS*, of Queen Ann's county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said *William Chambers* having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application—and the said *William Chambers* having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such applications as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said *William Chambers* be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said *William Chambers* should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.
R. D. T. Earle.
True copy—
John Browne, clk.
July 18 3m

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes *ALLEN* and *ESAR*.
ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome and well made, and has a scar over his left eye: He had on a striped cotton jacket and trowsers, a white shirt and fur hat.
ESAR is a shade lighter than *Allen*, is about 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is homely—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheekbones are remarkably high. *ESAR's* clothing was the same as *Allen's*, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.
It is supposed that they have made for the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot county and brought home, we will give a reward of \$50; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.
Eunalls Martin, jun.
Susan Seth.
aug. 22

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named *NED*, (calls himself *Ned Benson*, alias *Ned Lloyd*), about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a low linen shirt and trowsers, a wool hat about 14 hands high. It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pantaloons and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.
It is supposed he is going to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward; and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.
Henry Catrup.
august 15



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.

Every Tuesday Morning by

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

THE TERMS

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

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

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

John L. Kerr, for Mrs. Maria Kerr.

September 12 5

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE, On Tuesday the 17th day of October, instant,

At the late residence of Col. William Whiteley, THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY, VIZ.

HORSES—among which are a well matched pair, and a stud horse six years old. CATTLE—among which are an excellent wale of oxen, a quantity of HOGS, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of SHEEP, among which are some full bred Merinos; two double Carriage Horses, with plated harness; one Gig with double Harness, and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils, and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence on said day at 10 o'clock, if fair weather, if not, on the next fair day, and to continue from day to day, until all be sold. Six months credit will be given on all sums of money above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security—and further conditions will be made known on the day of sale, where attendance will be given by

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, } ex'ors

Caroline county, Md. } 3 October 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. WILLIAM KELLY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 19th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—all the real estate of James Jenkins, late of Caroline county, deceased, it being a part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Caroline county, called Hog Range, supposed to contain upwards of 200 acres. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money (within 12 months) with interest thereon from the day of sale; and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) a good and sufficient deed will be given for the same.

Henry Harris, trustee.

Sept. 26 4

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

That beautiful FARM, situate 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 two great mills; with a large brick dwelling house, and every necessary out house—and containing 282 acres of land.

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

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

Thomas L. Haddaway

April 10

FARM FOR SALE.

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

Samuel S. Dickinson

May 20

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, (if no sold previously at private sale.)

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

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

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

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

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

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 46 feet by 20; two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses

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

John P. Marshall.

August 29 12

THE ACADEMY AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the scholars in the town, county, and neighbouring districts upon the Eastern Shore, that the Academy will be opened on MONDAY the 23d day of October instant. This measure has been unavoidably delayed, by the anxiety of the Trustees to engage a well qualified Teacher, and by the difficulty of procuring one eminently fitted for both the Classical and Mathematical Departments. They have now the satisfaction to inform the public, that the Rev. NATHANIEL TOWN has been engaged as the Principal Teacher in the Institution; and they feel persuaded that the testimonials produced by this gentleman of his literary, moral, and correct character, will justify their choice, and prove his ability to give complete instruction to the pupils who may be committed to his charge, in all the useful branches of a classical and mathematical education.

By order of the Board, Ns. Hammond, pres'dt.

Easton, Oct. 3 4

NEW STORE,

At the new brick house, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, as a shoe store, opposite the new building of Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street—

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have associated themselves under the firm of JENKINS & STEVENS, AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,

A well selected assortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they intend to sell on pleasing terms for Cash.

William Jenkins, Peter Stevens.

Easton, Oct. 3

FOR SALE,

A valuable Plantation, lying in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, three and a half miles from the Borough of Wilmington. This property is the most valuable, being in a higher state of cultivation, and embracing more conveniences than any property that has been offered for sale in this neighbourhood for a course of years; and contains from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty acres. The buildings are good; there are two wells of excellent water, a good apple orchard, and a large portion of the Land is well timbered, and near to navigation. The arable Land is well calculated for either grazing or grain. Application to be made to

Robert & John R. Phillips.

Madison Factory, near Newport, Sept. 13 5

N. B. The subscribers wish to sell, or let on shares, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Acres of Land, situate in the State of Delaware, in the town of New Castle, and near the village of Chesapeake, between the post road and the road leading into Miles River Neck, and adjoining the Lands of James Denny, and consisting of part of a tract of Land called "Newman's Range," and part of a tract of Land called "The Addition," and containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of 12 months, 6 months, 12 months, and 24 months, in equal instalments. For the nature of the soil and improvements, and the situation of the Farm, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises; and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

R. & J. R. Phillips.

The Delaware Gazette, Easton, Md., Star, Lancaster Intelligencer, and Reading, Berks, and Montgomery county (Penn) papers, will publish the above one month, and transmit their accounts for payment to the postmaster at Newport, Delaware.

September 26 5

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

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

Nathaniel F. Williams,

No. 14, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Sept. 19 6

FOR SALE.

A small FARM, of about 120 acres, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, within one and a half miles of St. Michaels. For terms apply to the subscribers, living on the premises.

John Skinner.

Sept. 26 61ars

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, 25th September, 1815

The President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of four per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 2d day of October next.

By order of the Board— Joseph Haskins, cash'r. Sept 26 3

Four valuable Farms for sale.

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

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

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, Sept 12

FOR SALE.

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

Perhaps no property is more worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a handsome Farm, than this; as its situation, for health and pleasantness of prospect, is excelled by none in the surrounding country. The soil is remarkably good, capable of the greatest improvement, and suited to clover and plaster, and is well known to produce excellent crops of wheat, Indian corn, oats, &c.—and has an annual rent of \$1000.

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

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

John Dames.

Kent county, Sept 19

JOURNAL OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

We have been favored with some extracts from the Journal of a very intelligent American, who has resided at Paris during the events which have lately transpired on that theatre. They relate to a period, place, and person, that must make them peculiarly interesting. The fate of the man who has filled a larger space in the eye of his species, than any other; a City which was the capital of France, and once of Europe; a Revolution, that for 30 years had shaken all Europe, and is supposed by many to have closed forever; all the Kings of Europe in arms, confederated against one individual, and rushing to Paris to dictate a ruler and restore the rite of legitimate Princes; these are the scenes, these are the wonderful events which he describes. And who is it that observes them? He is no parasite of power; no butterfly that flutters round a court, no vassal that has been accustomed to bow the knee to Baal; but an American citizen, bred in the lap of liberty, indifferent to the pretensions of a Louis or a Bonaparte, except so far as they concern the rights of his own country.

His writings show him to be a Republican—if we were at liberty to give his name, we should be saved the necessity of adding, that he is a man of no little distinction in his own country. Such a one, viewing impartially the events which have transpired in Paris, and putting down, every day, the sentiments which they transpired, while they were fresh before him, must be listened to with attention. The Diary is a long one; and will furnish us with copious extracts for several future numbers of our paper.

Editor of the Enquirer.

PARIS, JUNE 18.

One hundred pieces of cannon announce a great victory obtained by the French; Wellington and Blucher are flying before Bonaparte. Success has attended his steps. In truth, he has need of all the advantages which success can give him. On the immediate result of the campaign it depends for existence, and France for internal peace and independence. The combinations of enemies without is terrible; the movements of the disaffected within alarming. Let his eagles triumph for a little while over the mixed banners of legitimate kings; Saxony and Switzerland and Spain will suspend their blow, Poland may awake, and Italy shake off her ignominious chains. Tranquility will be restored to the interior, and the scourge of civil war averted. The official report on this subject is of a very serious nature; it exhibits a more unfavorable view than I had anticipated. There is something truly in laying the facts they exist before the public; it shows a respect for, and a confidence in the people highly gratifying to the friends of Republicanism. This full and fair exposure is observable in all the reports; a few

days ago, an able view of their foreign relations was submitted by Caulincourt to the Legislature.—It states to the utmost extent the dangers which threaten France, it disguises and discolors nothing—the power & resources of the combined kings are admitted, and spoken of in a temper of coolness and indifference, which those infamous projects do not merit.—It should be read with attention; it is a masterly state paper.—It speaks of us as follows:

In the first rank of the friends of France, stands the Americans; a people, intended to play a great part on the theatre of political affairs, particularly in all that regards commerce. They have lately terminated an honorable war, by an honorable peace.—The few concerns which they had with the government of Louis 18th, during its short existence, sufficed to shew, that they had nothing to expect, and that the British pretensions were favored to their detriment.—The interests of the United States is simple: it is, that there should be a strong government in France. This single fact decides of itself their actual position, &c.

This is all true—I have it from the best authority, that we could expect, not even justice from the late government. How could it be otherwise? Was not Louis 18th an English viceroy? Did he not say to the world, that after God, he owed his crown to that nation?—That he owed his crown to them, is true—I doubt whether God took part with him, and am very certain that the French people to whom the affair exclusively belonged, did not.

JUNE 20.

Behold the other side of the picture! We had scarcely heard of the victories of Bonaparte, when we learn his total overthrow. The French army, his only hope, is not merely defeated, but annihilated. The nation is subdued and must submit to the terms of the conquerors.—The Emperor—but his title is quitting him forever—arrived in Paris before the news of his disastrous battle; but what can he do here? His power over the government, and his influence with the nation depended on the issue of his efforts; they will not sustain him to await the second arrival of the Cossacks.

I met with this morning in the House of Representatives. He informed me that the contest was at an end; that the Emperor would not be supported; that it was understood, before he set out for his army, that if he was defeated, no further struggle would be made to sustain him on the throne. Lucien Bonaparte advised his abdication, in preference to the attempt which would be necessarily attended with so much blood-shed. Napoleon persevered in his determination to try the fate of battle; he was confident of crushing his enemies. The day of his arrival in Paris, when his certain discomfiture was known, the two houses, on motion of general La Fayette, declared themselves permanent; that all efforts to dissolve them should be considered as treasonable, &c. Under the constitution, the Emperor had a right to dissolve them and they were apprehensive he would do so.—The resolutions were adopted with much unanimity. La Fayette was listened to with profound interest; he has much weight with the government, and the nation, growing out of the purity of his character, and his devotion to liberty. Various reports circulated in the chamber, were through the kindness of—I obtained a seat. It was said the troops of the line had been ordered to Paris from Versailles. A motion was made to place the national guard under the command of Gen. La Fayette: steps were taken to rally them around the Representatives; they will prevent the Emperor, if he be so disposed from taking violent measures. The propriety of his abdicating the government has been discussed in council. The proposition is advocated by a majority, among whom are named Touche, Capinon, &c.—Carnot, Davoust, &c. are in opposition. He offered to abdicate, if they would make him Dictator; that is, he would take off the tivity, but he would drive. Nevertheless, it is wished by many, that he would abdicate in favor of his son, and that a Regency might be established during his minority. Others are disposed to consign the government to the duke of Orleans; some that Louis 18th should be re-established; and others that he himself should hold on & make another effort. About two o'clock Lucien Bonaparte entered with a message. It was to be read in secret; it was expected to announce his resignation; the contents have not transpired.

(To be Continued.)

From the Dublin Evening Post.

FRANCE AND THE ALLIES.

The interests of the French drama increase—the high contracting parties have been, but to the end, and they have descended Europe—the allies were not to interfere in the internal concerns of France, further than to the total exclusion

of Napoleon Bonaparte—they were not to prescribe to the French people what monarch they should choose—they only insisted that Napoleon Bonaparte should not be the man—were not even to dictate the form of government France should adopt; the only condition they required was the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte and his exclusion from all power and authority forever.—Napoleon is defeated in the field—he abdicates—he resigns his power into the hands of the representatives of the people—a provisional government is formed—Napoleon retires from the capital—he is even supposed to have sailed for a distant country—the provisional government, the press, the representatives of the nation, the marshals, the generals and the regular army, the national guards and the Federes, the citizens and the soldier, all protest against the restoration of the Bourbons or the election of any prince who will not sign a common compact between him and the nation, or who refuses to receive a constitution from the people, the only legitimate source of government and power; yet, on the 7th of July, 1815, twenty-two days after the opening of the campaign, the provisional government inform the peers and representatives of France that in certain conferences, had on the preceding day, the ministers and generals of the allied powers declared, that "all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII upon the throne;" they declare this under the walls of Paris, though within the walls of Vienna they had declared exactly the contrary. With unblushing front, in the teeth of the declaration of March last, the ministers and generals of the allies declare on the 6th of July, that "all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII upon the throne!" Thus they declare in July, that what they had declared in March was a gross falsehood, a deception, a cheat, practised upon France and Europe.—Accordingly, on the 7th, the allied troops in violation of the convention enter Paris to the amount of 60,000 men, infantry, dragons, and artillery with matches lighted! Having taken possession of all the barracks, and occupied all the posts and public places in the City—having placed cannon on all the bridges—having restored the former commanders of the National Guard, who kindly, in return, close up the doors of the Legislative Chambers—having, in short, made an assurance doubly sure, on the 8th, at noon, Louis le Desire enters the capital amidst the rejoicings of those whom he will no doubt, call his good people!—What a solemn farce! What a gross mockery of reason, of national right, and public faith! Is there a calm disinterested observer in the world, who will consult his judgment, and say, that the allies have not interfered in the regulation of the French government beyond the mere exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte? Is there a man living, with the facts before him, and the capacity of dispassionately to consider these extraordinary events, who will say, that Louis XVIII, has not been forced upon the French people at the points of foreign bayonets, or that there is any fair and rational ground to support the assertion, that he is a monarch desired by the French nation? No! the supposition is absurd—the assertion is false—the allies have broken faith with Europe—France is conquered—she is obliged to receive a monarch from the hand of the victor, & this throne she is to endure is raised upon the ashes of her fallen heroes—is founded in the dust of her humiliation.—But can such a throne be secure? Can it be permanent? France is conquered—but it is the spirit which gave her life, and form, and action, for twenty-five years, extinguished? Is the spirit of liberty no more—or can it ever die? Is the love of country, and attachment to its independence, to be consigned to the tomb at the will of a foreign soldiery? Is national pride, the last feeling, perhaps, which a free mind, or a lofty nation will relinquish, no longer to make a feature in the French character, because that pride has been touched in a way eminently calculated to give it animation and a higher tone?—Oh! no! the measures of the allies, so far as we are acquainted with them, are such as to leave France discontented, brooding in sulky silence over her wounded honor and public wrongs, ever ready for revolt; and unless "the foreigner" remains in this country, unless an army of foreign mercenaries be retained to support him, or that by some unexpected acts of wisdom and liberality Louis should succeed in throwing a spear about himself and family—unless he does what no Bourbon ever yet did, and what no Bourbon seems inclined to do—unless he concedes to the people unqualified emancipation—substantial liberty! his throne, in less than ten years, will tumble upon its base and unnatural foundation, and the sceptre will fall from his hand, and the authority of his house will vanish forever.

Within a short time, yet, full federal papers have been distributed in New Jersey. All the "wealth and talent" of the federal party to the contrary notwithstanding. Does not this look as if federalism was in a deep decay?

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 19.

For several days previous to the arrival of Gov. Tompkins, the Seneca Indians had been in council with their agent, E. Granger, Esq. at which attended the interpreters Capt. Parrish and Jones. On the arrival of his excellency, the following treaty was consummated. The Islands called, are Squaw Island, opposite the mouth of Conjockey Creek. 3-4th of a mile broad, containing some excellent meadow, and but few trees: Strawberry Island, about a mile below containing wild meadow, & about the size of Squaw Island:—Grand Island is 12 miles long and from 2 to 7 broad. Navy Island lies partly between the lower end of Grand Island and British shore, is supposed to be within the boundary of Upper Canada, because the branch which passes between Grand Island and our shore, united to that which passes between Grand & Navy Islands, are superior to the 3d branch of the River which passes between that Island and the Canada shore—this island is about 3-4ths of a mile long and 100 rods broad, and has been some what cultivated:—Goat Island, divides the Falls of Niagara, 1-2 mile long and some 60 or 80 rods broad it is rocky and only accessible at a single point. We consider this a good bargain for the people—and if they would sell such portion of their lands on this frontier, as could be advantageously settled, it would have great effect in opening and improving roads on the Niagara river, and which would also greatly relieve the industrious inhabitants on the frontier, whose means of living have been straitened by the devastation of war.

A TREATY,

Entered into this 12th day of September, 1815, at Buffalo in the county of Niagara, and State of New York, between the Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation of Indians, and the people of the State of N. York witnesses as follows:

First. The said Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors of the Seneca Nation, in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, in hand paid by Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq. Governor of the State of N. York, and of the covenants and agreements hereinafter contained, hereby sell, grant, convey and confirm, to the people of the state of New-York, all the Islands in the Niagara river between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and within the jurisdiction of the U. States. To have and to hold the same, with the appurtenances unto the people of the state of New York, in free and pure allodium forever, reserving, however, to the said Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors, of the Seneca Nation of Indians, equal rights and privileges, with the citizens of the United States, in hunting, fishing and fowling in and upon the waters of the Niagara river, and end of encamping on any of the said Islands for that purpose whilst the same shall continue to belong to the People of the State of New York.

Secondly. The people of the State of New York, in addition to the sum of one thousand dollars, already paid to the said Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors of Seneca Nation, covenant to pay to them annually forever, an annuity of five hundred dollars, to be paid on or before the first day of June, in each year hereafter, at Canandaigua, in the county of Ontario, the first payments to be made on the first day of June, 1816.

In testimony whereof, the said Chiefs, Sachems and Warriors, of the one part, and Daniel D. Tompkins, Governor of the State of New York, Peter B. Porter, Henry Crocheron, Sam. Young, Roger Skinner, Esek Cowan, Robert Tillotson, and Lewis Livingston, commissioners in behalf of said State, have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Buffalo, in the county of Niagara, in the day and year above written. [Here follow the signatures.]

On Saturday last, General Tompkins and suit, and Major General Brown and suit, embarked for Sackett's Harbor, at Fort Niagara, after viewing the several scenes of battle on the Niagara frontier.

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF AUGUST 10.

The following particulars respecting the embarkation of Buonaparte on board the Northumberland having been received from a source entitled to every credit, we give them to the public as authentic.

The Bellerophon and the Tonnant sailed from the Bay of Plymouth on Friday; but we do not imagine that it was to prevent the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The fact is, that the concourse of boats was so great that the danger to which they were exposed, (several lives having been lost) government thought proper to order the Bellerophon to a greater distance. The process, of which so much has been said, was nothing more than an ordinary subpoena from the court of king's bench, procured by some person, who had a cause pending at the court, and who amused himself by citing as witness, Napoleon, Jerome, and Admiral Villuques. The Northumberland left Portsmouth on Friday, and on Sunday arrived off Torbay. Gen. Bertrand was the first who came on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith, and Sir George Cockburn. Sir George explained to him his instructions with regard to Buonaparte; one article of which was that his baggage, should be examined before it was taken on board the Northumberland—Bertrand warmly protesting against sending Buonaparte to St. Helena, when he desired and expected to have lived in peace in England, protect-

ed by English laws. Lord Keith & Sir George did not enter into a discussion on this point. After dinner they accompanied Bertrand on board the Bellerophon. Before their arrival they had taken from Buonaparte his pistols and all his arms.—Those who were not to accompany him, were sent on board the frigate Eurotas.—They showed a great unwillingness to be separated from him.—Buonaparte took leave of them individually; Savary and L'Allmande were, however, left on board the Bellerophon.

When Lord Keith and Sir Geo. Cockburn came on board Buonaparte was on deck ready to receive them. After the usual salutation, Lord Keith addressed himself to Buonaparte requested him to say at what hour he proposed to go on board the Northumberland.—Buonaparte protested with the greatest vehemence against this act of the British government. "He had not expected it—he could see no reasonable objection to his residing in England in tranquillity for the remainder of his days." Lord Keith and Sir Geo. Cockburn made no reply. An English officer who stood near observed, that if he was not sent to St. Helena, he would be sent to the Emperor Alexander. "God keep me from the Russians," replied he, shrugging his shoulders and addressing Bertrand.—"At what hour to-morrow morning shall I come General, and accompany you on board the Northumberland," asked Sir Geo. Cockburn. Buonaparte appeared somewhat surprised at hearing himself addressed simply as General, but replied "at 10 o'clock."

Bertrand and his lady, Savary, L'Allmande, Count Montholon and his lady were near Buonaparte; Sir George Cockburn asked them if they wished any thing before they sailed?—Bertrand replied, that he wanted twenty packs of cards, a backgammon board and a set of dominos. Madame Bertrand required some articles of furniture.—One of the French officers, nephew of Josephine, complained that they had not kept their word with Buonaparte, who expected to reside in England with his suite.—Buonaparte asked Lord Keith's opinion; who merely replied, that he must obey the orders he had received from his government. Buonaparte requested a second interview; Lord Keith refused, observing that he could give him little satisfaction, inasmuch as his orders were peremptory, and it was impossible to make any change in the sentence which had been announced to him. An officer who stood near, observed, "Had you remained one hour longer, you would have been taken and sent to Paris."—Buonaparte turned his eyes upon the speaker, but made no reply.

Sir George the next morning very early, went on board the Bellerophon, to inspect the baggage of Buonaparte. It consisted of two services of plate, some articles of gold, a superb silver toilet set, books, beds, &c. &c.—The whole was carried on board the Northumberland at 10 o'clock. At half past 11, Lord Keith came in the Tonnant's cutter on board the Bellerophon, to receive Buonaparte and those who were to accompany him. Before his arrival and afterwards, he conversed with Capt. Maitland & the officers of the Bellerophon.—He then went on board the cutter, and again took off his hat to them.

Lord Keith received on board the cutter Buonaparte, Bertrand, lady 3 children; the Count and Countess Montholon and child, Count Lascazes, Gen. Gourgrand, 9 men and 3 female servants. Savary & L'Allmande were left on board the Bellerophon. Savary appeared much to dread the idea of being given up to the French government, after repeating that the honor of England would not suffer him to be sent to France.

At noon the cutter came along side the Northumberland. Bertrand was the first who went on board—Buonaparte followed him. As soon as he came on deck, he said to Sir George Cockburn, "I am under your orders."—He bowed to Lord Keith and Mr. Lytleton, who were near the Admiral, and said something to them, to which they replied. He asked one of the officers in what corps he served. The officer replied, "In the artillery."—"I sprang from that service."—(Je sors de ce service.) Buonaparte briskly replied.

After taking leave of the officers who accompanied him from the Bellerophon, he went into the cabin where besides his principal attendants, were Lord Keith, Adm. Cockburn, Lord Keith, and the hon. Mr. Lytleton.—Lord Keith took leave of him and went on board the Tonnant, Lord Keith and Mr. Lytleton remained and had a conversation of nearly two hours with him.

The Bellerophon, the Tonnant, and the Eurotas, returned to Plymouth Bay on Tuesday.—The Northumberland cruised off that port the whole day, although the wind was favorable.—It is supposed that they are waiting the arrival of the Weymouth, which was to bring them supplies the following day.

FROM THE CANANDAIGUA PATRIOT, SEPTEMBER 19.

Mr. Stevens, Having lately returned from Detroit, and observing various unfounded reports circulating through the newspapers, which have a tendency to excite uneasiness, on account of the alleged hostile temper of numerous tribes of Indians, residing in the north western territories of the United States; I deem it proper to communicate a hasty sketch of what took place in relation to the Indians, during my residence at Detroit, and a few observations, which the subject had suggested.

In consequence of the reported hostility manifested by the Indians at Michillimackinac, the government wisely ordered an efficient military force from the frontiers of this State, for the purpose of taking possession of that place, and of garrisoning the various posts which form a cordon on the margin of the great western lakes.—Impediments, too, had been interposed by the Indians in Michigan territory to the survey of the lands set apart for the troops who had served during the late war. The arrival of the troops at Detroit, in point of time, preceded the day which had been appointed for holding a council with the Indians, who were invited to meet for that purpose about the middle of August. As the troops passed up the straits, they were in view of the Indians, who were encamped on the Canada shore, from Malden to Sandwich. Their fears were excited by this circumstance, and the agents of the government in Canada, did not fail to attempt creating as much alarm among them as they could by insinuating that this assemblage of troops, took place at this time, for the purpose of falling upon the Indians, when a pretended pacific meeting was to be held, and of destroying the chiefs and warriors who had been hostile to the United States during the late war.

It has for a long time been a part of the policy of the British government to keep us embroiled with the Indians, and the enormous distribution of presents (said to amount in value to £80,000 sterling the present year) gives them an almost uncontrollable influence among the leading chiefs and warriors, to whom the largest share of these presents, is given.—It is not surprising then, that the part of the Shawanese nation, who have wielded the tomahawk and scalping knife against us during the late war, under the immediate guidance of the late Tecumseh and the prophet his brother, should retain their hostile feelings, and would listen to the counsel of the British agents, when enforced by the usual arguments of presents, to prevent if possible any meeting, which might probably terminate all causes of further hostility. On an invitation to the tribes at Malden to attend the meeting, a disinclination to accept it, was at first manifested.—An intercourse was kept up between our friendly Indians and them, and on receiving assurances of protection and of a friendly disposition on the part of our government, they promised to come over, and the meeting finally took place at Spring Wells, 3 miles from Detroit, on the 31st August, at which the following nations of Indians were represented by their chief men, viz.

Wyandots, Shawanese, Delawares, Miamics, Pottawatomies, Ottowas, Senecas, and Mohawks.

My limits will not permit me to furnish even a sketch of the speeches that were made by Gen. Harrison, one of our commissioners, & proposed to bury the hatchet, according to ancient practice, and that this should be done in such an effectual manner, that our peace could not be easily disturbed again.—that it was now necessary that the Indians should determine whether they would accede to the terms of the treaty of Ghent, in which their allies, the British, has included them—that being a free and independent people as we are, it was for them alone to decide whether they would become parties to it, and thereby secure to themselves its advantages, or by rejecting it, still remain at war with us. That the policy of the United States was pacific and equitable, and that we wished them to participate in all the blessings we enjoyed—but that our people were brave in battle, and that we did not fear war, when driven to it by the injustice of an enemy.

A chief of the Shawanese made a reply, dictated apparently, by his side, in which he acknowledge the errors which they had committed, appealed to the pity of the United States' government. They had suffered by the evils of war and by sickness, and were glad that the Great Spirit had afforded this opportunity of meeting to accomplish the great undertaking of burying the hatchet. The Indians manifested a pacific disposition, and I have no doubt, from the tenor of the speeches which they delivered, and of their general appearance and deportment, that every arrangement will be made, which the government contemplated by this meeting; and that, if we have wisdom enough to see the propriety of keeping up a strong military force on that remote frontier, that we shall, for many years, be free from an Indian war, and dreadful apprehensions of having our women and children a prey to the tomahawk and scalping knife.

Yours, A. B.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 3.

FURTHER.

Commodore Decatur sailed from Algiers 10th July and arrived off Tripoli the 15th.

Capt. Bainbridge arrived at Carthage about the 12th August, at which place, were lying 2 schrs. of Com. Decatur's squadron, which were despatched to him by Com. Bainbridge with orders to return to the United States.

Com. Bainbridge performed 5 days Quarantine at Carthage, and sailed for Tripoli to such at Algiers.

U. S. ship Ontario, sailed from Algiers 7th July, with despatches for Government (which vessel, it is feared is lost.)

The Algerine sloop of war taken at the same time of the frigate and sent into Carthage, had been seized by the Spaniards. The Dey of Algiers sent orders for her restoration, but they refused to

give her up to them—difficulty between the Algerines and Spaniards is expected. The Dutch fleet were off Algiers consisting of five frigates and two sloops of war. The Dutch Consul of Alicant, on board of one of the squadron, had made propositions similar to those obtained by Com. Decatur but the Dey refused to accept them, and in return made proposals to the Dutch admirals, which were in a like manner refused.—The Dutch Consul had arrived at Alicant, being unable to negotiate a satisfactory treaty.

The Dutch fleet were in daily expectations of a reinforcement, at which time should no peace be concluded, would bombard the City, and intercept a part of the Algerine squadron which was out.

The most serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the U. S. sloop Ontario.—She must have passed out of the Straights about the 10th or 12th July.

ALGERINE SQUADRON.

We have been politely favored with a list of the Algerine Navy, forwarded by the U. S. Consul at Cadiz.

The largest is a frigate of 50 guns, 360 men, built at Algiers, 6 years old; sails fast.

One of 46 guns, 360 men, built at do. 18 years old, sails well.

One of 44 guns, 360 men, taken from the Portuguese, 30 years old.

One of 44 guns, 360 men, taken from the Tunisians, 9 years old, fastest sailer in the squadron.

One of 38 guns, 300 men, built at Algiers, years old, badly constructed.

Five sloops of war, from 30 to 14 guns, of 200 to 300 men each, from 4 to 18 years old.

Two briggs of 20 guns, 180 men each, 5 and 6 years old.

One Zebbeck 18 guns, 100 men, 6 years old.

One schooner of 1 gun, 20 men, 6 years old.

One galley, three guns, 100 men, three years old.

Ten gun boats of 2 guns each, and 30 men.

Thirty of one gun each, and 25 men; with 11 bomb ships.

MONUMENT OF BURROWS.

Portland (Maine) Sept. 27.

It is with peculiar pride and pleasure, we record an instance of liberality and honorable munificence to the memory of the brave, which recently came under our inspection.

A gentleman from New York, Matthew L. Davis, Esq. while passing through town a few days since, on a tour to the Estward, had accidentally taken a walk into our burying ground. His attention was attracted to the neglected grave of the late Capt. Burrows. The only guide to the spot, where is deposited one who had so much heroic merit, and who deserved so much of his country, was the tomb-stone of his deceased competitor, the British Capt. Blythe. This was erected two years since, by the surviving officers of the Boxer. The thought was instant. Mr. D. immediately gave orders for an elegant marble monument to be erected over the grave of Burrows—to be finished by his return, and without the sparing of labor or expense. It is now completed and put up.—Its style of execution does much credit to the ingenious artist, Mr. Bartlett Adams, of this town, and the inscription is highly creditable to the taste, judgment, and modesty of the generous donor and worthy here whom it is designed to commemorate.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4.

Without adverting to the liberality or patriotism of Mr. MATTHEW L. DAVIS, in erecting a monument to the memory of the lamented Burrows, we must say, that it was "a deed well done," and reflects honor, even upon the City of New York.

For two years have the remains of the brave defender of his country's honour been interred without a record of his early fame or death, while a sculptured pile was raised over those of his British adversary, Capt. BLYTHE, by his brother officers.

This being at Portland might not have struck the mind of the inhabitants as incongruous. A traveller from N. York, discovered at once what duty demanded, and which his inclination immediately performed.

The following is the inscription, with which we were yesterday, favored, by a friend from the spot:

BENEATH THIS STONE

MOULDERS

THE BODY OF

WILLIAM BURROWS,

LATE COMMANDER

OF THE

UNITED STATES' BRIG ENTERPRIZE,

WHO WAS MORTALLY WOUNDED

ON

THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1813,

IN AN ACTION

Which contributed to increase the fame of

AMERICAN VALOR,

by capturing his

BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S BRIG BOXER,

AFTER A SEVERE CONTEST

OF

FIFTY-FIVE MINUTES.

A passing stranger has erected this Monument of respect to the manes of a Patriot, who, in the hour of peril, obeyed the loud summons of an injured country; and who gallantly met, fought, and conquered the foe.

MILITARY DESPOTISM.

Our federal editors have harped loud and long upon the subject of Buonaparte's military despotism. Nothing so hateful as a military government in the eyes of those watch dogs of party; and nothing so severely wrong their tender heart-strings as the situation of the poor Frenchmen, under Buonaparte's military system! But what will those sympathetic geniuses say to the Official Note of the allied powers, at Paris, of July 25, received by the late arrivals from Europe. This note divides France into Military Districts, and appoints a Military Governor over each! And more humiliating still, these Military Prefects are not of Louis's army; but of the different Allied Armies! Thus France is under not only a Military Government but a FOREIGN Military Government; & yet not a murmur escapes the pens of these editors among us, who were so enraged at Buonaparte's military usurpation!—Honest American Farmers and Mechanics, who have been so unfortunate as to be deluded by Federal editors, does not this fact speak volumes of instruction to you!—Does it not show you, that it was not sympathy for the French people, but selicitude for the supremacy of England, that made your federal leaders & editors clamor so loud against the Consecration of the Corsican! the Tyrant! the Despot! the Usurper Buonaparte! Think ye, that the military government of Wellington and Blucher is not so bad as that of Buonaparte? Tell your editors to answer this question; and tell them further to explain to you how a foreign military government, forced upon a nation, is more congenial with the principles of liberty and national independence, than the same sort of government, of local and domestic origin?—Stop short, and insist upon this explanation from your editors, if you respect your own understanding, or wish others to respect them.

Albany Register.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Mercury.

DETROIT, SEPT. 9.

Yesterday the Indian treaty was concluded. It was signed by the principal chiefs and warriors of the Wayandots, Chippewas, Ottowas, Pottawatomies, Chawanas, Delawares, Miamies and Seneca nations. It embraces peace, & revives the treaty of Greenville, in August, 1795, and all others subsequent. The days before the execution of the treaty the Prophet with several other trifling characters went off to the British side; & it was declared in council by our commissioners and several of the principal chiefs on our side, that he should not in future be suffered to build a fire in any part of the U. States, meaning that he should not live amongst us.

The commissioners leave this to-morrow, with the exception of general M'Arthur, who is dangerously ill.

Extract of a letter received from an officer at Detroit, dated

9th Sept. 1815.

If the British have given up the right of search at sea, they have in this quarter commenced it on land. A few days since, several British sailors deserted, and landed about 10 miles from this place. Two officers and a boats crew followed, landed, and examined several houses, and at length got one man, and sent him on board—placed cettinels on our highway, one of which fired at a citizen. The citizens flew to arms, arrested the officers and men—but agreed that one officer should be retained until the man taken was returned. The officer is now in our fort. I understand a civil prosecution is brought against him—Col. James will not deliver the prisoner taken. Our Indian treaty ended yesterday well.

Philad. Paper.

ST. LOUIS, (M.) SEPT. 9.

FROM ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

Maj. Chouteau with the Osages and the Missouri Sacks and Foxes have arrived at Portage des Sioux. The work of pacification will be finished in a few days with all the Indians except the Rock river Sacks, Follsovoine, Winabagoes and some straggling Kickapoo, retained by the Sacks. Those latter Indians are so puffed up that they laugh at the idea of coming to any terms. They say, "If the Americans wish to make a treaty they must send the commissioners to Rock river to treat; we can live without treaties, nor will we suffer an American soldier to ascend the Mississippi; traders may come and they shall be well received, &c."

These fellows have a brass piece of artillery at Rock river, with which they saluted Mr. Bouvlin when he passed up.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 28.

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.

Arrived at this port last evening, the Spanish letter of marque schr. Gallaga, captain Vallejo, in 17 days from St. Jago de Cuba.—By this vessel we have received a Kingston, Jam. paper of the 26th ult. which contains the following interesting articles, relative to South American affairs.—No other news at Kingston.

CARTHAGENA, August 17.

Morillo's squadron is discovered from the heights. He is landing his troops; but as the heavy seasons set in, it will be impossible for him to approach this wharf cannon. He cannot have more than 6,000 men; and with that force, or even double, he cannot succeed. I feel confident of the result should he have the temerity to attack the place, as every preparation has been made.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The united provinces of Rio de la Plata, in South America, seem to have passed the crisis of revolution, and to be securely employed in maturing laws and regulations which shall give permanency to their political and religious freedom.

We have seen an abstract of some of the most important laws of this republic, which are characterized by a liberal policy. The slavery of negroes is abolished; the Indians are exempted from tribute and personal service, and placed on the footing of citizens.

To know what humanity and freedom have gained by the revolution in La Plata, it is only necessary to revert to the condition of the Spanish colonies, where human nature is in more abject bondage than in the mother country.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 28.

The following particulars of the action between the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, and his B. M. sloop of war Avon, were gathered from a conversation with a gentleman on board the U. S. sloop.

The Avon mounted eighteen 32 pound cannonades and one long shooting 12; had a complement of 120 men. The action lasted 40 minutes. There were 22 men killed—among them the 1st Lieutenant; 5 wounded were left in the cockpit, when the Avon went down—the greater part of the crew were wounded, and many severely.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 4 FROM BORDEAUX.

The fast sailing schr. Governor Shelby, Meek, arrived here this morning, from Bordeaux, which port she left the 20th of August, and the Cordovan the 26th.

Our French papers of the Governor Shelby are not so late as those we received by the Horatio from Nantes.

The French government, it would appear from the following article, is carrying into effect the decree of the king which denounced certain persons as traitors, and ordered their immediate apprehension and trial.

FROM THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF PARIS.

Colonel La Boderie has been condemned to die by the second Council of War of the first Military Division. This decree was confirmed by the Council of Revision, and the Colonel was accordingly executed this day at 6 o'clock, P. M.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. Graham arrived at this port on Saturday last from Marseilles, and last from Gibraltar, informs that a letter had been received from the American Consul at Tangiers, by the Consul at Gibraltar, stating that a Tripolitan frigate had arrived there, and reported they had taken an American merchantman.

NORFOLK, SEPT. 27.

By the Harriot, Capt. Applewhite, arrived last night, we have a file of papers from St. Thomas. The only article worthy of notice is the following:

St. Thomas, Sept. 4.

We have had the pleasure of being handed, by a gentleman, some private letters and a file of Carthagenian Gazettes (Argus) of the 21st July. By these it would appear that the expedition under

Gen. Morillo had arrived at Santa Martha. A British frigate was lying at Carthagenia to protect the property of British merchants. It is reported that the Carthagenians have an army of 14,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Carthagenia, dated the 17th instant.

Morillo has acted, with great impolicy in the provinces of Santa Martha, having dismissed all the native officers, from having no confidence in them, which has very much disgusted the native troops, as they are now commanded by Spanish officers.

A division of the independent army from the interior, under the command of Col. Santander, had arrived in Chiriquiana, and was to be followed by two other divisions—so as to attack the province of Santa Martha in its rear.—This is intended as a powerful diversion against the Spanish force.

FROM THE PLATTSBURG REPUBLICAN.

We are happy to state that the persons whose houses were destroyed by orders of general Macomb, in September last, have received the money for their losses from the government of the United States.

From the Buffalo Gazette, Sept. 26.

Major-general Alex. Macomb, family and suite, arrived in this village on Tuesday last, and sailed on Wednesday for Detroit, in the brig Hunter. General Macomb takes command of that post.

Governor Gore, family and suit, arrived in this village on Tuesday evening last, and passed the next day into Canada. The governor is now on his return to the province, having been absent four years. On Sunday a salute was fired in the direction of Fort George.

A curious calculator estimates that the French revolution has cost England nearly one thousand millions of guineas, which would purchase half the lands in the kingdom, or build ten cities as large as London! Has England ever gained the value of this immense sum by interfering with the concerns of France?

If Bonaparte was wrong in deeming Britain "the most generous," he was right in pronouncing her "the most constant of his enemies." Her enmity has continued till his banishment, & will probably pursue him to his death.

Some say they think the British have acted a very merciful part towards Napoleon. If so, it may well be said "her tender mercies are cruel."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

In the "land of steady habits" the Federal party are once more triumphant, but even there, a considerable change in favor of the General Government has taken place. We are all above the age of 21 entitled to vote, that state would soon change its ground; but the right of suffrage is so contracted as to enable the opponents of the Government to maintain the ascendancy for the present.

Mr. Rose, a leading Member of the British House of Commons, publicly stated the number of beggars, in London alone, at 30,000, and probably many more. What a glorious government must the British be, where kings, nobles and prelates, on one side, riot in wealth and luxury; and the common people, on the other, are reduced, in such immense numbers, to beggary and misery!

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.

JOSEPH BONAPARTE, having returned from a jaunt to the southward, has taken the seat owned and formerly occupied by Lord Courtenay, on the banks of the Hudson.

We understand from an official source, that Joseph sen a gentleman out in the ship l'ontine, which sailed yesterday for Bordeaux, to accompany his wife and family to this country.

QUICK DESTRUCTION.

An account has been taken of the number of panes of glass broken in Salem by the hail storm of the 1st Aug. and they are found to exceed 130,000, in about ten minutes. The amount of damage in the town must have been above 20,000 dollars.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber forewarns all persons from running or seine hauling on his farm upon the Island, in Wye River: as he means to prosecute, according to law, such as shall hereafter persist in so doing.

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline the In-keeping Business at the end of the year, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, on bond, note, judgments or book accounts, to call and settle them as early as possible; as he wishes to wind up his business as speedily as possible, it will be entirely out of his power to suffer his accounts to lay uncollected.

THE UNION TAVERN, EASTON,

It is to be kept for the next year, or for three or five years. The superiority of this situation for inn keeping, to any on the Eastern Shore, is universally admitted. Apply for the terms to Mr. Lowe, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

HOPKINS & DUFF'S RAZOR STROPS.

For sale at the Star Office.

"Old Iron Sides" rode out the storm at the navy yard wharf, uninjured by the assaults of wind or waves.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 19, 1815.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

We this morning present the readers of the Star with as detailed an account of the late election as could be procured.—The result of all the counties (except Allegany, on which hangs the political complexion of the next Executive) is annexed. It will be found by reference that the cause of republicanism has greatly increased since last year, in several of the counties, and that federalism is on the decline in some of its strong holds. We are well aware of the anxiety of the reader to possess the final issue—every effort has been made to obtain it, without effect.

EASTERN SHORE.

WORCESTER and SOMERSET, both federal without opposition—polls not received.

DORCHESTER—1814.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm W Eccleston, Joseph Ennalls, George Lake, Wm. Medford.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like John Stewart, Richard Votel, Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith.

DORCHESTER—1815.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Algernon S. Stanford, Levin Lake, James Willis, Wm. Geoghegan.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Benjamin W. Lecompte, Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt, Robert Hart.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Thomas Barnett, Solomon Kirwan.

Federal majority in 1814

Federal majority in 1815

Republican gain in 1815

CAROLINE.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Montgomery Denny, Wm M Haddcastle, Peter Willis, Thomas Styl.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like George A. Smith.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm Potter, Matthew Driver, Richard Hughtlett, Wm. McDonald.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Solomon Richardson, James Cleveland, Charles Pace.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Edward N. Hambleton, James Caldwell, Alexander Hauds, John Seth, John Bullen.

Average republican majority

QUEEN ANN'S.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm E. Meconekin, Keney Harrison, Samuel Burgess, Robert Stevens.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Richard Moffett, Sidney Palmer, John Duhamel, Levin Woodall.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like John Tilghman, James Massey, Samuel Keene, Nathaniel Cacey.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm. Murphy.

Average republican majority,

KENT—1814.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm. Moffett, Cuthbert Hall, Unit Angier, James Harris.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Frederick Boyer, Bedingfield Hands, Jarvis Spencer, Joseph Browne, 4th.

Federal average majority in 1814

KENT—1815.

Table with columns: Republican, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Benjamin Massey, Cuthbert Hall, Frederick Wilson, Richard Bruce.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Frederick Boyer, Wm Spencer, Matthew Tilghman, Joseph Browne, 4th.

Federal

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Ephraim Vansant.

Federal average majority in 1815

REPUBLICAN.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm. C. Miller, John Wroth, David Cummings, David Mactley, Irving (sheriff).

Federal.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Beard, Davidson, Mitchell, Evans, Lushy (sheriff).

WESTERN SHORE.

Republican. Federal.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Wm. Stuart, Christ' Hughes, Thomas Kell, B. Randal, Peter Little, T. E. Stansbury, Geo. Harryman, Murray, Chalmers, Frailey.

CALVERT.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Richard Ireland, Daniel Kent, Stephen S. Johns, B. H. Mackall, Leitch (sheriff).

PRINCE GEORGE'S.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Robert Bowie, Joseph Kent, Joseph Cross, Wm. Lyles.

ANNAPOLIS.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Duvall, Claude, John H. Dorsey, Roderic Dousey, Thomas Seilman, Ch. Steuart, Warfield (heiff), Belt, Spurrier (do.).

ANNE ARUNDEL.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like John H. Dorsey, Roderic Dousey, Thomas Seilman, Ch. Steuart, Warfield (heiff), Belt, Spurrier (do.).

WASHINGTON.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like Martin Kershner, Jacob S. Huebly, John B. Wilkes, Ed. G. Williams, Schuelly (sheriff).

HARFORD.

Table with columns: Name, Up, Mid, Low, Total. Lists candidates like John Forward (of Wm.), Henry Hall, Samuel Bradford, Charles S. Sewell.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE NEXT HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Table with columns: Name, Dem, Fed. Lists candidates like Baltimore city & county, Annapolis & Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's, St. Mary's, Montgomery, Frederick, Harford, Washington, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, Allegany.

Extract from a respectable gentleman in Cecil, dated October 3.

"I regret to inform you that the federal ticket has succeeded in this county by a majority of 50 or 60. More legal [Republican] votes were rejected by the federal judges, than would have produced a different result."

A Mr. Dorgan at the eastward, advertises his wife "Comfort."—Since she has left him, he must, of course, be Comfort-less.

A BRIEF HINT!

A Vermont editor gives the memories of his reluctant customers, with the following pithy sentence: "Pay the Printer, or be sued—MAD or PLEASED!"

GOD'S NEWS FOR FARMERS.

Accounts from Baltimore, by the last packet, announce the price of Wheat to be from one dollar and ninety cents to two dollars per bushel, in demand—a fine time for those indebted to spare a small portion of the proceeds to the discharge of their long standing accounts with the PRINTER.

LONGEVITY OF HORSES.

Departed this life, on Saturday the 30th ult. in De ton, a horse called POMPEY, (the property of Mr. Solomon Brown) of the unusual and astonishing old age of thirty-four years and upwards. He was until a few weeks within his death, an excellent and durable work horse; and had always been one of the heartiest, best, and of his size most powerful of his species.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on a credit of six months, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Horses, Cattle and Hogs, together with a number of Farming Utensils, and a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by Jonathan Garey, Agent for Elizabeth Garey.

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have formed a connection in trade, under the firm of Clayland & Nabb, and have opened store in the corner brick building, near the Market, where Mr. James B. Ringgold formerly kept.

THEY HAVE, & EXPECT TO RECEIVE.

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, TOGETHER WITH Crockery, Cutlery & Groceries. All of which they are determined to sell low for Cash—Their friends and the public are invited to call and view their assortment.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of FLAX SEED. A liberal price will be given, in Cash or Goods, for the same, delivered at their stores in Denton, and Easton.

Waltley & Holmes.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY the 4th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, will commence at Mount Pleasant, Talbot county, the late residence of Col. Robert Lloyd Nicks, deceased, the vendue of all the personal property of the said deceased. Among this property are many valuable negroes fitted for every situation—viz. a woman cook, an accomplished man cook, excellent house servants, fine hostlers, and other valuable plantation negroes of both sexes, and of all ages—Every species of garden or farming utensils—a large and valuable stock of cattle, sheep, both country and crossed with Merino—and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, shoats and pigs—ox carts and horse carts and oxen, and many other things adapted to a farm. There will also be offered for sale an extensive and valuable collection of household furniture, consisting of plate, plated ware, bedsteads, China, cut glass, bed and table linen, towels, napkins, kitchen and cellar furniture, with much other ornamental furniture, and every thing that is useful and valuable to housekeepers. A great number of books will be offered for sale, many of which are well selected, the rest constituting a mass of miscellaneous literature, with maps, charts, prints, &c. &c.

Add on the next WEDNESDAY week, 15th November, at Walnut Ridge, in Queen Anne's county, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, all the remaining personal property of the said deceased, belonging to the said farm, consisting of such of the negroes as are not sold, fine cattle, sheep (country and crossed) and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, and many other things to be mentioned in mention—These sales will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. at both places, and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. A considerable credit will be given, upon bond with approved security. The particular terms of sale made known at the commencement of the sale at both places.—None of the negroes will be sold out of the state, or for the purpose of being carried out of the state.—There will be provided to be sold at both places, and perhaps corn.

Robert H. Goldsborough, } admr
Lloyd Nicols, } of Robert L. Nicols, dec'd.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

Two or three Journeymen Taylors wanted by the subscriber, to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given. Also—Two boys, from 12 to 15 years old, of good character, will be taken as apprentices to the above business. Lambert Reardon, N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts. Easton, oct 10

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md. October 1, 1815.

Table with columns: Name, Address. Lists names like Joseph Brown, Wm. V. Lucas, Wm. Longfellow, M., Sarah R. Miller, N., Edward Nicholson, P., Wm. Pierce, Q., Donie Pendleton, R., Edward Perkins, S., James P. Orr, T., Edith Palmer, U., Joseph Rasin, V., Rebecca Kinggold, W., Sarah Reasin, X., Frances Ringgold, Y., Araminta Rasia, Z, Mary Schriver, Eliza D. Story, Charles Tilden, Philip Taylor, Henry Tennant, Mary Thomas, Marmaduke Tilden, Samuel Thomas, Aquilla Usseton, R. Hall, Mons. C. Vincenday, George Handy, Gideon Havne, 2, Wright Hall, M. Haich, Wm. Howard, Francis C. Hall, Sarah Hatkinson, John Jones, James Jones, Patrick Kennard, John Somerville, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. October 1 1815.

Table with columns: Name, Address. Lists names like Wm. Meredith, Major James Massey, Ezekiel Merrick, N, Richard C. Newnam, Sarah N. bb, P, John P. Parr, Ni-ho. Parish, Wm P., Q, Wm Quinn, R, Margaret Rogers, Solomon Ross, Stephen Rowley, S, Wm. Skinner, Rebecca Shney, James Smith, Eliza Sinit, T, Wm. Titchman, Thomas B. Turpin, Wm. Voss, Wm. Voss, James Wooten, Susan Wilson, Peter Wilson, Mrs. Whitney, John Walters, Ann Walters, Harriet Walters, George Walls, Nath. Woodbury, Thomas Winchell, John M. Feeley, October 10

NAVAL MONUMENT.
A. BOWEN,
ENGRAVER & PRINTER, BOSTON.
Proposes to publish, by subscription,
A NEW WORK, ENTITLED,
THE
NAVAL MONUMENT;
 CONTAINING
TWENTY-TWO ENGRAVINGS,
and official accounts of all the battles fought between the NAVALS of the United States and Great Britain, during the late war.
 The design of the NAVAL MONUMENT, is to exhibit and perpetuate the illustrious achievements of the infant Navy of the United States, during the late war. The engravings will be executed from designs of the most eminent artists, some in copper and some on wood, representing the principal engagements.
 Although the execution of the work will be attended with great expense, the liberality of the American People insures patronage equal to any undertaking that tends to promote the Naval and Military honor of our country.
 This work will also contain an account of the trophies of respect and gratitude, given to the brave, in various parts of the United States, and notes, &c.
CONDITIONS.
 The work will be printed in octavo form, will contain from 250 to 300 pages, neatly executed, on good paper. It will be handsomely bound & lettered, with rolled edges.
 Price to subscribers, \$3 00.
 Subscriptions to the above work will be received at the Star office, sept. 19

NATHANIEL PEARCE,
 Informa his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,
THAT HE HAS OPENED,
ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,
 A GENERAL
Commission & Grocery Ware-House,
 Where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.
 HE HAS NOW ON HAND,
 And intends keeping at all times,
 A large and extensive assortment of
GROCERIES,
 Which he will sell low for cash or good negotiable paper, at short dates.
 He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nicha. Brice, Esq's. Baltimore, aug. 8 no. 28

JAMES B. RINGGOLD,
 Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
 SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,
 Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.
 Easton, June 29

THE SUBSCRIBER
 HAS JUST RECEIVED A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
WATCH & CLOCK MATERIALS,
 Which will enable him to repair clocks and watches at the lowest prices.
 —ALSO—
 Offers a handsome assortment of the following articles which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, to wit:
 Gold and Silver Watches,
 Clocks with or without cases,
 Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Saws and Keys,
 Jewels, silver thimbles and scissors hooks,
 Silver Soup, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons,
 Mistle Soup, Table and Tea Spoons,
 Knives and Forks, Kewers,
 Sportsmen's Pioneering and Penknives,
 Scissors, Sheers and Needles,
 Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Screws,
 Waiters by the nest or single, of different colors,
 Bread Baskets, Spuffers and Treys,
 Pocket Books, with or without instruments,
 Magnum Bonum Razors in cases or by the single one,
 Eight elegant sett Britannia ware equal to Silver for service,
 Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes, and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.
 All persons indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their old accounts, as there can be no longer indulgence.
 James Murdoch.
 September 5

In Chancery, September 14, 1815.
 Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Richard S. Thomas, made and reported by George W. Thomas, as trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of November next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star for three successive weeks before the 20th day of October next.
 The report states the sale of property to the amount of \$38,426 67 1/2.
 True copy. Test—
 James P. Heath,
 Reg. Cur. Can
 sept. 26 3

In Chancery, September 18, 1815.
 Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of HENRY HILL ALLEN, made and reported by Elizabeth Allen, as trustee, by the agency of Thomas Barnett, her attorney in fact, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of November next.
 The report states the amount of sales to be \$5,100.
 oct. 3 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
 In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court—Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Anna M. Hackett, late of Kent county, deceased, 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 first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
 Given under my hand this nineteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
 Walter J. Clayton, adm'r
 with a copy of the will annexed of Anna M. Hackett, dec'd.
 sept. 20 3

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 an object of great importance to the owner of a saw mill.
 A more particular description is thought unnecessary, as any person inclined to make the purchase, it is presumed would first view the premises.
 The subscriber is inclined to sell the above property at a low rate, and to make the terms accommodating to the purchaser.
 James Steele.
 Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE,
 The very valuable Farm in Tuckahoe Neck Caroline county, the property of the heirs of James Earle Deany. It is presumed that any person inclined to purchase the above property, will view the premises, which will be shown them by Joseph Shepherd, the present tenant. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton.
 Anthony Banning.
 september. 12 6

FOR SALE OR RENT,
 A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hughlett, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four miles from the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent, will apply to the subscriber, or to Lambert W. Spencer.
 Perry Spencer.
 sept. 26

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

FOR RENT,
 That valuable farm, at the Head of Wye, now in the occupation of Mr. John Green. For particulars enquire of the subscriber.
 William Chambers.
 Centreville sept. 26 3

TEACHER WANTED.
 A single gentleman, well qualified to teach in a private family, of good moral habits, will receive a generous salary, and hear of an eligible situation, by an early application at the Star office.
 P. S. None need apply, who cannot teach the Languages.
 sept. 19

WOOL WANTED.
 The subscriber wishes to purchase 2000 wt. of WOOL—for which a liberal price will be given in goods or cash.
 James Thomas.
 Easton, sept. 19

MILES RIVER PACKET.
 The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore, for the purpose of carrying Grain and Passengers, or any freight that may offer.
 Lambert W. Spencer.
 July 11

THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP,
THE GENERAL BENSON,
 Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 20th inst. and continue weekly as a regular Packet; leaving Easton Point every Sunday at 9 o'clock A. M. and the County Wharf, Baltimore, every Wednesday at the same hour. The General Benson is peculiarly adapted to the reception of Passengers, having a large, superb and commodious Cabin, with twenty Berths and two State Rooms, fitted up in an elegant and superior style, and so constructed as to be entirely private. The best of Fare, with choice Liquors, and every comfort and convenience will be procured for the accommodation of Passengers, which, with the unremitting endeavors of the subscriber to give general satisfaction, he hopes will ensure a portion of public patronage.
 Grain and other articles will be taken on freight as usual, and the interest of his employers strictly adhered to, by the
 Public's obedient servant,
 Clement Vickers.
 august 8

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross barred cotton petticoat and jacket, a copers colored petticoat and jacket, one dark calico petticoat & jacket, one white do. one light colored frock dress with blue flowers, one straw bonnet bound with white and dressed with light blue ribbon, one pair laced slippers. She is an excellent house-keeper.
 Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tilghman.
 It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia—Mary is well known in 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 can again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Easton.
 Daniel Wilson.
 may 30

LIST OF LETTERS
 Remaining in the Post Office, EASTON, (Md.) October 1, 1815.

A
 John Atwell
 Wm. K. Austin
 Jacob Andrew

B
 John Berry
 Nancy Bailey
 Mary Browning
 Thomas Bullen
 Henry Buckley, 2
 Richard Barrow, 2
 Elizabeth Banning
 Rev. Thomas Bayne
 Frisby Bentley
 Jacob Bravery
 Sarah Bantom

C
 Ann D. Carson
 Henry Colston
 Wm. Caull, 2
 John Countis
 Turbutt Callahan
 Henry L. Clark
 Ann Campier
 Ann Catrup

D
 Myer Derkham
 Elizabeth Dobson
 Nicholas Dawson
 Zebulon Dixon
 Sarah Dove
 Harrison Dickinson

E
 Henry Edmondson
 Henry Emory

F
 Elizabeth Fairbank
 Thomas Ford
 Henry Field
 Thomas Frampton

G
 Hugh M'Gurley
 Sally Gray
 Sally Gardner
 Sophia Griffith
 John Giffin
 Charles Goldsborough

H
 Lovey Hains
 Wm. S. Harrison, 2
 Alexander Hemsley
 Wm. Harrison
 Thomas Harrison
 Jeremiah Hopkins
 Phil. W. Hensley
 George L. Higgins

J
 Robert Jones
 Sam. Jackson

K
 Amelia Keene
 oct. 3 3

L
 Sarah Kirby 2
 Rebecca Kirby
 L
 Thomas Love
 Jacob Loockerman
 Solomon Lowe, 2
 Gen. James Lloyd
 James Lowe
 James Layton
 Henry Lee
 Thomas Lowrey
 Nicholas Lloyd

M
 Susanna Martin
 Alder Maynard
 James M'Donald
 George Martin

N
 Joseph Neal
 Lucretia Neighbors
 Lydia Neighbors

P
 Mary Plankind
 Wm. Parks
 Henry Parrott, Jr.
 Aaron Parisin
 R. W. Petherbridge

R
 Archibald Ross
 Benjamin Roy
 Col. Wm. Richardson

S
 Robert Spedden 2
 Robert Sreed
 Rachel Shields
 Sam. Sewell
 Athel Suxrt
 Sam. Short
 James Stewart
 Lieut. Robert Spedden
 Thomas Stevens
 Andrew Steiner, 2
 Jenkins & Stevens
 John B. Singleton

T
 Sarah Thomas
 Wm. Titch
 Tench Tilghman

V
 Nicholas Valiant, 6

W
 Capt. W. A. Willis
 James Wright
 Mrs. James Wilmer, 2
 James Wilson (of Dan)
 Martha Wilson
 Thomas Weyman
 James Wilson
 John W'mendorf

Y
 Jacob Yennaway

TAKE NOTICE,
 That I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to condemn the mill seat that I now occupy, agreeably to the lines of the original condemnation bond, to be sold at the expiration of the present lease, for the use of the proprietors.
 John Lucas, 3d.
 oct. 3

NOTICE.
 ALL persons having claims against the estate of John W. M'Callum, late of Talbot county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in for settlement: And all those indebted, are hereby requested to make immediate payment.
 John M. G. Emory, ex'or
 of John W. M'Callum, dec'd.
 sept. 26 3

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.
 On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of THOMAS GADD of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Thomas Gadd having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years in the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his said application—and the said Thomas Gadd having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given security for his personal appearance at the county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him:—I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said Thomas Gadd be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star*, at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of the next October term of Queen Ann's county court, to appear before the said county court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Gadd should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 29th day of June, 1815.
 True copy—
 Lemuel Purnell.
 July 25 3m

NOTICE.
 On application to me the subscriber in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the 2d judicial district of the state of Maryland, by the petition in writing of CALEB BROWN, an insolvent debtor of Talbot county, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session of 1805, entitled "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto, on the terms and conditions in the said act and supplements mentioned: And the said Caleb Brown having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he had resided for the two years next immediately preceding the time of his application aforesaid, in the state of Maryland—and having also complied with the other requisites of the said act and its supplements: I do therefore hereby order that the said Caleb Brown be discharged from confinement, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Easton Star*, once in every two weeks for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday of November term next, he give notice to his creditors to be and appear before the judges of Talbot county court, upon the said first Saturday of November term next, to recommend a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Caleb Brown should not have the benefit of the said act and its supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 3d day of May, 1815.
 Lemuel Purnell.
 July 4. 1815. 18' 18' 29' 12' 28' 0' 10

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.
 On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court, by petition in writing, of WILLIAM CHAMBERS, of Queen Ann's county praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act, and stating that he is now in actual confinement, by virtue of an execution issued from Queen Ann's county court; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William Chambers having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding his application—and the said William Chambers having given sufficient security for his personal appearance at Queen Ann's county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors, and having taken the oath prescribed by the said act: I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Chambers be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Easton, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the city of Philadelphia, once a week, every week, for 3 months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of Queen Ann's county court, give notice to his creditors to appear before Queen Ann's county court aforesaid, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the said day, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Chambers should not have the benefit of said act and supplements thereto, as prayed.
 Given under my hand, this 29th day of April, 1815.
 R'd. T. Earle.
 True copy—
 John Browne, clk.
 July 18 3m

NOTICE.
 On application of Oliver Kirby, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplement; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony, that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, upon an execution against his body: I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said Oliver Kirby be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day I hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit: And I do further order and direct, that the said Oliver Kirby give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Easton 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 22d day of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
 Lemuel Purnell.
 True copy. Test—
 J. Loockerman, clk.
 July 18. 18' 18' 29' 12' 28' 0' 10 31

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called EZEKIEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing was a low linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.
 Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing was a white twill'd cotton coat and jacket.
 The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
 Hugh Valiant.
 Near Dover Bridge, Caro-
 line county, Md. } July 4

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 HARRY, (the property of Mary Annals 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 low linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trowser, 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 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 Annals Seth, a minor
 June 19

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Culbreth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst. a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS—Had on when he went away, a roan half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a tear-lined over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is not known. He is spare built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituous liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton gao!, if taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars; if taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.
 All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their peril.
 Solomon Brown, guardian
 to Matthew Smith's heirs.
 Denton, Md. sept. 26

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.
 Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Saturday the 5th day of August instant, negroes ALLEN and CESAR.
 ALLEN is a black man, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is rather handsome and well made, and has a scar over his left eye: He had on a striped cotton jacket and trousers, a white shirt and fur hat.
 CESAR is a shade lighter than Allen, is about 31 or 32 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and is homely—has a scar on his left cheek, and his cheek-bones are remarkably high. Cesar's clothing was the same as Allen's, with the exception of a blue over jacket instead of a striped one.
 It is supposed that they have made for the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot county and brought home, we will give a reward of \$50; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward.
 Ennalls Martin, junr.
 Susan Seth.
 aug. 22

120 DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from the Hole in the Wall, near Easton, on Saturday night, 30th September, a negro woman named BETTY, alias BETTY WALKER, with her two sons PHIL and SAM.
 BETTY is between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high—she is a bright black woman, has a good set of teeth, her upper teeth are rather wide apart—she holds herself very straight when she walks—she has an uncommon flesh mark across her breast, it is about 4 inches long, and nearly two inches wide, the flesh is raised up and the skin is blacker there than elsewhere—she has also a mark somewhat like it between her shoulders—she has but one eye, her right eye is out—she commonly wears a handkerchief over it. She carried off a blue domestic dress—when she went off she had on a blue and white lined woolsey jacket and petticoat, & white yarn stockings.
 PHIL is about 10 years old, rather brighter than his mother: he is a lively well made boy—his teeth are wide apart like his mother—he has a round face, and rather large mouth for his age.
 SAM is darker than his mother, and much more slender than Phil, but nearly as high—he has a long face.
 The above negroes were carried off probably by Betty's husband, the slave of Mr. Bogdan, of this county, who ran away some months past, and went to Delaware or Philadelphia—it is supposed he carried them off in a cart or carriage. The above reward will be given to any person who will safely deliver the above negroes to the subscriber, at Easton, or forty dollars for either of them.
 Elizabeth Cox, guardian
 to Susan & Lydia Cox
 Easton, Md. oct. 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
 Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 5th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lloyd) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn. It is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pantaloons and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.
 It is supposed he is gone on to the State of Delaware. Any person who shall take up said fellow, if out of the State, and secure him in Easton jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid; or \$50 if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured as above.
 Henry Catrup.
 august 15

EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD.
 Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Choptank, a negro woman named NANCY WVE, formerly the property of Miss Charlotte Hensler, of Queen Ann's county. She is a remarkable handsome black girl, about 20 years of age—she took with her her infant child, of about 5 months old; I don't recollect her clothing as she carried a variety with her—I expect she is lurking in the neighborhood of Wye Mill, as she has a number of relations in its neighborhood. I will give the above reward if taken out of the State, and 30 dollars if taken out of the county and in the State, and 20 dollars if taken in the county, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.
 Benjamin Roberts.
 august 15

WAS COMMITTED
 To the gao! of Harford county as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who calls himself William Russell, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high; says he was set free by the will of Capt. John Morgan—his clothing is linen trousers, a striped coat and trousers, brown cloth coat, and a plain uniform coat; he has the mark of a cross on his head, has a scar on his right hand occasioned by a ball passing through the same; has another scar on his knee, where a ball entered the same. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
 On the same day was committed to said gao!, as a runaway a negro man named Charles George, about 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight made, says he was born free; his clothing is nankeen trousers, muslin shirt, old pair of shoes, has a very coarse voice. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
 On the 30th of August was committed to said gao! as a runaway, a negro man who has called himself John Douglas and Jim Duckett, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has several warts on his right hand, has a cut on his left great toe, short thick made fellow; had when committed two pair nankeen trousers nankeen coat, striped jacket, linen shirt folded, and a pair of old shoes; says he belongs to Jno. Everfield, in Prince Georges county, near Bladensburg. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
 And on the 31st inst. was also committed to said gao! as a runaway a negro man named Stephen Butler, 50 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a yellow complexion, has a defect in his sight eye, has one tooth missing in the upper jaw; had when committed a red roundabout jacket, nankeen trousers, two linen shirts, a brown sacket, knapsack, and pair of shoes; says he belongs to John P. Thompson, of Charles county. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.
 Benj. Hurford, sh'ff
 Harford county, Md.
 Sept. 6th, 1815.
 * The National Intelligencer and Easton Star will copy the above, and transmit their accounts to this office for collection.
 sept. 10 8

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1815

No. 7-831

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning by

THOMAS PERREN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)

THE TERMS

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

ADVERTISEMENT.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE.
On Tuesday the 17th day of October, instant,

At the late residence of Col. William Whiteley, the following property, viz:
HORSES—among which are a well matched pair, and a stud horse six years old; **CATTLE**—among which are an excellent value of oxen; a quantity of **HOGS**; from one hundred to one hundred and fifty head of **SHEEP**, among which are some full-bred Merinos; two double Carri- nages, with plated harness; one Gig with do.; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils; and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence on said day at 10 o'clock, if fair weather, if not, on the next fair day, and to continue from day to day, until all be sold.—Six months credit will be given on all sums of money above six dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security—and further conditions will be made known on the day of sale, where attendance will be given by

Wm. Whiteley, & ex'rs
Henry Whiteley,

Caroline county, Md. }
October 3 } 3

CHANCERY SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. WILLIAM MILLY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the 12th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M.—all the real estate of James Jenkins, late of Caroline county, deceased, it being a part of a tract or parcel of Land, lying and being in Caroline county, called Hog Range, supposed to contain upwards of 200 acres. It will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money (within 12 months) with interest thereon from the day of sale; and on the payment of the whole of the purchase money (and not before) a good and sufficient deed will be given for the same.

Henry Harris, trustee.

Sept 26 } 4

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY the 6th day of November next, if not, the first fair day thereafter, will commence at Mount Pleasant, Talbot county, the late residence of Col. Robert Lloyd Nicols, deceased, the residue of all the personal property of the said deceased.—Among this property are many valuable negroes fitted for every situation—viz. a woman cook, an accomplished man, cook, excellent house servants, fine hostlers, and most valuable plantation negroes of both sexes and of all ages.—Every species of garden farming utensils, a large and valuable stock of cattle, sheep both country and crossed with Merino, and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, shoats and pigs—ox carts and horse carts and oxen, and many other things adapted to a farm. There will also be offered for sale an extensive and valuable collection of household furniture, consisting of plate, plated ware, bedding, China, cut glass, bed and table linen, towels, napkins, ribben and cellar furniture, with much other ornamental furniture, and every thing that is useful and valuable to housekeepers.—A great number of books will be offered for sale, many of which are well selected, the res. constituting a mass of miscellaneous literature with maps, charts, prints, &c. &c.

And on the next WEDNESDAY week, 15th November, at Walnut Ridge, in Queen Ann's county, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, all the remaining personal property of the said deceased, belonging to that farm, consisting of such of the negroes as are not sold, fine cattle, sheep, country and crossed, and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, and shoats, and every thing adapted to a farm, and many other things too tedious to mention.—These sales will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. at both the places, and will continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of.—A considerable credit will be given, upon bond with approved security.—The particular terms of sale made known at the commencement of the sale at both places.—Notice of the terms will be sent out of the state, or for the purpose of being served out of the state.—There will be tender to be sold at both places, and nowhere else.

Robert H. Goldsborough, } admrs
Lloyd Nicols, }
of Robert L. Nicols, dec'd.

TEACHER WANTED.

A single gentleman, well qualified to teach in a private family, of good moral habits, will receive a generous salary, and hear of an eligible situation, by an early application at the State of Maryland. None need apply, who cannot teach the languages.

Sept. 19

WOOL WANTED.

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

Easton, Sept. 19.

James Thomas.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

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

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 14, Bevely's Wharf,
Baltimore, Sept. 19.

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

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

By order of the President & Directors,
Joseph Haskins, cash'r.
Branch Bank at Easton,
August 28, 1815. Aug 29 11

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

at the Court House in Snow Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND where the subscriber formerly lived, containing by estimate 955 acres, situated in Worcester county, Md. by miles from Snow Hill, two and a half miles from the post road leading to Philadelphia; it is bounded on the east by Simonsport Bay, on the north by Marshalls creek, which affords an excellent landing for small crafts within 250 yards of the dwelling.

This Land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco—it affords fine pasturage and grazing, having 750 acres of marsh, equal to any in the county, and a sufficient quantity of fire wood and timber.

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

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

The improvements are a brick dwelling 46 feet by 20 two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

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

John P. Marshall.

Four valuable Farms for sale.

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

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

Henry Smoot.

Dorchester county, Sept 12

FOR SALE.

I will sell my FARM, near Centreville, Queen Ann's county.

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

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

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

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

John Daines.

Kent county, Sept 19

FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situated in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynord,) a bout 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, apply to JAMES PARSONS, Easton, or to the subscriber at St. Michaels.

Thomas L. Haddaway.

April 19

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

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have formed a connection in trade, under the firm of
Clayland & Nabb,

And have opened store in the corner brick building, near the Market, where Mr. James B. Ringgold formerly kept.

THEY HAVE TO EXPECT TO RECEIVE,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH
Crockery, Cutlery & Groceries.

All of which they are determined to sell low for Cash.—Their friends and the public are invited to call and view their assortment!

L. Clayland,
C. W. Nabb.

October 10

FLAX SEED WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of
FLAX SEED.

A liberal price will be given, in Cash or Goods, for that article delivered at their stores in Denton and Easton.

Whiteley & Holmes.

Oct. 10 } 3

NEW STORE.

At the new brick house, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Vallant, as a shoe store, opposite the new building of Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street—

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have associated themselves under the firm of
JENKINS & STEVENS,

AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE,
A well selected assortment of
GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons,—which they intend to sell on pleasing terms for Cash.

William Jenkins,
Peter Stevens.

Easton, Oct 3

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

Which will enable him to repair and regulate watches at the lowest price.

—ALSO—
Offers a handsome assortment of the articles which he will sell low for Cash.

Produce, to wit:
Gold and Silver Watches,
Clocks with or without cases,
Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys,

Jewelry, silver thimbles and scissors hooks,
Silver Soup, Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons,
Metal Soup, Table and Tea Spoons,
Knives and Forks, Keyrings,
Sportsmen's Poring and Penknives,
Scissors, Shears and Needles,
Locks, Hinges, Belts and Straps,
Writers by the rest or single, of different colors,

Bread Baskets, Sauffers and Trays,
Pocket Books, with or without instruments,
Mazum Bonum Razors in cases or by the single one,
Eight elegant set B. Tannia were equal to Silver for service,
Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes, and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.

All persons indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their old accounts, as these can be no longer in his hands.

James Murdoch.

September 5

NATHANIEL PEARCE,

informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public,

THAT HE HAS OPENED,
ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE,
A GENERAL

Commission & Grocery Ware-House,
where he will attend to the sale of Grain, Tobacco, Lumber, and every thing else, which the farmer and the merchant may be pleased to consign to his direction.

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

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

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nicholas Brice, Esq's. Baltimore, Aug 8. 1815

JAMES B. RINGGOLD,
Has just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

SUITABLE TO HIS SEASON,
Which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

Easton, June 20

FOR SALE,
A small FARM, of about 120 acres, adjoining the Lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and Mr. John Graham, within one and a half mile of St. Michaels. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

John Skinner.

Sept 26 } 1815

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hugh Johnson, by the name of James Point, but known by the name of the Trappe. Any person wishing to purchase or rent will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Henry Spencer.

Sept. 26

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

JOURNAL OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

[CONTINUED.]

PARIS, JUNE 21

It is said, his message, so far from containing his abdication, demanded an immediate levy of 40,000 men, a dividend of millions of francs. And it is reported, that being apprehensive that his dismission would be voted, he has gone to purchase himself at the head of the army.— But, if he could not with the nation, oppose the allies, how can he calculate on success against both? Yesterday, the resolution to protect his person was universal; he was safe so long as he obeyed the national will; to-day, other sentiments prevail. A fair opportunity now offers to establish a republic.—But, are they secure from dismemberment?—The accused combination will continue to interfere. It is a conspiracy of kings, not against Napoleon, but against liberal principles. Yet they all protest against imposing a government on France.—The English and Austrian governments have been explicit; and— informed me, that, in his presence, Alexander had said, that the Bonapartes were incorrigible; that he regretted having had any hand in placing them on the throne.— Let the present assembly then choose an executive magistrate, and hereafter, on the application of the majority of the people, call a convention to abrogate or change the constitution, which may now be agreed on.— It appears that the Emperor, now Emperor no more, has not left Paris. As I walked along the Champ Elysee, in the neighborhood of the palace, which he occupies, reflecting on the gloomy solitude of its groves, when contrasted with the scene which a few short days past it exhibited, I was struck with the distant shouts of *Vive l'Empereur!* I hastened to the garden of the palace; there, to my astonishment, I saw it very individual, who I had been told had left the City again to place himself at the head of the army. He was walking with Bertrand and three others, whose names I did not learn.— They were engaged, but not earnestly, in conversation. There was nothing unusual in his appearance or manner; his countenance was firm and placid. He had determined on and prepared his abdication. A few minutes afterwards, he entered a plain carriage, drawn by two horses, and followed by two others conveying the gentlemen who were with him; repaired to the Chamber of Representatives to give it in, and once more strip himself of title and power. I could but reflect that on the sixth of this month he moved to that very chamber in a gorgeous carriage, covered with gold, drawn by six beautiful horses, decorated with feathers, their long manes curled and waving in the wind; with sumptuous equipage, with the members of his family and court attired in richest habiliments, in his train, whilst surrounding thousands hailed him with shouts of admiration.— Now, I was about to say, "how so poor to do him reverence; none, indeed, in comparison with the former crowd. The number, however, rapidly increased, and as he passed on, they threw up "their greasy caps," and cried aloud "*Vive l'Empereur!*" He made his acknowledgments with a bow & cheerful smile, and passed on. The gait of Paris is no more. It is succeeded by the deepest dejection and melancholy. The assured look and the light step which met you at every turn in the garden of the Thuilleries, and the walks of the Palais Royal, are no longer seen.

June 23.

Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son, who, for the present, is acknowledged as Emperor, by virtue of the constitution. Policy points out the propriety of supporting him. It may have the tendency to break the solid phalanx of their enemies; it may draw off Austria, Italy and Germany; but the interest of the French people is nothing; but little Napoleon may find friends among the virtuous and enlightened governments of the present age; Louis the 18th has a considerable party in the nation, but few supporters in the government. The Duke of Orleans is more popular, and would be preferred, if they are compelled, as probably will be the case, to receive a Bourbon.— The Republic, just at present, is out of the question. How can it withstand the oppositions of the Bonapartists & Bourbons wish, and the legitimate kings without? Yet I do not despair.— It is impossible that the reign of folly and vice should be eternal.

A provisional executive has been formed. It is composed of the present ministers, and five members appointed by the two houses.— Carnot, Duc D'Orleans, General Grenier have been named by the Chamber of Representatives, and the Duc De Vicenza and Mr. Quinette by the Peers.— Commissioners are already dispatched to treat with the Allies, on whom will and pleasure depend the safety of Paris, the integrity of France, and the nature of its government.— Will they accept of Napoleon the Second?

Will his being proposed, create division and dissolve the union? Will the Emperor of Austria prefer to his own immediate interest, the distant prospects of his grand-son? For this is obviously a mere breathing spell.— I hope she may succeed in gulling them, and hereafter, in quiet, embrace the occasion to form a government more worthy of her than that of a baby gulling and puking in the nurse's arms.— But Louis to desire will better meet the views of the legitimate kings, and his huge corpse will be again filled into the high seat.— Miserable nation! wretched alternative! an infant or a superannuated dotard.— The French army has been dreadfully cut up. One of the Gazettes stated that the Imperial guards were utterly annihilated; this has been noticed in the legislature. A member on the authority of the Ministers of War, declared that 6000 had already rallied, and that the army of the North amounted to 60,000 men.— The youth of the Polytechnic School have requested to be taken into service, and great efforts are making to augment the military force of the nation.— Union, and a levy en masse would yet save the country; but I fear the one does not exist, and the other cannot consequently be resorted to. If the negotiations fail, the intention now avowed is to defend Paris to the last extremity. The works of Mont-Matre are strong, and confidence begins to revive. La Fayette, Sebastiani, Laforester, d'Argenson and Pontecoulant are the commissioners appointed to treat with the allies. The duke d'Orleans (Fouche) is President of the provisional government; and Massena commander in chief of the National Guards. Bonaparte has taken up his residence at Malmaison; in the event of his being obliged to fly, reports give to the United States the honor or disgrace of becoming his asylum; as to myself I view it neither in the one light nor in the other.

June 26.

the proceedings of the two Houses begin to exhibit much dignity and composure, nothing disturbs their tranquility but the mention of a Bourbon or of objections to the present government.— A few days since the Duc de Pontecoulant, (and it is worthy of remark that he was soon after named one of the envoys,) declared, that he would not consent to accept Napoleon as Emperor; or that he was not a resident of France.— This gave rise to a furious debate. Gen. Laboquerre declared, that the abdication of Napoleon was indivisible; that if his son was acknowledged, he ought again to seize the sword, to declare all who refused to rally around him, infamous; to raise their hands, to proscribe their families, and to surround himself with the brave who would again spill their blood in his defence; that there was no doubt, (alluding to Marshal Ney) that he would be abandoned by vice Generals, who had already betrayed him.— "Young man," said Massena, "you forget yourself." "You think yourself at the head of the corps d'armee," said another. Order was with much difficulty at length restored. Yet this all important question is far from being settled. It must be discussed, Austria is, if not their only, their principal hope.— It is reported with much confidence, that that power has given it to be understood, it would unite with France in favor of the young Emperor. The allies, it is said, are not advancing on Paris, and it seems, that the position of the Russians is rather intended to watch the Austrians than to aid the English & Prussians who are not in a situation to march to this capital without their co-operation. To set out yesterday on a mission to England. The papers announce the departure of Bonaparte; but, I have it from good authority that it is not true. He will await the result of a few eventful days. The French army has not suffered altogether as much, and the enemy has been more cut up, than was a first believed.— The public countenance begins to brighten; 160,000 men of the requisition of 1813, are called out; the Federes (the laboring class for Paris) have tendered their services, either to defend the city, or to march to the frontiers.— Negotiations for a general pacification with the insurgents in the West are set on foot. Marshal Ney, for stating the immensity of their losses, denounced on all hands; yet, I suspect he told no more than the truth.— Why else did Bonaparte abandon the army and abdicate, or through? These two facts speak volumes.

June 27.

The tri-colored flag which had been taken down, is again hoisted on the Public Buildings. All judicial proceedings are to be conducted in the name of the French People. Were it not for foreign nations, particularly the English, a Republic would be established. Bonaparte, said a few days ago, that, if the allies refused to acknowledge his son as Emperor, the Republican form of Government ought to be adopted. A law was proposed, under the old pretext of State Necessity, to authorize the arrest of persons charged with publishing false news, exciting desertion, or dissuading individ-

als from enlisting. They were also to be deprived of the right, now secured by law (the habeas corpus in fact) of being brought immediately before the tribunals of justice. This has been successfully opposed in both Houses. It was said, whatever circumstance they were placed in, it was necessary to respect individual liberty which ought always to be held sacred; that it would be foolish to adopt principles, of which they themselves might become the victims; that it was destructive of the most invaluable rights of the citizens, that so disastrous a law ought not to be adopted for the purpose of getting rid of a few agitators; that to guard against them, it was not necessary to inflict so vital a wound on the rights of humanity; that, when measures of rigor were about to be taken, Necessity was always the plea; that no one could live in safety, where such a latitude was given to arbitrary power; "and for fear," said one of the members, "of being sacrificed by some petty tyrant, intoxicated with power and imagined consequence, if I were not kept there by duties which I owe to the public, I would apply for a passport, and exile myself and family to Constantinople, where I might more willingly submit to the caprice of some wretched Pacha."—Let military despots and would-be tyrants, blush at reading these sentiments; let them be deeply engraved in the heart of every free man.—But I am wandering from the subject.—I could cite a hundred other recent evidences of the prevalence of liberal doctrines.—For myself, then, I have no doubt, that although the flame of liberty may for a while be obscured, and apparently extinguished, it will ere long burst forth to warm and enlighten the European world. Not a word is said at present concerning either the actual or eventual government. In truth, this is no time to deliberate; the bayonets are too close at hand. I pity the situation of the French; Louis 18th, the scion of the nation, the tool of their rivals and enemies, may be imposed upon them; and mark! their vanity is such, that although their hearts ache to bursting, they will affect to receive him voluntarily; to consider it their own act, and "Vive le Roi!" will be again the general cry. Celebrity and glory, which in their estimation were personified by Napoleon, blinded them to his political crimes; but, to have set over them political sinners, notoriously destitute of fame and elevation, imbued with old and obsolete notions of divine right, and dexterous in nothing but religious juggling and mummery, is what cannot, ought not, and will not be borne. I am not prepared to assert, that the mass of the people, either in France or in England, are sufficiently enlightened to establish and support a free government. Yet the experiment ought to be tried, and tried again. True principles will develop themselves, and strengthen even by defeat will ultimately, most assuredly, be crowned with success. The manner of talking about and discussing public measures in the U. States is widely different from any that can be observed in either England or France.—The Englishman is afraid of the laws, or rather of the influence of government, which constrains them as it pleases; he is afraid, too, of losing employment, customers & the countenance of the wealthy and the titled; he therefore, affects silence and sulkiness. The Frenchman has not yet shaken off the timidity of centuries of slavery; but, as he must talk, with much grimace and self-complacency he expatiates on the weather, the fashions, spectacles, and a thousand other equally important subjects. At all events, whatever be the cause, it is impossible on this side of the Atlantic to learn from individuals, from groups, from Gazettes or in any other way, a variety of facts which you are desirous to know; all of that nature too, which wish to be published from the house-tops.—And this is necessary to the establishment and existence of freedom.

[NO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

No. II.

WHILE we are thus rejoicing at our own happy situation, let us enquire what is the reason that the people of Europe are so poor, so miserable, so borne down by tyranny? why is it that the few are allowed to lord it over the many?—Believe me, fellow citizens, it is the demon spirit of faction, it is party animosity which has enslaved so long a portion of mankind, and reduced them to their present forlorn condition.—Had the human family remained true to themselves, had they been firmly united, at this day the affairs of the world would have reposed in the arms of the legitimate people.—The mild parental days of the ancient patriarchs would have been restored, and the chiefs of the nation selected from the humble walks of life for the goodness of their hearts, their piety and learning—they would have ruled their children by just laws, impartially enforced—and the love of their flock would be the only barrier they would need to protect them from insult and violence—then would the shepherd tune his reed in happiness—then would the fond parent look upon his tender infant with joy—but alas! such happy days are denied them—they are slaves, and have unrelenting masters to obey.—To them there is no pleasing prospect in view, there is nothing but one continued dreary scene of cruelty, usurpation, and confusion—there, innocence is trampled under foot, and the bloody monster revels undisturbed in his guilt—there the entreaties of the miserable inhabitants are answered by banishment—imprisonment—chains or death! this is no high-

brought picture—this is no scene drawn from the imagination—the thousand horrid injuries heaped upon the inhabitants of India, no tongue can speak; no language describe; read the account of Warren Hastings's administration there, and it will harrow up every feeling of your soul and melt into tears even the savage of the wilderness. Cruelties have been committed in India, insult beyond human belief, and such is the unfeeling, brutal Cockburn, or his more civilized friend Tecumseh, would have turned from and wept; oh! is there not a redeeming spirit in Heaven to save the people from such infernal fangs; is there not an avenging Angel to redress their wrongs?

But let us come back to Europe, and observe the condition of Ireland—a land blessed with great and exalted talents, but cursed with slavery—her hard fate is written in blood, and her sons are exiled at home! who can read the following lines from Campbell, describing in glowing colours the real condition of many an Irishman, without being deeply moved?

"O, sad is my fate! said the heart broken stranger,
The wild deer and wolf, to a covert can flee;
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country, remains not to me."
Such is the wretched condition of one of the finest parts of Europe, and their present reduced state, all owing to the people being divided among themselves—and unhappy Polanders, little did it avail you, that the great and patriotic chief Kosciusko was your friend, your companion—little have you gained by bravely meeting the storm of war on the threshold of your country, and nobly dying in defence of your homes, your liberties, your families and the tombs of your fathers—you were divided among your sects, and have now to rue the folly of your past conduct in remorseless waiting—your most wealthy inhabitants have been reduced to poverty, your happiest citizens are rendered miserable, your fortunes and your country are partitioned out among foreigners, and you remain despised, neglected and insulted by the ruffian bands who have triumphed over your liberties.

Italy, Holland, and indeed every place where the "Legionnaires" could reach, have shared the same fate. Swi Zerland, once so happy and free, is now no longer an asylum for freemen—its valleys no longer dare send forth the vocal sound of liberty—its hills are stripped of all the glorious wreaths of William Tell—it is now the abode of slaves—and every place on the habitable globe (the happy regions of America excepted) groans beneath the legitimate grip of Emperors, Kings, Princes, Thieves, Vagabonds and Idiots.

To conclude my remarks on the political affairs of Europe, I shall say a few words about France, and then come to our own country.—When I reflect what an arduous struggle the French have made to be free, & what oceans of blood they have waded through, to shake off the yoke of Louis the desired and his hopeful family; when I behold that after suffering every privation, after having profused their blood upon the scaffold & in the field, and that yet they are held in a more horrid bondage than when they commenced the contest—I confess the big tear starts in my eyes, and I cannot help exclaiming, oh God! why did you not grant them a Washington to lead them in safety through the stormy period of their revolution, and to have guaranteed to them that Independence which so many noble sacrifices in blood and treasures so richly merited?—But yesterday republican France might have stood against the world, now none so poor, to do her reverence; and why this sudden change?—Believe me, it is allowing to their being a divided people.—It was but yesterday, and France was rich, powerful, happy and might have been free, and to-day—but I forbear, her fate is too well known to be repeated here.

Learn, then people of America, a awful lesson from the history of our nations avoid the rock they spit upon—look ahead, and you find but one republic in the world—now find but one country where man governs himself—learn, then, to appreciate the high boon ye enjoy—from this time let every thing like *placatory party feeling* cease: Be wise, be united; cling close to the constitution—it is the great Palladium of all our happiness and all our liberties.

Let the misfortunes of other nations serve as beacons to guide us from the dangers we have suffered—let no mean local prejudices, no imaginary boundaries, no geographical distinction divide our interest—let us all cling closely & friendly together for the security and good of all, and let us with grateful hearts enjoy the rich blessings, with which we are favored by Heaven.

We have a country rich, fertile, and extensive, abounding in all the luxuries and necessities of life—a country where, with industry, the poorest man can obtain a comfortable support—and where with economy, he may amass a fortune. Here, thank Heaven, we have no privileged orders, no hereditary honors—all sink under their own infamy, or rise upon their own merit. Here the son of a pauper may be elevated to the rank of our Chief Magistrate, and the son of our President may become a pauper! The laws of our land know no distinction of persons; our plain, virtuous, enlightened, firm, republicans judge admit of none. In courts of justice, a vagabond would be as just as an equally awarded to him, as any of our most illustrious citizens. We have

lately seen an instance in the case of the Hero of New Orleans, he who had just saved by his skill, valor and patriotism, the town from conflagration, rapine and plunder. Yes, the gallant Jackson with all his "blushing honor" thick about him, had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of an arbitrary judge—he was summoned to appear in court—he did so, and bowed the same obedience to the laws of his country, as the meanest wretch in New Orleans would have been compelled to do, had he violated the civil authority—and it was right, and therein consists the purity of our constitution and the goodness of our laws.

Since then fellow-citizens, the purity of our civil compact, the equal justice of our laws, is obvious—let us cling with a holy zeal to our best of constitutions, let the love of our country be interwoven with every fibre of our hearts; and let us defend that country with our blood, where the feeble are protected, the innocent loved, and the virtuous adored. Let us improve upon the bounteous gifts of "nature and nature's god"—let us learn before it be too late how to appreciate the blessings of freedom and the sacred bond of our political covenant—let us as brothers unite our hands and hearts for the public weal—let the rancorous feelings of party be lost in the love of country—and so long as we continue true to ourselves, so long as we are united in one Republic,

Refinement and wealth, through our forests shall roam,
And millions of freemen, with rapture surveying,
Shall shout out O liberty! this is thy home."

MUTUIS.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

FEBRUARY 30, 1815.

Ordered, That the bill, entitled, "a further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State," as it passed this house, together with amendments proposed thereto by the Senate, be printed in the Maryland Gazette, the American at Baltimore, the Monitor and the Star at Easton, for the information of the good people of this State.

By order,
UPTON S. REID, Clk.

A further additional supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate and discipline the Militia of this State.

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all certificates heretofore granted for corporal inability to persons liable to do militia duty, are hereby declared to be void and of no effect, and it shall not be lawful hereafter for any surgeon's mate to grant any certificate of corporal inability whatever.

2. And be it enacted, That the commanding officer of each company shall have power to dismiss his non-commissioned officers at pleasure.

3. And be it enacted, That the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may and shall establish one or more rocket corps in this state, to be composed of volunteers from the militia, under the restrictions and conditions contained in this act, and to consist each of one captain, three lieutenants, and seventy privates; if in his judgment such corps will be useful and proper, and that the officers of such corps shall rank with those of the same grade in artillery.

4. And be it enacted, That in all cases where companies, troops, squadrons, battalions or regiments, exceed the number of men prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the generals commanding divisions, under the direction of the executive of this state, and they are hereby authorized and required, to cause such companies, troops, squadrons, battalions and regiments, respectively, to be equalized, as near as can be done consistently with the convenience of the men in training; to cause all troops and companies, whether volunteer uniform companies, or others, to be reduced to their proper numbers; to reduce the number of companies where it is too great in any regiment or battalion, and to institute and establish new companies where the number is too small; to transfer companies from one battalion or regiment to another, when necessary, for the purpose of equalizing the regiments or battalions, and to suppress all companies or troops that do not contain the proper number of men, and cannot obtain enough to supply the deficiency, from some one or more redundant and adjoining companies; and on such suppression being reported to the executive and by them approved, the commissioners of the officers of all companies and troops so suppressed, shall be and are hereby revoked, and the power and authority vested by this section in the general commanding divisions, shall, as far as relates to Allegany county, be exercised by the lieutenant colonel.

5. And be it enacted, That in case of invasion, or threatened invasion, of any part of this state the general of the militia commanding the division or brigade within which such invasion shall take place, or be threatened, in case he shall judge it dangerous to wait till application for arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance stores, camp equipage, or supplies, can be made to the commander in chief, shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered, to draw from the nearest public stores, arsenals, magazines, or other depositories of this State, all such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and supplies of every kind, for the use of the militia called, or to be called, into service, for repelling such invasion, or may judge proper, and for that purpose to issue his order, or orders to the respective officers, or other persons,

having in their keeping such arms, ammunition, stores, ordnance stores, camp equipage & supplies, which orders such officers, or other persons, are hereby required to obey.

6. And be it enacted, That the cavalry of the militia of this state shall be and hereby is reduced to one troop for each regiment of infantry, which number it shall not be permitted to exceed, (except in Saint Mary's and Charles counties, where there may be four troops, two in each county, and in the city and precincts of Baltimore, where there shall be but one regiment;) and that the said cavalry, when called into actual service may at the discretion of the commanding officer of the detachment, be compelled to serve as mounted infantry, mounted riflemen or flying artillery, as he may conceive most conducive to the good of the service; and the whole, or such portion of the cavalry as the commander in chief shall deem useful, may be armed, trained and used as mounted infantry, mounted riflemen, or flying artillery; and the executive of this state are hereby empowered and required to make said reduction forthwith, to consolidate the remaining troops into squadrons and regiments, to select and retain such of the officers now in commission as may be requisite for the consolidated regiments, and to disband the residue of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who shall thereupon return to the militia, and be subject to all militia duty, in the same manner as if they had never been enrolled in the militia.

7. And be it enacted, That the executive of this state be and they are hereby empowered, where they deem the same necessary, to appoint an assistant quartermaster to any regiment of cavalry, who shall receive the same pay & emoluments, as are allowed to a cornet.

8. And be it enacted, That any non-commissioned officer or private, drafted or called into service, and notified, or called into service under the authority of the United States by draft or otherwise, may entitle himself to, and shall receive an immediate discharge on producing to the commanding officer of the company to which he shall belong, or at the time he is attached, sufficient and able-bodied substitute, to be approved by such commanding officer, which substitute such commanding officer is hereby required and empowered to accept and receive, whether liable to militia duty or not, if judged by him to be sufficient and able-bodied; and such substitute, being so accepted and received, and consenting, by writing under his hand to serve as substitute, shall become liable and subject to such service, and all the incidents thereto, and entitled to all the emoluments thereof; and the person producing him as aforesaid shall be forthwith discharged, and if any substitute shall be rejected by a captain of company, the person offering such substitute may appeal to the commanding officers of his regiment or extra battalion as the case may be, which commanding officer, if he finds such substitute sufficient and able-bodied, whether liable to militia duty or not shall accept him, and discharge the person offering him as aforesaid; provided that no person serving as a substitute shall thereby be excused from or have credit for a tour of duty on his own account.

9. And be it enacted, That whenever any part of the militia of this state shall be called into actual service by the commanding officer in chief, or any officer of said militia, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution or any act of assembly of this state, or shall be drafted or called out by the authority of the United States, pursuant to the laws and constitution thereof, every officer, non-commissioned or private, so called into service, being duly notified of such call, on failure to obey the same, shall be, if a commissioned officer arrested and tried by a court martial, and cashiered or fined, (or both) a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, at the discretion of a court martial; if a non-commissioned officer or private, tried by a court martial to be formed out of the regiment from which the delinquent may have been drafted, and find a sum not exceeding fifty dollars at the discretion of the court martial.

10. And be it enacted, That the president of each and every court martial shall within five days after the passing of the sentence of such court martial, return in writing to the commanding officer of the division, if a division court martial, to the commanding officer of the brigade, if a brigade court martial; to the commanding officer of a regiment, battalion or company, if a regimental battalion or company court martial, the sentence of such court, with a list of the fines it imposed under a penalty of fifty dollars in case of neglect; and it shall be the duty of said officer, and he is hereby enjoined, to make out three lists of said fines, one of which he shall deliver to the treasurer of the shore on which such fines are to be collected, one he shall retain himself, and one he shall before the first day of March in each year deliver to the sheriff of the county in which such fines were imposed and are to be collected, which sheriff shall proceed to collect the same in the same manner in which such levies are or may be by law directed to be collected, and shall annually account for them with, and pay them over to the treasurer of the shore where they shall be collected, which said sheriff shall be and hereby is allowed six per centum for each collection.

11. And be it enacted, That courts martial are hereby authorized to sit in cases wherein fines or cashiering only may be imposed for the trial of delinquents, at any time after, as well as during a tour of duty as may be directed by the officer ordering the court martial.

12. And be it enacted, That the militia of this State, when called out to perform a tour of duty in actual service of the State, shall not be subject to the rules and articles of war of the United States, so far as they relate to corporal punishment by blows, stripes, or beating, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

13. And be it enacted, That if any person hired and received as a substitute for any tour of duty, by any person drafted or called out for such tour, shall desert, or otherwise refuse or neglect to perform such tour, or any part of it, it shall be the duty of the state's attorney, upon report being made to him by the commanding officer of such deserter, to bring an action of debt or assumpsit, in the name of the State of Maryland, against such deserter or delinquent, (in case he shall not have been punished by martial law, his executors and administrators, in the county court of any county in which he or they may reside or be found, to recover back all such sum or sums of money as may have been paid to him as substitute for the tour aforesaid, by the person so hiring him, with interest from the time of payment.

14. And be it enacted, That any officer of the militia of this State, who, on arrest by a superior officer, and charges properly preferred against him, before a general, division, brigade, or regimental court martial shall be found guilty of habitual neglect of, or inattention to, the duties of his station, or of intoxication while on duty, or shall be found by the court to be incapable of fulfilling his said duties, shall be suspended, cashiered, by such court, after the usual and regular proceedings before courts martial.

15. And be it enacted, That the paymaster to the regiment, within the limits of which there is now formed or may hereafter be formed an artillery company, shall act as paymaster to the said company.

16. And be it enacted, That to each artillery company now formed, or that may hereafter be formed in this State, there shall be attached three lieutenants.

17. And be it enacted, That when any of the militia of this state shall be called into service under the authority of the state, they shall not be compelled to serve longer than sixty days in any one tour, to be calculated from their arrival at the place of rendezvous to the time of their discharge.

18. And be it enacted, That all commissions issued under and in virtue of the act to which this is a further additional supplement, and the supplementary acts thereto, be and the same are hereby vacated and made void; and for every commission which may hereafter issue to any militia officer, the clerk of the council shall be and he is hereby authorized to receive twenty five cents for issuing the same, to be paid by the person to whom the commission is issued.

19. And be it enacted, That the commander in chief of the militia of this state, when in actual command & service, pursuant to the constitution, shall be entitled to two aids and a military secretary, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonels, and shall also be entitled to, and receive, for and during the time of such service, such sum as together with his salary as governor during such time, shall be equal for the time to the pay, emoluments, and allowances of a major general in the service of the U. States, having a separate command, which sum, together with the pay and emoluments of his aids and secretary, shall be paid by the treasurer of the western shore, on the order of the executive council, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

20. And be it enacted, That every division court martial shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen members, two thirds of whom at least shall be field officers, and none under the grade of a captain; that every brigade court martial shall consist of not less than five, nor more than thirteen members at least, one third of whom shall be field officers, and none under the grade of a captain; and that in every court martial, except company courts martial, a majority of the members appointed on the court shall be sufficient to form a quorum, and every company or other court martial, not less than two thirds of the members present must agree in every sentence for inflicting any penalty, otherwise the person charged shall be acquitted, except in case of fines where a majority shall be sufficient.

21. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the officer required to order into service the whole or any portion of the militia under his command, to enforce obedience to such requisition in the manner prescribed by the militia laws of this State.

Amendments Proposed.

1st. Strike out the 4th section.

2d. Strike out the word "Militia" in the 22d line of the 4th page and insert "Cavalry."

3d. Strike out the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th sections.

4th. Strike out from the word "lieutenants" in the 17th line of the 9th page to the end of the bill.

5th. At the end of the bill add, "And be it enacted, that any militia man called out to perform a tour of duty who shall desert, shall not be allowed any pay or compensation for the time he may have served."

6th. And be it enacted, That the sixth, seventh, and eighth sections of the act, entitled, an act providing for calling out and detaching the militia of this State, and for other purposes, be and the same are hereby repealed.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT. Office of the Mercantile Advertiser. Boston, October 7. Arrived, ship Quinby, capt. Yrann, from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received papers to August 23d, from London, and to the 24th from Liverpool. Labadoyere was executed at Paris Aug. 19th, and met his fate with firmness. Ney had been brought to Paris and committed to the Conciergerie. Soul had taken up his residence at a place assigned by the police. The city of Phillipville surrendered to the Allies Aug. 9th. Martial law existed at Toulon. Some difference is said to have arisen between the Sovereign of the Netherlands and the King of Prussia as to territory. This is mentioned in the London Statesman.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The fast sailing schr. Sparan, arrived at this port yesterday in 35 days from Bordeaux, and from the River on the 6th of September. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of French papers to the 31st August, which are in the hands of a translator—we understand, however, that they do not contain any important news.

Private letters from Bordeaux, dated 21st Aug. mention, that the Allies have expressed their determination not to leave France until every conspicuous character implicated in the late treason against Louis 18th, shall have been executed; a measure which they represent to be absolutely necessary to the safety of the king and the tranquility of France. The numerous exactions on the inhabitants are said to be calculated to reduce France to such a state of impotence as to render it impossible for her to disturb again the general repose of Europe.

TRANSLATED FOR THE EVENING POST. London, August 21.

Public Funds.—Three per cent consols, 5 7-8; do. reduced, 56 7-8; Omnium, 7 1-3 premium. The frigate Eurotas sailed from Plymouth on Saturday, having on board Savary, Lallemand and the other persons who were not permitted to accompany Bonaparte to St. Helena. It is said that they are to be carried to Malta.

We have received from another correspondent the protest that Bonaparte made against his transportation to St. Helena.—We are assured that it is a faithful translation.

PROTEST.

I protest solemnly before God and before men, against the violation of my sacred rights, which is committed, in disposing by force of my person and of my liberty. I came voluntarily on board the Bellerophon. I am not a prisoner; I am an inhabitant of England.

From the moment I set foot on board the Bellerophon, I was under the protection of the English nation. If its government in giving to the Captain of the Bellerophon orders to receive me & my suit, meant only to enslave me, it has lost its honor and sullied its flag.

If that act be put in execution, it will be in vain that the English will boast of their loyalty, their liberty. British faith will be standing by the hospitality of the Bellerophon. I appeal to history to say whether an enemy, who, after having during twenty years made war against the English nation, comes willingly upon a reverse of fortune, to seek an asylum under the protection of her laws, can give a more convincing proof of his esteem and confidence; but how have the English required that confidence and such magnanimity? They have pretended to hold out a friendly hand to that enemy, and when he committed himself to their good faith, they sacrificed him.

(Signed) NAPOLEON. Bellerophon, at sea, Aug. 4, 1815.

LONDON, August 20.

On Friday a large sum was vested in the British funds in the name of the noted Caulincourt, the Duke of Vicenza.

We learn that the frigate on board of which the furniture and other effects of Mr. Bagot have been embarked, is to be relanded, and that Mr. Bagot has been informed that he will not be required to proceed on his embassy for several weeks.

There is every reason to believe that Jerome Bonaparte escaped from France, one of the first, and without any accident. He left Paris on the 27th of June, with two plain carriages only, accompanied by a physician only in one, while a valet and another person occupied the other.—They took the road of Orleans, and left the kingdom by the frontier of Switzerland. It is added, that the king of Wintenberg has consented, that Jerome Bonaparte shall reside in his States, & that the Princess, his wife, (daughter of the King) is to live with him again.

Some of the private letters by yesterday's mail from Paris, assert, that an arrangement has been made between the Allied Powers and the French Government, by which the latter is to pay to the former, within a stipulated period, the sum of 600,000,000 francs towards indemnifying them for the expenses of the war. As a security for the fulfilment of this engagement, the whole of the western and eastern fortresses are to be placed in the hands of the Allies, and, exclusive of the force necessary to garrison the places so delivered up, an army of at least 150,000 more men will remain in the interior of France until the last instalment

of the contribution shall have been paid. The French government takes upon itself, in the mean time, the entire burden of subsisting the allied troops, for which purpose it engages to advance the sum of 25,000,000 francs to be distributed in the following proportions, monthly, viz. five millions each to Russia, Prussia, Austria and England; and five millions to be divided amongst the minor states.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, received by the schr. Spartan, dated

"Bordeaux, Aug. 31, 1815.

"The last advices from Paris are of a very gloomy nature. It is said the allied powers have declared, that their armies shall not leave France until the whole of the seditious faction be annihilated; they declare that it is necessary for the safety of the King, & the tranquility of Europe, that every traitor be punished. This declaration has created great consternation in the capital.

"On the other side, we received this morning, confirmation that the fortifications of Bayonne have been taken possession of by the 20,000 Spaniards, who entered the City with the white flag. The general opinion now is, that the allies will remain in France until, by their contributions, requisitions, &c. they have so weakened her, as to reduce her to complete impotence, to do any mischief for a long time to come."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bordeaux, to his friend in this City, dated

August 30, 1815.

"The state of France at this moment is distressing & degrading in the extreme; overrun by a band of foreign troops, composed of almost every nation in Europe, paid, fed and clothed by forced contributions, and their leaders manifesting a disposition to reduce her to the condition of a province; the inhabitants even of this section of the country, (who have always been enthusiastically attached to the Bourbons) begin to look upon those Allies, whom on their entrance into France they hailed as deliverers, as their most dreaded enemies; and from what I can observe, I feel pretty well assured, unless a change of conduct in their conquerors takes place, will make some desperate effort to throw off the yoke in the course of a few months.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

PARIS, AUGUST 16.

Labadoyere heard his sentence read in prison with great composure. He asked Captain Viotti if he had not twenty-four hours to appear.—On being answered in the affirmative, he said, "that is sufficient."—We are assured that the documents were yesterday delivered to the Clerk of the Council of Revision, and that its decision will be given to-day. As these proceedings relate solely to forms, the prisoner cannot be present.

The first Council of War is already engaged with the affair of General Drouot, Marshal Ney, Gen. Delille, and others, will be successively tried by the first and second Council.

Marshal Soult, who was apprehended at Mende, has been set at liberty.—He has retired to his estate at St. Amand, near Castres, where he is to remain under the superintendance of the Minister of the ordinance of the 24th of July.

The emperor of Russia visited the king of France yesterday, at 1 o'clock. The Russian troops occupied Soissons on the 14th, according to the convention concluded by the Marshal-de-Champ Grandier, with the Russian Gen. Ouschkow.

The officers, subalterns, and soldiers of the garrison who may wish to join the army of the Loire, and allowed to march away with their arms and baggage, and to be furnished with the means of conveyance on the road.

In taking the inventory of the effects, which Madame Murat bro't to Trieste, there have been found it is said, 1,800,000 ducats in gold, 120 cwt. of silver plate, diamonds on a very moderate valuation, to the amount of at least 3,000,000, besides a great many valuable paintings & antiques; the latter, it is affirmed, are requested, but all the rest secured to her in full property.

SLOOPS ONTARIO & EPERVIER. MISTAKES DETECTED.

The report of the sloop of war Ontario having been dispatched to the U. States by Commodore Decatur, is entirely without foundation. No vessel but the sloop Epervier has been sent with despatches. She was under the command of Lieut. Shubrick, first of the Guerriere, and capt. Lewis, captain of the fleet, was on board, bearing the Treaty with the Dey of Algiers. The place of capt. Lewis, in the Guerriere, was supplied by capt. Downes. The Epervier passed the straits of Gibraltar on the 12th July, and it is much feared, is lost.

It is not true that Com. Bainbridge sent two schooners to order Com. Decatur home, as has been ignorantly asserted. On the arrival of Com. Bainbridge, a junction of the two fleets will take place, and it is perfectly understood that Com. Decatur will resign his command, and return to the U. States. The last news of Com. Decatur, to be depended upon, is that he had proceeded to Tripoli.

There is probably as little truth in the report that the Spaniards had refused to deliver up the Algerine sloop of war captured by our squadron and sent into Carthage. It is much to be regretted that the newspapers publish, without proper caution to ascertain the truth, reports calculated to excite public anxiety, and

wring the hearts of wives, children and relatives, and it is requested, that they will give equal publicity to these corrections. Nat. Intell.

A large conjecture has made its appearance in one of the Northern federal prints, and gathers confidence as it passes from one to the other, that the Treaty of Commerce lately concluded by our Ministers in England, is not agreeable to the Government. The contrary is inferred; because, first, the Treaty has not been applauded by the prints friendly to the Administration; secondly, its contents have not been announced; July, Mr. Clays's arrival at the seat of government was not publicly announced. As to the latter argument, it is in the face of the facts; and, if it were true, it would not be less profound than the two others. Treaties are never promulgated until ratified, or rejected: this is a rule without exception, and thus vanished another of the arguments. The terms of a compact cannot be discussed, applauded or disapproved, until they are known; and thus ended the third and last federal argument against the probability of the ratification of the Treaty.

There are several reasons why we know, however no more of the Treaty than the federal editors presume the treaty will be ratified. Because the views of this government on the topics embraced by such a Treaty have been published to the world, and are as well known as the rejection of an incomplete Treaty formerly negotiated; and the presumption is, that the Treaty now completed corresponds with the views of the Executive. Because, secondly, the parties may be supposed to have met on this occasion with sincere disposition to perpetuate amicable relations. Because, thirdly, the negotiators on our part, Albert Gallatin and Henry Clay, were men acquainted with the true interests of their country and in whose disposition to secure them, we, with a large majority of the nation, repose the most entire confidence. We therefore believe the Treaty concluded by them will be ratified. Ibid.

NORFOLK, Oct. 10. MELANCHOLY DISASTER.

Pilot Boat Hiram, Capt. J. Lawrence, of Hampton, sailed on a cruise 18 days ago, since which no tidings have been heard of her. The hatches and pump, and part of her hull, were found on the beach between Currituck and Roanoke. She had on board the following persons, all of whom are supposed to have perished.

John Lawrence, Andrew Bulley, Josh. Evans, Juan Payne, Wm. Jenkins; all Hampton Pilots. Simon, a black man, belonging to capt. Collier, and two Bay Pilots, and a Boy belonging to the Eastern Shore.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 7.

Capt. Howland arrived here from Cadiz, states, that Lord Buresford embarked from that place for South America, the 24th of Aug. in a small vessel chartered by himself, the Regency having refused to accommodate him with a vessel; and that on taking his departure he was attended by a numerous and splendid escort.

Capt. Howland saw a letter at Lisbon from an officer of Com. Decatur's squadron, stating that the Dey of the Algiers was to pay \$60,000 to the government of the United States, towards defraying the expense of the expedition against him.

Extract of a letter—dated Nashville, September 25. "Major General JACKSON leaves this on Saturday next for Washington City, accompanied by his favorite aid, Maj. Reed."

REPUBLICAN STAR, or General Advertiser. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 17. 1815.

THE LATE ELECTION.

It will be found by the returns below, from Allegany county that four federalists have been elected, which decides on a joint ballot by one vote that the State will continue one more year under the management of federalists, last year they had on a joint ballot 23 majority, making a loss in 1815 of 22 votes, in the same ratio (which the late increase of votes in those counties where federalists are now returned) in 1816 will completely silence faction, and the State of Maryland will resume her former high standing.

The leading federal papers are sounding the tocsin of alarm at the advance made by the republican voters of Maryland, "federal valor, federal talents, federal wealth, and federal resources," are called into requisition, to make "a desperate struggle" to keep down the "steam" of "Democracy." Hold a little your functions weights, one more Constitutional expression in the freedom of Maryland will quiet all your troubles on the score of elections.

The republicans of Philadelphia having divided themselves into two Schools, the "Old School" and "New School," by which means federalists have been elected. The "Profranchise" appear to have paid more attention to division than addition in their country's cause.

We have not received accounts of the election in New Jersey, which commenced on Tuesday, but their with Republicans Union predominated, and we little doubt of their reward.

SPECIE PAYMENTS. We are authorized to state, and we do it with great pleasure, that the Banks of this city are making arrangements to enable them to resume their specie payments as soon as practicable and consistent with the public interest. The plan by which it is to be effected, has been adopted by the general committee of the Banks in this city; and

is now before the boards of the several Banks for their consideration, and when approved, will be submitted to all the Banks in Philadelphia and Baltimore for their co-operation. And we take this opportunity to say, that we are satisfied that the gentlemen who have the management of the leading institutions in this city, are not unworthy of the importance of placing Bank notes once more upon a permanent basis, and solicitors as to us, whenever it can be accomplished without producing individual ruin and distress. N. Y. Ep. Post.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Patriot. "Baltimore, 9th Oct. 1815. The following is a statement of the polls as returned by the judges of the several election districts for Harford county, which you will be good enough to insert in your paper.

Table with columns: Republican, Federal, Name, Votes. Includes Charles S. Sewell, Samuel Bradford, Henry Hall, John Forwood, Jason Moore, Abel Anderson, Wm. Whitot Hall, Alexander Norris, Alex. M. Comas, Stephen Jones.

ALLEGANY RETURNS.

Table with columns: Republican, Federal, Name, Votes. Includes Upton Bruce, B. Tomlinson, Mahon, Hilkey, Prather, Tomlinson.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

The following is a correct statement of the votes given in at the late election in New Castle county:

Table with columns: Democratic, Federal, Name, Votes. Includes G. W. Mossey, N. G. Williams, Victor Dupont, John Reynolds, John Crow, John Sutton, Saml. H. Black, John T. Cochran, Wm. Shipley, Francis Haughey, Thomas Clark, Henry Steele, James Glasgow, James Thompson, Peter Hanson, James Rothwell, N. Van Dyke, Sam. Thomas, James M. B. oom, John C. R., Louis M. L., Edward T. M., Isaac Gibbs, James Gilpin, John E. Elliot, Alex. M. Farlan, James Armer, Isaac D. Price, Hugh Gammal, Thomas Bradley, H. F. S. oberger, H. F. Benner.

GAZETTE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

The Federal Gazette of last evening states, "that for the last three years, the political sentiments of the Senate of Maryland have been in direct contradiction to those of a large majority of the citizens, as expressed constitutionally by their choice of delegates."

A single fact will demonstrate the fallacy of this assertion; and Mr. Gwinn owes it to himself, as well as to his readers to correct it. The counties and two cities, which this year elected thirty two republican delegates, contain only 112,566 free white inhabitants. These 32 republicans represent upwards of nine thousand more free white citizens than the 31 federalists represent. This fact is clear, and shows that the sentiments of the Senate are in "direct accordance" with those of "a large majority of the citizens."

By the ship Three Sisters, arrived at this port last evening, from New Orleans, we learn that the U. S. schooner Fire Brand, Capt. Gunningham, had captured a privateer, supposed to belong to the noted Bonapartists, loaded with specie, silks, &c. and carried her in. They were seen by capt. in Sheppard going into the Balize when he came out.

AMERICAN SEAMEN. The last London papers say, that on the re- presentation of the unemployed British seamen, more than 150 American sailors, employed on board British merchantmen, had been discharged; and a vessel taken up to bring them to America.

By a recent decision of the English Court of King's Bench, the espousal of a sister of the first wife is declared contrary to the civil as well as canonical law. Shamock.

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, have returned to this city. The President is expected to day. Nat. Intell.

BETTER NEWS FOR FARMERS.

What is selling in Baltimore from two to two dollars twelve and a half cents per bushel.

DIED. At his rest near Camden, Del. on the 12th inst. PHILIP HANCOCK, Esq. in the 30th year of his age, a man highly respected living, and whose loss is greatly lamented by his friends. On the 12th inst. at Fort Hawkins, Mr. WILLIAM MELBY of this town.

NEW STORE. At the new brick building belonging to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, third door from the corner next the Market House, on Washington Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS JUST OPENED, WHERE HE HAS AND EXPECTS TO RECEIVE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries.

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself he can afford upon as good terms as any in Easton; his friends and the public's patronage is solicited. Matthias Williams. Easton, Oct. 14 3q.

To be rented for the ensuing year. The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard. Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zabulon Cotner. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in E. E. Lee's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Brownwell. Also, the FARM, in Turkey Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. H. S. S. ferfield. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Easton occupied by Mr. James Murdoch. Apply to John L. Kerr, October 17.

To all whom it may concern. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber means to apply, by petition, to the Legislature at their next ensuing session, for a law to release him from the bonds of matrimony with his wife Sarah Smith. Gove M. Smith, mark. Oct. 17.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscriber being about to remove from the Eastern Shore, WILL OFFER BY PUBLIC SALE, On Friday the 30 day of November next, At 11 o'clock A.M. the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

All that Lot in Chester Town known and distinguished on the map of the said town by the No. 12. This property being in the most desirable part of the town, will be sold together, or divided into five Lots as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 1.—The subscriber's former residence, next and adjoining the present residence of WILLIAM BARROLL, Esq. This Lot fronts on High or Market street 40 feet, and runs back 165 feet. On the front of the premises is a frame dwelling 20 by 36 feet, an adjoining back building 18 by 40 feet, a meat house, &c. The site of these buildings are in very good repair.

Lot No. 2.—Adjoining Lot No. 1, fronting on High or Market street 40 feet, and running back 165 feet.—On the premises are two frame buildings, which have been occupied by mechanics, as work shops, and by trifling repairs being put on them, would no doubt rent on a good advantage.

Lot No. 3.—Adjoining Lot No. 2, fronting on High or Market street 36 feet, and running back 165 feet.—On the premises is the large and spacious two-story brick Tavern, 42 by 50 feet, erected for many years past by the late Mr. Francis SARGENT. There is a large stone kitchen back and adjoining the tavern, and a dry cellar under the whole of each. Also on the premises, and may be removed thereon, off Lot No. 2, at a small expense, a large meat house, anery, stables, sheds, carriage house, &c. Nearly all the buildings on this Lot are in good repair, and if more desirable to a purchaser Lots Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold together. This house is certainly the best, if not the largest, that has been occupied as a tavern in Chester Town for many years, and offers great inducements to purchasers, particularly to a person well calculated to keep a public house.

Lot No. 4.—Adjoining Lot No. 3, fronting on High or Market street 36 feet, and on Front or Water street 61 feet.—On the premises is a two story frame building about 30 by 61 feet, 500 of which has been occupied as a store and dwelling house, the residue as a graney.

Lot No. 5.—Adjoining Lots Nos. 3 and 4, opposite the present residence of Gen. CHAMBERS, and fronting on Front or Water street about 104 feet, and running back 32 feet.—On the premises is a two story frame dwelling house 26 by 36 feet, and another house 20 by 36 feet. This latter has been occupied as a work shop.

Lot No. 6.—That large & extensive wharf in Chester Town, fronting on High or Market street and Chester River, formerly the property of WILLIAM STURGE, Esq. on which is erected a graney 36 by 72 feet; this house was built of the very best materials, and has lately been thoroughly repaired.

Lot No. 7.—A Water Lot in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the No. 1.—On the premises is an old dwelling house very much out of repair.

Lot No. 8.—A Lot in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the No. 87, fronting on High or Market street 132 feet, and running back to Cannon street 227 feet, and then also fronting on the said Cannon street 132 feet.—On the premises is a two story brick house 19 by 39 feet;—this house has been lately repaired.

Lot No. 9.—Two enclosed Grass-Lots in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the Nos. 33 and 40. Those Lots adjoining and will be sold together or separate, at suit purchase.

Lot No. 10.—A Grass-Lot adjoining Chester Town, containing one acre or more, which, if properly managed, would make a first rate annually lot.

Lot No. 11.—Two College Lots, Nos. 15 and 16, lying together in a very compact form, and containing one acre each.

Lot No. 12.—Two other College Lots, Nos. 56 and 57, lying also together in a very compact form, and containing one acre each.

Lot No. 13.—A FARM, being part of Hancock's Farm and Chance, about 4 miles from Chester Town, on the road leading to U. Church, and adjoining the Land of Mr. BENJAMIN B. WORTH, and that noted and very fertile farm of the late Mr. JOSTAS RINGOLD. This farm contains between 180 and 200 acres, one third of which is not much inferior to the late Mr. RINGOLD'S Farms; the residue of the cleared Land is not rich, but might be made so by clover and plaster, to which it is particularly adapted.

On the premises is a sufficiently good wood, a tolerable tenap's house, built seven or eight years ago, a stable, &c.—This farm will be sold altogether, or divided, to suit purchasers.

A further description of all and every of the above property is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises prior to the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchasers give bond with approved security, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of 12 months; one third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of two years; and the remaining third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of three years from the day of sale. Possession of the premises will be given on the first day of January next; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, and interest thereon, deeds will be given to the several purchasers, conveying to them an indisputable title to the property.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, Esq. of Chester Town, when called on will show the property to such persons as may wish to view it; and is fully authorized by me to sell in private sale, or otherwise, the whole or any part thereof.

PHILIP WALLIS. Easton, Talbot county 7 3, October 17 3q.

Trials of Speed and Bottom.

The United States Jubilee Club Races will commence on WEDNESDAY the first day of November next, at Chestertown.

THE FIRST DAY.—Four mile heats, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE SECOND DAY.—Two mile heats, TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE THIRD DAY.—A Town Race of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, three mile heats.

Thos. Henrix, secretary. oct. 17 3q. The above Races will be run agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Club. 62 Booths to be taken of the Clerk of the course.

THE ACADEMY AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the scholars in the town, county, and neighboring districts upon the Eastern Shore...

FOR SALE.

A valuable plantation, lying in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware...

N.B. The subscribers wish to sell, or let on shares, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Merino Ewes...

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situate in Dorchester county...

FOR SALE.

That very valuable Farm in Turkohe Neck, Caroline county, the property of the heirs of James Earle Denby...

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

Two or three Journeymen Taylors wanted by the subscriber, to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber forewarns all persons from running or seine hauling on his farm upon the Island, in Wye River...

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline the Inn keeping business at the end of the year, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, on bond, note, judgments, or book accounts...

THE UNION TAVERN EASTON.

It is to be rented for the next year, or leased for three or five years. The superiority of this situation for Inn keeping...

In Chancery, September 18, 1815.

Ordered, that the sale of the real estate of HENRY ALLEN, made and reported by Elizabeth Allen, as trustee...

MILES RIVER PACKET.

The subscriber has a new Schooner which will run from Miles River Ferry every week for Baltimore...

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. October 1, 1815. Wm. Meredith, Maria Jones, Esquire Merrick...

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md. October 1, 1815. Wm. V. Lewson, Wm. Longfellow, Sarah R. Miller...

LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office, Easton, (Md.) October 1, 1815. Sarah Kirby, Rebecca Kirby, Thomas Love, Jacob Loockerman...

FOR SALE OR RENT.

That valuable Lot at Queen's Town, Queen Ann's county, Eastern Shore of Maryland...

NAVAL MONUMENT.

A. BOWEN, ENGRAVER & PRINTER, BOSTON. Proposes to publish, by subscription, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE NAVAL MONUMENT...

CONDITIONS.

The work will be printed in octavo form, will contain from 250 to 300 pages, neatly executed, on good paper...

THE ELEGANT NEW BOOK.

THE GENERAL BENSON, Will commence running between Easton and Baltimore, on Sunday the 26th inst...

TAKE NOTICE.

That I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to condemn the mill seat that I now occupy...

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to me the subscriber, chief judge of the second judicial district of the state of Maryland, in the recess of the court...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last...

Queen-Ann's County, to wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland...

NOTICE.

On application of ROBERT HUIZZA, of Talbot county, in writing to me, in the recess of Talbot county court...

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Culbreth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday the 17th inst...

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst, a negro woman named MARY...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last...

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last...

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Mill, Talbot county, Md. on Sunday the 5th day of August instant...

120 DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the Hole in the Wall, near Easton, on Saturday night, 30th September...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man called EZEKIEL...

SEVENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near the Charpent, a negro woman named NANCY WYKE...

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of Harford county as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who calls himself John Douglas...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last...

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last...



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,

(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

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

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

Trials of Speed and Bottom.

The United States Jockey Club Races will commence on WEDNESDAY the first day of November next at CENTREVILLE.

THE FIRST DAY—Four mile heats—

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE SECOND DAY—Two mile heats—

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE THIRD DAY—A Town's Purse

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS,

three mile heats.

By authority—

Thos. Henrix, sec'y.

Oct. 17 3 The above Races will be run agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Club.

Booths to be taken of the Clerk of the course.

PUBLIC SALE.

On MONDAY the 6th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, will commence at Mount Pleasant, Talbot county, the late residence of Col. Robert Lloyd Nicols, deceased, the residue of all the personal property of the said deceased—Among this property are many valuable negroes fitted for every situation—viz a woman cook, an accomplished man cook, excellent house servants, five hostlers, and most valuable plantation negroes of both sexes and of all ages—Every species of garden or farming utensils—a large and valuable stock of cattle, sheep, both country and crossed with Merino—and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, shoats and pigs—ox carts and horse carts and oxen and many other things adapted to a farm.

There will also be offered for sale an extensive and valuable collection of household furniture, consisting of plate, plated ware, bedding, China, cut glass, bed and table linen, towels, napkins, ritches and cellar furniture, with much other ornamental furniture, and every thing that is useful and valuable to householders—A great number of books will be offered for sale, many of which are well selected, the rest constituting a mass of miscellaneous literature, with maps, charts, prints, &c. &c.

And on the next WEDNESDAY week, 15th November, at Walnut Ridge, in Queen Anne's county, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, all the remaining personal property of the said deceased, belonging to that farm, consisting of such of the negroes as are not sold, fine cattle, sheep (country and crossed), and hogs fit for the pen this fall, with sows, oxen, and pigs, farming utensils, carts, oxen, and many other things too numerous to mention—These sales will begin at 10 o'clock A. M. at both places, and continue from day to day until all the property is disposed of. A considerable credit will be given, upon bonds with approved security—The particular terms of sale made known at the commencement of the sale at both places.—None of the negroes will be sold out of the state, or for the purpose of being carried out of the state.—There will be provided to be sold at both places, and previous to.

Robert H. Goldsborough, } adms
Lloyd Nicols, }
of Robert L. Nicols, dec'd.

Oct. 10 5

A FARM near Easton, for sale.

Notice is hereby given, That by virtue of a sufficient power granted by a covenant contained in a Deed from John Harwood and Mary N. Harwood, his wife, to the President, Directors and Company of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland—All and singular that Farm and Plantation site and lying in Talbot county, about three miles from Easton, and near the village of Hooktown, between the post road and the road leading into Miles River Neck, and adjoining the Lands of James Denny, and consisting of part of a tract of Land called "Newman's Run," and part of a tract of Land called "The Addition," and containing about one hundred and thirty acres of Land, more or less, will be exposed to sale on TUESDAY the 7th day of November next, at the Court House in Easton, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon, on a credit of 4 months, 8 months, 12 months, and 24 months, in equal instalments. For the notice of the soil and improvements, and the situation of the Farm, persons desirous of purchasing are referred to the premises, and for the nature of the security to be required, they are referred to the Cashier.

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

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

THE ELEGANT NEW SLOOP, THE GENERAL BENSON.

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

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

Public's obedient servant,
Clement Vickers.

August 8

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. The subscriber being about to remove from the Eastern Shore,

WILL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE, in Chester Town, Kent county, On Friday, the 30 day of November next,

At 11 o'clock, A. M. the following very valuable Real Estate—viz:

All that Lot in Chester Town, known and distinguished on the map of the said town by the No. 12. This property being in the most desirable part of the town, will be sold altogether, or divided into five Lots as follows, to wit:

Lot No. 1—The subscriber's former residence, next and adjoining the present residence of WILLIAM BARROLL, Esq. This Lot fronts on High or Market street 45 feet, and runs back 165 feet—On the front of the premises is a frame dwelling 20 by 36 feet, an adjoining back building 18 by 40 feet, a meat house, &c. The whole of these buildings are in very good repair.

Lot No. 2—Adjoining Lot No. 1, fronting on High or Market street 40 feet, and running back 165 feet—On the premises are two frame buildings which have been occupied by mechanics, as work shops, and by trifling repairs being put on them, would no doubt rent out to advantage.

Lot No. 3—Adjoining Lot No. 2, fronting on High or Market street 61 feet, and running back 165 feet—On the premises is that large and spacious two-story brick Tavern, 42 by 50 feet, occupied for many years past by the late Mr. FRANCIS SKIRVEN: There is a large stone kitchen back and adjoining (the tavern, and a dry cellar under the whole of each. Also on the premises, and may be removed thereon, off Lot No. 2, at a small expense, a large meat house, granary, stables, sheds, carriage houses, &c.—Nearly all the buildings on this Lot are in good repair, and if more agreeable to a purchaser, Lots Nos. 2 and 3 will be sold together. This house is certainly the best, if not the largest, that has been occupied as a tavern in Chester Town for many years, and offers great inducements to purchasers, particularly to a person well calculated to keep a public house.

Lot No. 4—Adjoining Lot No. 3, fronting on High or Market street 32 feet, and on Front or Water street 61 feet—On the premises is a two-story frame building about 30 by 61 feet, part of which has been occupied as a store and dwelling house, the residue as a granary.

Lot No. 5—Adjoining Lot No. 4, and 4, or upon the present residence of Gen. CHAMBERS, and fronting on Front or Water street a front 101 feet, and running back 32 feet—On the premises is a two-story frame granary 26 by 36 feet, a two-story frame dwelling house 26 by 40 feet, and another house 20 by 36 feet. The lot has been occupied as a work shop.

No. 6—That large & extensive wharf in Chester Town, fronting on High or Market street and Chester River, formerly the property of WILLIAM STUBB, Esq. on which is erected a crane 36 by 72 feet; this house was built of the very best materials, and has lately been thoroughly repaired.

No. 7—A Water Lot in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the No. 1—On the premises is an old dwelling house very much out of repair.

No. 8—A Lot in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the No. 87, fronting on High or Market street 132 feet, and running back to Cannon street 29 feet, and then also fronting on the said Cannon street 132 feet—On the premises is a two-story brick house 19 by 39 feet; this house has been lately repaired.

No. 9—Two enclosed Grass-Lots in Chester Town, designated on the map of the said town by the Nos. 33 and 40. These Lots adjoin and will be sold together or separate, to suit purchasers.

No. 10—A Grass-Lot adjoining Chester Town, containing one acre or more, which, if properly managed, would make a first rate lot, mothy lot.

No. 11—Two College Lots, Nos. 15 and 16, being together in a very compact form, and containing one acre each.

No. 12—Two other College Lots, Nos. 56 and 57, being also together in a very compact form, and containing one acre each.

No. 13—A FARM, being part of Hackett's Ferry and Chance, about 4 miles from Chester Town, on the road leading to U Church, and adjoining the Land of Mr. BENJAMIN B. WORTH, and that noted and very fertile farm of the late Mr. JOSIAS RINGOLD. This farm contains between 180 and 200 acres, one third of which is not much inferior to the late Mr. RINGOLD'S Lands; the residue of the cleared Land is not rich, but might be made so by clover and plaster, to which it is particularly adapted.

On the premises is a sufficiency of wood, a tolerable tenant's house, built seven or eight years ago, a stable, &c.—This farm will be sold altogether, or divided, to suit purchasers.

A further description of all and every of the above property is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase will no doubt view the premises prior to the day of sale.

The terms of sale will be, that the purchasers give bond with approved security, for the payment of one third of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the end of 12 months; one third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of two years; and the remaining third, with interest as aforesaid, at the end of three years from the day of sale. Possession of the premises will be given on the first day of January next; and on the receipt of the whole of the purchase money, and interest thereon, deeds will be given to the several purchasers, conveying to them an indisputable title to the property.

GEORGE W. THOMAS, Esq. of Chester Town, when called on will show the property to such persons as may wish to view it; and is fully authorized by me to sell at private sale, or otherwise, the whole or any part thereof.

PHILIP WALLIS.

Easton, Talbot county, }
October 17 } 3

WOOL WANTED.

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

James Thomas.

Easton, sept. 19

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

On TUESDAY, the 14th day of November next,

at the Court House in Snow Hill, Worcester county, that well known tract of LAND, where the subscriber formerly lived, containing by estimate 238 acres, situated in Worcester county, Md. for miles from Snow-Hill, two and a half miles from the post road leading to Philadelphia; it is bounded on the east by Samsuxent Bay, on the north by Marshall's creek, which affords an excellent landing for small crafts within 200 yards of the dwelling.

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

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

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

The improvements are a brick dwelling, 46 feet by 20, two stories high, a granary, corn house, kitchen, and other convenient out-houses.

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

John P. Marshall.

August 27 12

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

Aug 29

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

JOURNAL OF EVENTS IN PARIS.

[CONTINUED.]

PARIS, JUNE 28.

The remarks with which I concluded yesterday are perfectly true. Whilst, if it has been consistently and generally asserted for 2 or 3 days past that the enemy were not advancing, they have approached to within 10 or 15 leagues of the city; and yet the atrocious devils read our newspapers which contain nothing, to speak strictly up their shoulders, take snuff and seem to be satisfied; they say too, they must have commenced.—This seems to be the excuse for every thing that is disastrous.—It is not known, even now, whether there will be another battle; or whether the city will be defended. As it is said, Marshal Grouchy has 40,000 men, and their army amount to 70,000, surely with the aid of the people, they might yet beat the invincibles of Wellington; but the apathy which reigns is truly wonderful.—This is one of the happy effects of a community being taught to believe, that the government is no concern of theirs. The next step, is to forget that they have a country; & this is easy enough, for, nothing but ignorance can be proud of more earth, and water and air. Those who think, or suppose they think, are divided and distracted.—Some are clearly of opinion, that if Bonaparte would go entirely off, every thing would be immediately arranged. Others await with much impatience the successful termination of the negotiation. Others say Louis the 18th will be here in a day or two, and he will prove a king-cure-all. And others, [my heart bleeds when I speak of them!] wish to promote the interests of Liberty and their country.

But the pressure of circumstances is too mighty to be further resisted. Yet, preparations for the expected attack continue to be made. The works of Mont-Marte are said to be strong, and fortifications are thrown up on the North front of the city; provisions also in great abundance have been procured; a day or two will decide all our doubts; but, with so numerous a population, and such generals as Massena, Ney, Soult, Macdonald, Jourdan, &c. what can excise their not having already met their enemy?—The battle of Mont St. Jean has broken their spirits. Why do they not rather draw encouragement from the heroism their troops displayed? A detachment of the Imperial Guards against a battery, after having lost half their numbers, were invited by the enemy, struck with admiration of their conduct, to surrender. The gallant General replied, "La Garde Impériale meurt et ne se rend pas."—In a few minutes they ceased to exist!—A monument bearing the inscription is about to be erected; but, the insulated efforts of a standing army can effect nothing.—Yet, where it exists, the people look to that alone for safety; when it is vanquished, the country is subdued. Let us remember too, that it is not the count-

try, but the chief for which it fights.—History is full of proofs; and the following facts may be considered as superfluous. Gen. Bemoind stated in the Chamber of Representatives to-day, that having been sent to reconnoitre, he had near Paris many soldiers returning to their homes; that the roads were covered with detachments of the old guard to the amount of 2 or 3000—who, upon being addressed and entreated to return to their posts, answered, "Why should we fight? The Emperor is no more." "But you have a Country, Friends, your glory to support." They could not be induced to return; but, it is yet hoped that they will again arm & organize themselves.

The Constitution of 1791 is again brought forward.—M. Gaumond with much eloquence and force sketched the history of France for the last twenty-five years, her revolutions, her wars, and governments; deprecated anarchy and despotism, both of which they had experienced; and concluded by saying that France wished to be free, that she would be free in spite of all the efforts of Europe, and to secure her liberties, proposed the immediate adoption of that Constitution.—Another member had no doubt, but that the allies would respect their independence: that he was warranted in this opinion by the known magnanimity of Alexander, &c. This produced violent murmurs. The resolution was committed to a committee with no direction to report. They begin to be too fond of complimenting the allies; especially, when the motive is so easily seen through. It is a mean and shallow artifice. Fouché [Duc d'Orante] has written a most shameful letter to Lord Wellington: he compliments him on the fame he has acquired by victories over the French—calls upon him to be the advocate of their interests in the assembly of kings, where his influence cannot be less than his glory; that throughout Europe, he is known and honored; that the people, who never flatter nor calumniate, proclaim, that in all his conquests he is guided by justice, and in his policy by conscious rectitude, &c. &c. What a pitiful dog! The fellow has an eye to his property. He possesses immense wealth in Paris and the neighborhood; So does Massena; and the one is at the head of the Civil Department; the other the Military.

June 29.

Paris is declared to be in a state of siege, I applied a few days ago for *permis de sejour*. On receiving it to day from the prefect of Police, he observed it would be a protection; but as a permission to remain in the city, it was unnecessary; for there was no getting out. I was before apprized of the fact; I had gone in the morning to the barrier d'Enfer for the purpose of visiting the catacombs; but as they communicated subterraneously with the field without the wall, I was not permitted to descend.—A great many country people with their families furniture, cows and asses, were pressing into the city; also waggons and carts loaded with wine, flour, stock and provision of all kinds. The neighboring inhabitants are ordered to assist in throwing up works of defence. Why does not the government call upon them to rise *en masse*? Instead of that, they publish to the world, that Paris is only to be defended without the walls, & by troops of the line; that the National Guard are to preserve tranquility, but are not to be sent against the enemy. Marshal Ney has published a letter to the Duc d'Orante, exculpating himself from certain charges brought against him, and pointing out many errors and follies committed by Bonaparte in the memorable battle of Mont St. Jean. If he has lost reputation, he had better retrieve it in some other way.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

CREEK INDIANS.

Notwithstanding our vicinity to the Creek Indians, few of us know any thing of their manners and customs. The following articles on this subject, are copied from a manuscript "Sketch of the Creek Nation," drawn up by Col. Hawkins soon after being appointed Agent for Indian Affairs. Having been permitted to make extracts from this valuable work, we shall from time to time present our readers with such parts of it as we may conceive most interesting.

War.—This is always determined on by the great Warrior. When the Micco and Counsellors are of opinion the town has been injured, he lifts the war-hatchet against the nation that has injured them. But as soon as it is taken up, the Micco & Counsellors may interfere, and by their prudent counsels stop it, and proceed to adjust the misunderstanding by negotiation.

If the great warrior persist, and goes out, he is followed by all who are for war. It is seldom a town is unanimous; the nation never is; and within the memory of the oldest man among them, it is not vanquished, the country is subdued. Let us remember too, that it is not the coun-

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time, or taken, as they express it, the war (11k.

The Great Warrior when he marches gives notice where he shall encamp, and sets off sometimes with one or two only. He fires off his gun and sets off the War-hoop. This is repeated by all who follow him, and they are sometimes for one or two nights marching off.

Peace is invariably concluded by the Micco and Counsellors, and peace talks are always addressed to the cabin of the Micco. In some cases when the resentment of the Warriors has run high, the Micco & Counsel have been embarrassed.

Marriage.—A man, who wants a wife never applies in person. He sends his sister, or mother, or some other female relations to the woman he marries. They consult the brothers and uncles on the maternal side, and sometimes the father; but this is a compliment only, as his approbation or opposition is of no avail. If the party applied to approves of the match, they answer accordingly to the woman who made the application. The bridegroom then gets together a blanket and such other articles of clothing as he is able to do, and sends them by the females to the women of the family of the bride. If they accept them, the match is made, and the man may then go to her house as soon as he chooses. When he has built a house, made his crop and gathered it in—made his hunt, bro't home the meat and put all this in the possession of his wife, the ceremony ends, and they are married; or, as they express it, the woman is bound.—From the first going to the house of the woman till the ceremony ends, he is completely in possession of her.

This law has been understood differently by some hasty cuckolds, who insist that when they have helped the woman to plant her crop, the ceremony ends & the woman is bound. A man never marries in his own tribe.

Divorce is at the choice of either of the parties. The man may marry again as soon as he will, but the woman is bound till all the Boosketau of that year are over—excepting in the cases of marriage and parting in the season when there is no planting; or, more properly speaking, during the season the man resides at the house of the woman, and has possession of her pending the marriage ceremony; in that case, the woman is equally free to connect herself as soon as she pleases.

[There is an inconsistency in the exception mentioned above, as in such season there can be no marriage; but the chiefs in their report on this article, mentioned it as an exception, and this practice in the cases of half marriage prevails universally. As soon as a man goes to the house of his bride he is in complete possession of her till the ceremony ends, and during this period the exception will apply.]

Marriage gives no right to the husband over the property of his wife; and when they part, she keeps the children and property belonging to them.

Adultery is punished by the family tribe of the husband. They collect, consult & decree. If the proof is clear and they determine to punish the offenders, they divide and proceed to apprehend them.—One goes to the house of the woman, the remainder to the family house of the adulterer; or, they go together, as they have decreed. They apprehend the offenders, beat them severely with sticks, and crop them. They cut off the hair of the woman, which they carry to the square in triumph. If they apprehend but one of the offenders, and the other escapes, they then go and take satisfaction from the nearest relation. If both the offenders escape, and the tribe or family return home and lay down the sticks, the crime is satisfied. There is one family only, the Houlugeo, who can take up the sticks a second time. This crime is satisfied another way. If the parties of the offending absent themselves till the Boosketau is over, then all crimes are done away except murder; and the bare mention of them, or any occurrence which brings them into recollection, is forbidden.

Murder.—If murder is committed the family and tribe alone have the right of taking satisfaction. They collect, consult and decree. The rulers of the town, or the nation, have nothing to do or say in the business.

The relations of the murdered person consult first among themselves, and if the case is clear, and their family or tribe be not likely to suffer by their decision, they determine on the case definitely. When the tribe may be affected by it, in a doubtful case or an old claim for satisfaction, the family then consult with their tribe; & when they have deliberated and resolved on their satisfaction, they take the nearest of kin, or one of the family. In some cases the family who have done the injury, promise reparation; in that case, they are allowed reasonable time to fulfil their promise, and are generally contented of themselves in their endeavors to put the guilty to death to save an innocent person.

The right of judging and taking satisfaction, being vested in the family's tribe, in the sole cause why their stipulations on this head have never been executed. In like manner, a prisoner taken in war is the property of the captor and his family—it being optional with the captor to kill or save at the time. This right must be purchased, as it is now the practice introduced within a few years, for the nation to pay. This practice has been introduced by the Agent for Indian Affairs, and he paying the orders of the Chief, out of the expend allowed by the United States for the Creeks. Claims of this sort of two years standing, where the prisoners have been delivered to the orders of the Chiefs have been received, allowed and paid.

TRANSLATED FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

Report to the king on the internal situation of France, on the relation with foreign armies with respect to order and discipline—by the minister of general police.

Sire—The ravages of France are at their height; the allied powers destroy and devastate her, as if we had neither peace nor accommodation to hope for. The inhabitants are flying before licentious troops; the forests are filled with the wretched, who run there to seek out a last asylum—the bravest are about to perish on the fields—despair will soon hearken no longer to the voice of any authority—and this war, undertaken to assure the triumph of moderation and justice, will equal the barbarity of those lamentable and most cruel invasions whose history cannot be recollected without horror.

The allied powers have proclaimed doctrine too loudly for us possible to doubt their magnanimity! What benefit can be drawn from so many useless calamities? Are there no more bonds of faith between nations? Would they retard the reconciliation of Europe with France? One of the views of the sovereigns would appear to be to strengthen your majesty's government, and its authority is unceasingly compromised by the state of impotence to which they have reduced it. Its power is even rendered odious by the evils of which it seems to be the accomplice, because it cannot hinder them. Your majesty signed the treaty of May 25, as an ally, and war is waged against you in a manner the most direct.

The sovereigns know the state of knowledge in France; no reasoning, no species of defeat, no kind of inconsequence escapes the penetration of his people—although humbled by necessity, they yield to it with courage. Has not your majesty performed for the interest of the powers and for peace whatever depended on your efforts? Bonaparte has been not only dispossessed, but is in the hands of the allies; his family too are in their power, since they are on their territory. The chambers have been dissolved, and speedily there will be in public functions but friends of peace and duty. The Bonapartists were feared, though none of them can be dangerous any more—your majesty, in the mean time, having granted every thing on this point which the executive could require!

If having conquered France, it be pretended that it yet remains to punish her, this language (which ought not to be listened to after the promises of the sovereigns) should exact a serious deliberation on all its consequences. Wherefore would they punish us? Is it for us to expiate the ambition of a single man? The evils which it has produced?—We were its first victims—we have delivered Europe from it twice.—Tis not in foreign countries, it is in France, that terror always troubles her repose, and spite of his power he could never render the war national—instruments are not accessories—and who is ignorant that he who exercises despotic power always finds in the multitude a force sufficient to make him obeyed? We are reproached with his successes. They retaliate sufficiently by our reverses. What image brought the news of victories to France if it is not that of the conscriptions, which the sword of war went to reap anew? We have saved ourselves like all Europe, by the same woes and misfortunes.

The army has submitted to your majesty, but it still exists. We ought to explain ourselves with frankness on this head—while the army exists it can be attached only to pacification and public tranquility. Its state of union, far from being an evil, prevents mischief from spreading. The return of soldiers to the bosom of the people, will not be dangerous when the conclusion of the war shall leave to the people the means of restoring their occupations and their habits; but before that moment, fermentation is not yet extinguished, nor obedience established; the mixture of soldiers with citizens could not but throw fresh combustibles into the flames—it is too painful to reflect that such a state of things should have no other source than the terror of some cabinets. On the opinion they entertain of the situation of France, depends whether all their desires should be accomplished. There is no sacrifice to which an enlightened people will submit, if they find in it the means of preventing greater evils. Such is the disposition, such the determination of all the French.

Would they [the allies] on the contrary obtain measures of anticipation for unknown plans? It is to demand an impossibility; there is no blind obedience in France.—The powers have hitherto unfolded none of their designs; no one can form an idea of what is to be done, either of the government, or the authority of your majesty, or of the future.

Anxiety and doubt are at their height, and every thing appears a subject of terror. In this obscurity—but a single word, and all the dispositions of men's minds would be changed. There should be no obstacle to any measure, if it formed part of a general plan that should offer in its whole scope some encouragement for obedience. Let the sovereigns design then to explain themselves.—Why would they refuse this act of justice?—Let them condescend to combine all their demands as so many conditions of the quietness of the people, and let our accession to all their views make part of a mutual treaty—there will then be no more difficulty.—The sovereigns perhaps do not fully observe in what embarrassments and what obstructions they place us and themselves.—We should have need of good order to second them, and of their explanations to establish this good order. Would they have sacrifices which require a peremptory obedience? For that purpose the authority of your majesty must be full and entire. Nothing is possible, nothing practicable, if peace exist not in fact, at least provisionally; and far from being at peace, we experience all the scourges of war.

Let the sovereigns at least bestow some attention to their interests. When every thing will be wasted around their armies, how shall these armies find their subsistence? Is there no hazard in scattering the troops? All the arms are not yet taken away [from the French people] and every man becomes murderous in the hands of despair. With respect to contributions of war, what new sacrifices should they demand, where the soldier shall have destroyed all? As it regards the force of armies, discipline once relaxed is to be re-established. Germany has no room to expect but that after a glorious campaign, she will bring back her soldiers corrupted by a spirit of licentiousness, caprice and pillage. Every thing ought to distinguish this war from others, instead of imitating, surpassing, even in France, the excesses against which the sovereigns took up arms.—Their glory, will even that be satisfied? We have done whatever they have desired—and on their side, of all that they announced to the world, is it accomplished on a single point? What a contrast between their performance and their most solemn promises!—This is the age of reason and justice, and never has public opinion had greater influence. What can account for afflictions so excessive, after promise of so much admiration? The present war has been commenced to maintain the cause of legitimacy—is this manner of conflicting the war adapted to render your majesty's authority more sacred? The allies resolved to dethrone and punish him who made a sport of the calamities of nations; and they exercise on submissive France the same violence, the same inhumanity.—All Europe thought that the entry of the sovereigns into Paris would finish the war;—what will they think on learning that it was only then the extravagances of oppression began, without battles and without resistance? The distresses which they upheld us for having brought on other countries have never been so great; never—at least they did not take place when the employment of armies had no longer any other object; and if it were true that we had given such an example of the abuse of force, ought they to imitate it, since they impute it to us as a crime? They well know in the north, they know in Prussia, what energy and public spirit our want of moderation produced in our enemies. There could be no end to the evils of humanity if alternate vengeance became a right of war; for nations never die.

Will your majesty permit me to insist on a concluding consideration? So long as France shall have any thing to preserve; whilst she shall cherish hopes of sustaining herself as a national body, no sacrifice will be impossible to her, and all the schemes of an equitable policy may yet be executed; but, the day when the inhabitants shall have lost all, when their ruin shall be completed, we shall see a new order of things commence, a new series of events, because there will be neither government, nor obedience.—Blind fury shall succeed to resignation; they will take no council but from despair; they will desolate on both sides; pillage will make war upon pillage; every step of the foreign soldiery will be stained with blood—France will have less shame in destroying herself than in suffering others to destroy her. That moment approaches: Already is the national spirit taking this frightful direction: a fusion is forming among parties the most opposite; Vendee itself in this excess of calamities brings her colors nearer those of the army. What part will be left your majesty but to retire? Public functionaries will of themselves abandon their places, and the armies of the sovereigns will then be within the hold of individuals freed from all social obligations.—A people of thirty millions may disappear from the earth, but in this war of man against man, more than one tomb will enclose together both victors and vanquished.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, OF JULY 15.

Defeat of the Algerine Fleet by the Americans.

Our base newspapers writers are so much occupied with enforcing the necessity of gutting the throats of all the Jacobins in France, that they cannot spare a moment to think, far less to write, on the signal triumph of America, which her invincible fleet has just obtained over the European pirates. This great achievement of the real sons of liberty against

one of the "legitimate Monarchs," does not, I dare say, go well down with our corruptionists; but that is a principal reason why I should not lose sight of it. While all the regular governments of Europe were acknowledging their inferiority, by sending annual presents to the Dey of Algiers, the Americans fitted out a squadron to annihilate this Royal pirate. The Algerine fleet was discovered on the coast of Spain. It was attacked by the Yankee fleet without any hesitation. The Americans took the Admiral's ship, a frigate of the largest size; drove another on shore and destroyed her; the rest escaped only in consequence of a calm, which enabled them to use their oars. This is certainly a proper Method of treating these royal nuisances. But we do not see that this civilized part of the world are disposed to consider them in that light. They have shown no inclination to assist the Americans in driving them out. Perhaps they are too much occupied at present with delivering France, to think of delivering Europe. However, I am quite satisfied that the Americans are able to do the business without them. I should not be surprised, indeed, if things would take a different turn. I should not wonder, after what I have seen; after the assistance we have given to restore the "whore of Babylon," the Inquisition, and the lazy voluptuous nuns and friars to their former power and ease; if a treaty offensive and defensive had been concluded between the Autocrat of Algiers, the Autocrats of Russia, Prussia, &c. &c. and that the Americans were to find themselves involved in a war against these powers, who may probably afford a powerful contingent to their Royal Ally. But even this will be of little consequence. After the American seamen gave such a lesson as they did to the boasted "sovereign of the sea," there can be no apprehension as to the result of any war which may occur with the whole maritime force of the world. There is an energy which liberty gives to its champions, that renders its cause invincible when opposed to tyranny; and the extirpation of the royal nest of African pirates, is an act which will be recorded in the page of history to the eternal honor of the American people, while the long endurance of this haughty and barbarous race will for ever reflect disgrace on the nations of Europe.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

There are no bounds to the exultation of the federal editors on the result of the Maryland Election.—They could not have rejoiced more, had Mr. Harper's pious wish succeeded, that the enemy should have beaten us in the late war.—Notwithstanding Mr. Harper's opinion that every honourable man ought to rejoice in such an event, we believe he would have found few of his own party who would go with him.—But that the party printers would have gone 'up to the hub' with him, their defence of his letter fully proves. It is fairly to be presumed, then, that the rejoicing by anticipation at the humiliation of our government, and the exultation at the issue of the late Election, may be traced to the same motive; and it gives us infinite satisfaction to know that it is as groundless in the present case, as, happily for our country, it proved in the other. This clamorous joy of the party is unreal. It is the stratagem of an old soldier, who claims a victory to conceal the extent of his defeat.

It is not the Federalists, but the Republicans, who have reason to congratulate themselves. If we have not regained the State of Maryland, we have regained the people, a large majority of the votes being democratic. The Republican gain since the preceding election, is upwards of two thousand votes—and, in the House of Delegates, there is a net gain of 22 votes. All this gain at least has taken place, without much exertion, by a silent and natural revolution in the sentiments of the People, within seven months. A much less gain within the ensuing twelve months, of which there is almost a certainty, will redeem every branch of the State government; a part of which will be Federal during the next year, in defiance of the popular sentiment. The Governor will probably be Federal; whilst, if the Election were decided by popular suffrage, he would be thrown out by a majority of thousands. The Republicans have gained 3 counties since the last election. If they gain two before the next, it will be out of the power of their opponents, by any Allegany manoeuvre, in defiance of the ascertained sense of the People, again to deprive the State of its true political character.

The doom of Federalism is fixed: It has, during the prosperity of the country, a natural alacrity at sinking. As long as the country is prosperous, the Republican party will maintain its ascendancy; and if this proposition be correct, its inverse may be justly apprehended. We desire not to live to see the day when the Federalists of the Boston stamp, the separatists, and the advocates of the cause of their country's enemy, shall sway the destinies of the Republic.

Nat. Intel.

In the Journal de Paris of Sunday, 13th of August, we find the following paragraph:—

"Bonaparte has organised in the Isle of Elba, a small free navy, upon the plan of those of Tunis & Algiers. And we are assured that the *Elbians* have declared war against England; that their vessels have already chased several of the British; & that they have sworn never to lay down their arms till they have regained their Sovereign. They are mak-

ing immense preparations at Porto Ferrajo for a descent upon the Island of St. Helena."

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

As it is a fashionable boast among Federalists, that, during their administration, the U. States had been placed in a proud station of respect and glory, from which they have shamefully fallen under their republican rulers, it may not be improper to exhibit a succinct view of the most remarkable events in the two different periods of our country.

Events under the Administration.

OF FEDERALISTS. A tribute of one million of dollars, paid to Algiers, and an American built frigate, with several cargoes of naval stores presented to the pirates.

A single French frigate taken by surprise, the commander of which declared that he had no orders to fight against the American flag.

American citizens looked upon Europe as a set of pedlars, hucksters, & Jews, reproached with enduring, for the sake of sordid gain, the kicks and scoffs of the most petty tyrants.

The people of the U. States ridiculed in Europe for their dependence on British industry, to cover their nakedness; to catch a mouse, or to shave themselves.

Thousands of American citizens forcibly taken from their ships, & kept in bondage on board the British fleet.

An American ambassador at the court of Berlin, and no Prussian ambassador at the seat of the federal government.

The American flag suffered to be exposed to the insults of the belligerent powers of Europe.

The American militia despised & neglected by the advocates of standing armies.

The slave trade protected by the laws of the United States.

The liberty of the press restricted by arbitrary laws.

This parallel could be carried to an immense length, but enough has been said to stop the mouths of our treat orators.—Facts are stubborn things, which the most subtle sophistry of the most petty-loggling lawyer cannot reason away.

PLUTARCH.

THE LATE GENERAL PIKE.

From the Analectic Magazine.

The following is a correct copy of the last letter of Gen'l. Pike. It was handed to his aid on the morning previous to his fall with this injunction. "Should I fall and you survive, hand this yourself to Mrs. Pike." As it breathes a spirit of patriotism and affection worthy of the departed hero, I have thought it worthy of preservation and publication. D. F.

"My Dear Clara, We are now standing on and off the harbor of York, which we shall attack at day light in the morning: I shall dedicate these last moments to you, my love, and to-morrow, throw all other ideas but my country to the winds. As yet I know not if Gen. Dearborn lands; he has acted honorably so far, and I feel great gratitude to a cold gentleman; my sword and pen shall both be exerted to do him honor. I have no new injunction, no new charge to give you; nor no new idea to communicate; yet we love to commune with those we love, more especially when we conceive it may be the last time in this world. Should I fall, defend my memory, and only believe, had I lived, I would have aspired to deeds worthy of your husband. Remember me with a fathers love—a father's care, to our dear daughter, and believe me to be with the warmest sentiments of love and friendship, your

"MONTGOMERY"

NORFOLK, October 15.

We have the following particulars in a letter to the Editor from an Officer on board the U. S. Torch, lying off Alicant, dated August 19.

"The Congress frigate, Capt. Alorin, arrived at Carthagea about the 9th of August, from Flushing, and proceeded up the Mediterranean with the second squadron, under Com. Bainbridge, to visit the Barbary powers. The squadron consisted of the Independence, 74, Congress, 36, Eric sloop of war, Chippeway brig, and the hermaphrodite brig Spark, and sailed from Carthagea on the 13th August. Com. Bainbridge had ordered the Torch to wait at Carthagea for Com. Decatur, and left instructions for him to return to America immediately.—The Torch having sprung her mainmast would proceed from Carthagea to Gibraltar to get a new one as soon as her orders were fulfilled.—Com. Decatur's squadron was hourly expected at Carthagea. The Dutch fleet were before Algiers; it consisted of one 74, 5 frigates, and 3 brigs.—The *Esperance* sailed for the United States the day after Com. Decatur's squadron left Algiers." Herald.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Richmond, (Va.) Oct. 14.

The market has opened with the brightest prospects for the Planter. On Wednesday, five hogheads of the new crop of tobacco were brought down to Manchester, & sold for twenty one dollars and forty cents per hundred. This was raised by Major John Hatcher, and Messrs. Branford and Hobson, of the county of Cumberland.—Everything, indeed, bids fair for the Planter, if he will only pick & cure his tobacco well. It is much more to his interest to make less of the article, so it be good, than more if it be indifferent.—Good tobacco will be sure to command its price at one time or other, while it serves to raise the reputation of all that he afterwards makes, whereas the trash of the market is worth but little in itself, and spoils the sale of all that comes afterwards from the farm.

Tobacco is likely to do well; not only from the run of the crop. Some districts of country have been visited by hail storms, which have scarcely left a single leaf untouched.

Our crops of Wheat have been generally short; but the grain is excellent.

Corn never gave a finer promise, than it exhibited in the early part of August; but the excessive drought of that month, and of September, parched up our fields and blighted the fairest prospects of the farmer. The gathering will be at least a third or a fourth short of the average crop.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.

We hear that Dr. Jeremiah Atwater, immediately after the commencement tendered his resignation of the office of principal of the college, which was accepted. And that Thomas Cooper, Esq. professor of chemistry, also resigned his professorship, which was also accepted. Mr. M'Neally, teacher of the grammar school, had resigned.

The recent resignations leave the college without two officers, to wit, the professor of mathematics and the newly appointed teacher of the grammar school. Carlisle Register.

"WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE?"

Mr. J. Atwater, resigned.—Mr. T. Cooper, resigned.—and Mr. M'Neally, resigned their places in Dickinson college. Something uncommon must surely have occurred to have occasioned such a falling off. But we expected nothing less. Some of the toasts drank on the fourth of July last, by those who were invited to that college, were sufficient to damn any institution that would sanction them. We hope, however, that professors of pure American principles may be found, who will speedily redeem the lost character of an institution which was once so respectable, and so justly celebrated. Carlisle Volunteer.

SMALL NOTES.

In compliance with the solicitation of many respectable citizens, we advert to an evil which is daily increasing, and which must eventuate in causing serious loss to the community particularly the poorer class of society—we allude to the alarming quantity and perplexing variety of small notes of private individuals now in circulation.

The scarcity of small change, in some measure made it necessary for several retailers and others to issue small notes for the convenience of themselves and customers, otherwise there must have been insuperable difficulties in the transaction of business; but when the Banks in this City were authorised by a law of the State to issue small notes, and had commenced the circulation of them to a considerable amount, it was reasonably supposed that every respectable private individual would cease to issue them, and by calling in and paying the notes he had issued, give his aid to discountenance the continuance of a practice which puts so much in the power of designing and unprincipled men to impose on the ignorant and unsuspecting.

We hope that those individuals of respectability & credit who still continue to issue small notes, will reflect on the injury which may result from the example set by them, in countenancing the circulation of notes of persons who are either unknown or unknown of credit.—Let the public determine to receive only such notes as are issued from a Bank or public office, and the evil will soon be remedied. Balt. Fed. Gazette.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.
GENTLEMEN,
I hand you for publication a letter, which was received in my absence from the country, from his Excellency Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky. Since my return, sickness has prevented an earlier attention to its publication. As the sentiment which it expresses are general with respect to our navy and private armed vessels, I conceive it my duty for that reason to give it publicity; and it is likewise due to the officers and crew of the Gen. Armstrong, thus to make known to their approbation of his Excellency.

SAM. C. REID.
New-York, Oct. 13, 1815.

Frankfort, (Ky.) May 8, 1815.

SIR,

The return of peace to our country, upon honourable terms, with a national character exalted in an eminent degree, affords us leisure to review the various conflicts in which that character has been developed.

On the ocean where we had most to dread we have found a rich harvest of glory; and the American tars have secured to themselves the admiration of the world. To the officers and crews of our public vessels, much is due; and the nation thro' its public functionaries, and in other forms, has fully demonstrated its gratitude. We are not less indebted to the officers and crews of our private armed vessels—distances of talents, skill, discipline, and a determined unconquerable bravery have been manifested by our privateersmen; when their situations might have presented to ordinary minds sufficient inducement for avoiding the contest, nothing but a generous and noble patriotism could have led to such deeds; I have no reason to believe that the nation at large is not fully impressed with the gratitude due to this class of our heroes. But I have regretted that there has been so few demonstrations of that regard; you will, therefore, although a stranger to you, permit me for myself, individually, and on behalf of the State over which I have the honour to preside, to assure you that the conduct of yourself and of your officers and crew in the defence of the Gen. Armstrong in the port of Fayal, merits the first applause of the nation, and is duly appreciated by our citizens.

No one conflict during the war has played the American character in so proud a view.

The baseness of the attack in a neutral port, the overwhelming force of the assailants; the small prospect of success to yourself and crew, and the unparalleled disparity of loss, demonstrated a combination of talents, skill, and heroism, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

I trust our government will lose no time in demanding a fair remuneration of the vessel and her apparel, &c. and that it will be prosecuted with effect.

May you, your officers and crew, long live to enjoy the laurels you so nobly won.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration of respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant.

ISAAC SHELBY,
Capt. Saml. C. Reid,
late commander of the
U. S. Privateer Genl.
Armstrong.

NEW YORK, Oct 18.

CITIZENS BEWARE OF SWINDLERS.

Two men, one named H. W. Hains, & the other Sherburn S. Hart, have set up a Banking Institution in this City under the title of "The City Exchange Bank," with the pretended capital of two millions of dollars. These men are well known in this city and are in all probability not worth the half of two millions of Dollars, as the said Hains, the Cashier of said Bank, is now, and has for some time past been a prisoner for debt on the Limits. Hart is said to have gone to the Southward with a cargo of his Bank Notes of the denomination of fifty dollars and five dollars. It is also supposed that he has taken with him a quantity of notes made somewhat in imitation of the notes of the Corporation of this City with a view of putting them off as such. No one can calculate the extent of evil that may arise to the community unless the characters who have set this institution on foot should be generally known. I have therefore given the above to the public leaving Messrs. Hart and Hains to seek their redress in any legal manner they please against me, as I think I should be culpable myself, knowing the facts, not to make them public.

B. OBLENIS,
Clerk of Police in the City of N. York.

One of the above swindlers, (Hart) put off last Thursday to a merchant in Philadelphia \$180 of the above described bills, and was allowed a per cent. premium upon them. The following is the manner in which he accomplished his villainy. Passing by this merchant's store he observed a written notice stuck upon the window "N. York Bank Notes wanted." In he popped and offered his new made Bank paper. The merchant after looking at the bills, observed to Hart, "this is a new Bank, is it not?" He answered yes! But that they were perfectly current, and that he had just received them from New York, in payment for goods. After accomplishing his villainy he left the store in search of other prey. The gentleman who purchased the notes did not discover the imposition until he arrived in this City yesterday morning.

Hains, who signs the bills as Cashier, has been before the Police this morning, and confessed that the amount issued was \$40,000, in 50's and of smaller denominations, besides about 40 dollars in small notes, in imitation of our Corporation notes. Hart will, it is probable, as he progresses southward continue his depreciations upon the unsuspecting, until he disposes of the whole emission of his spurious paper.

The following is a copy of one of the five dollar bills, now before us:
"The City Exchange Bank of the City of New York, promise to pay J. Hull, or bearer, on demand, five dollars; in current bills."

New York, 17th Sept. 1815.
S. S. HART, President.
H. W. HAINS, Cashier.
"Two Millions Capital."

APPOINTMENTS
By the Governor and Council of Maryland, October 10th, 1815.

MILITARY.

John E. Howard, jun. lieu. col. of 51st regt. Baltimore.

John Weaver, lieu. and Wm. Disney, ensign of Captain Shrim's company, 5th regt. Baltimore.

Geo. Evans, lieu. and J. Hays, ensign of Capt. Adreon's company, 5th regt. city of Baltimore.

John M. Barret, captain.
Geo. Fletcher, lieu. of a company 5th regt. Baltimore.

Henry Huber, ensign.
Geo. Winchester, brigade major and inspector to the 3d Brigade, Baltimore.

Joseph Kelly, lieu. of Captain Browning's company, 50th regiment, Allegany county.

James Hopkins, ensign of Capt. Walters' company, 38th regt.

D. Worton, lieu. and B. Joiner, ensign in Capt. Elliott's company, do.

David Powlas, paymaster to 28th regt. Frederick.

CIVIL.

Robert B. Pennington, justice peace, Kent county.

Joseph Wathen, justice peace, Charles county.

Joseph Morris, notary public of the State of Maryland, to reside at Salisbury, in Somerset county.

Edward Howse, coroner for Montgomery county.

Robert B. Dudley, coroner for Talbot county.

NINIAN PINKNEY,
Clerk of the Council.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 12.

Extract of a letter, dated the 22d ult. from a gentleman at Havana, to his brother in this City.

"The report of the day is, that a Carthaginian privateer, called the Popa de los Insurgentes, not aware of the blockade of Carthage by the Royal Arms, fell amidst the blockading squadron. On board of her were found 60,000 dollars, and other things, she was conveying to that place. The commander of I. B. M. frigate the Vengeance, ordered, as she was a pirate, that all the crew should be put to the sword; which was immediately executed."

We sincerely hope there is much exaggeration in the following article which we find in an Ohio paper. The citizens of Orleans have proved themselves such good patriots, that it would give us pain to believe they carried their foreign prejudices or predilections to this extent.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated September 11.

The affairs of Europe have excited most extraordinary interests in this section of the Union. Party contentions have arisen to an unbounded degree—skirmishing, and even assassinations take place among the noisil powers of this City, at least weekly.—Last week, of eleven burials, five were caused by the poignard.

PLATTSBURGH, (N. Y.) Oct. 7.

A letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in this town, states that General Brown intends visiting the eastern posts in his division the present month, and will take Plattsburgh in his route.

P. S. Gen. B. is expected in town to-day—his baggage arrived last evening.

CASUALTY.

A Sailing Master, Master's Mate, a Pilot and 3 Seamen, belonging to the U. S. navy, were drowned near Ogdensburg, a short time since, in attempting to go on board the "Lady of the Lake," in a small cutter. A squall struck the boat, and being ballasted with pig iron, she upset and sunk immediately. The Sailing Master and one of the seamen were found about 8 miles below Ogdensburg.

FRAGMENT.

Among several fragments of letters reported to have been thrown by Bonaparte into the sea, from the cabin windows of the Belleophon, a London paper published the following as a translation of one, written by Napoleon to Maria Louisa, after his late abdication.

"Madam, my dear & honored wife!—Attending once more solely to the interests of France, I am going to abdicate the throne; and in closing my own political career, to bring about the commencement of the reign of our dear son. My tenderness for you and for him impels me to this step no less than my duties as a monarch. If the ensue as Emperor, the

happiness of France, and as a son, the happiness and the glory of his mother, my dearest wishes will be accomplished! Nevertheless, if even in his most tender infancy, I can give up to him all my authority in my capacity of head of the State, I cannot, and it would be too painful to my heart, to sacrifice also the inalienable rights which nature gives me."

REPUBLICAN STAR,
OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING OCT 24 1815.

LIST OF MEMBERS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,
FOR 1815-16.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY

Wm. B. Scott, Thomas Blackston
Raphael Neale, Gerard N. Causin

CHARLES COUNTY

Nicholas Stonebrett, Henry H. Chapman
John E. Ford, John J. Jenkins

CALVERT COUNTY

Richard Graham, Benjamin Gray
Thomas Reynolds, Joseph Treand

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY

Thomas T. Somerville, Edward H. Calvert
Wm. D. Reel, Archibald Van Horn

ARNE ARUNDEL COUNTY

Roderick Dorey, Thomas H. Dorey
Lewis Selman, Chas Stewart (of Day)

ANNAPOLIS CITY

John Duval, Denni Claude

FREDERICK COUNTY

John Lomas, Joseph Howard
Joseph Taneu, June Johnson

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Martin Kershner, John Bowles
Jacob Schenley, Edward G. Williams

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Wm. M'Alon, Saml. P. Pather, Jun.
Wm. F. Geary, Joseph Tomlinson

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Beale Randall, Tobias E. Stansbury
Peter Little, George Hamynda

BALTIMORE CITY

Christopher Hughes, Wm. Stewart

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Abraham Jones, Richd I Crabb
John H. Wigg, Charles I Kingour

HARFORD COUNTY

John Forwood (of Wm), Henry Hall
Sam. Bradford, Charles S. Sewell

CRCIL COUNTY

Lambert Beard, George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell, Robert Evans

KENT COUNTY

Wm. Spencer, Matthew Tighman
Frederick Ewer, Joseph Browne 4th

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY

Samuel Burgess, Wm E. Meronekin
Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison

TALBOT COUNTY

Solomon Dickenson, Edward Lloyd
Daniel Martin, Joseph Kemp

CAROLINE COUNTY

Wm. M. Harcastle, Thomas Still
Montgomery Donay, Peter Willis

DOCHESTER COUNTY

Edward Griffith, Thomas Pitt
Robert Hart, Cr. John W. Lecombe

SOMERSET COUNTY

Thomas Bayly, Henry K. Long
Att. Gen. P. Dennis, John C. W. Bon, jun.

WORCESTER COUNTY

Ephraim K. Wison, Fitticus Quinton
Thomas N. Williams, Isaac Mitchell

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Elijah Davis, Harford.

Nathaniel Williams, Baltimore city.
Levi Hollingworth, Baltimore county.
Dr. T. Johnson, Harford.
John Williams, Dochester.
Solomon Frazier, Dochester.
Frederick H. Brook, Queen Ann's.
James Brown, Cecil.
Wm. Hollingworth, Annapolis.
John Swoben, Frederick.
Thomas Hawkins, P. George's.
Wm. G. D. Worthington, Allegany.
George Hebb, Charles.
James Farnick, Talbot.
James Nab, Talbot.

Albany, Oct. 3.

The case of M'CONNELL v. Gen. WADD HAMPTON, which was tried at the October circuit in this city, last year, and a verdict found for the plaintiff of \$9000, and of which case a new trial was granted on the ground of excessive damages, came on for re-hearing on Friday last, before Mr. Justice Yates, at the circuit court now sitting. The cause was ably argued by the counsel on both sides, and occupied the whole of Friday. At the opening of the court the next morning the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of \$6000.

The editor of a newspaper, published at Nottingham, England, animadverting on the configuration of the National Library at Washington City, stated, that "The burning of the Library" was an act without example in modern wars, "or in any other wars, since the records of the barbarians who conflagrated Rome, and overthrew the Roman empire." The printer was prosecuted for this as a libel, and has been condemned to such punishment as is usually inflicted on the most abandoned villains. The English government is determined to maintain its character!

From the Trenton Federalist, October 16.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION

The result is in favor of the Democrats. Hunterdon and Monmouth counties, on which depended the political character of the state, have both given larger democratic majorities than last year.

PROSPERITY!

A new Loan had lately succeeded in England for forty two millions—equal to our hundred and eighty six millions six hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six dollars and sixty six cents! which will make the public debt of England amount to about FOUR THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS!—If the federal doctrine be true, that "a public debt is a public blessing," and if we may estimate the happiness of a people by the money they owe, what a blessed country this England must be.

We know of no higher crime, in a political point of view, in an American, than his admission that the British practice of imprisonment is "RIGHT IN ITSELF." Let no such man be trusted in our political institutions.

Albany Reg.

It appears that republicanism has obtained an increased vantage in the late elections in Maryland. So much for the Hartford Convention, British invasion, and Harper's letter. *Miss.*

We have been informed that the honorable Wm. B. Giles will resign his seat in the Senate of the U. S. States, before the meeting of Congress, and have been no particular cause assigned for this resignation. *Norfolk Ledger.*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on MONDAY NEXT, the 29th inst. on the farm where I now live, near Easton, a parcel of valuable Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Corn and Fodder— together with a variety of Farming Utensils; also about 40 or 50 barrels of Cider— On a credit of nine months for all sums exceeding six dollars, the purchaser giving bond or note, with approved security, bearing interest from the date.

Joseph Kennard.

oct 24 1

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed at public sale, on SATURDAY the 11th day of November next, on the Court House Green, in the town of Easton, for cash, the following property, to wit: The life estate of Henry Thomas, of, in and to a FARM, lying and being in Talbot county, in King's Creek hundred, containing one hundred and fifty acres of Land, being part of one tract— One gig and harness, one bay horse, and one heifer. The above property was taken to satisfy the claim of the Estate of M. Ryland, at the instance and for the use of Stephen T. Johnson, executor of Thomas H. Dawson—and a claim of Rebecca Jefferson, against the said Henry Thomas, and will be sold for their use. Sale to commence at 3 o'clock, and attendance given by

Thomas Stevens, sh'ff of Talbot county.

oct 24 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ to me directed—will be sold, on MONDAY the 13th day of November next, at the Nine Bridges, a Lot in the village of Nine Bridges, with a store house and granary thereon, taken as the property of James M. Gouin and Thomas Clendenning, to satisfy the claims of Henry Jump and James Ridgeway— Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

James Keene, sh'ff.

oct 24 3

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county court, PASSED AT OCTOBER TERM INST. WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES,

On Thursday, the 23d of November next,

All the real estate of Levin Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased, consisting of about one hundred and seventy or eighty acres of LAND adjoining the Lands of Daniel and Jacob Wright, and others. On the premises is a good dwelling house, kitchen, and necessary out houses. This property will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

Thos. Saulsbury, trustee.

oct 24 5

The creditors of the said Levin Wright, dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order—
Thos. Saulsbury, trustee.

oct 24 5

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of Caroline county court, PASSED AT OCTOBER TERM INST. WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, ON THE PREMISES,

On Thursday, the 30th of November next,

Part of the real estate of John Harcastle, late of Caroline county, dec'd to wit— from six to eight hundred acres of LAND, lying within two miles of Denton, and adjacent to the Mill, late the residence of the deceased. This Land is now tolerably productive, although somewhat worn— It is naturally of a very good quality, and by being managed with industry and care, is susceptible of great improvement in its fertility. On the premises is a good dwelling house, kitchen, and necessary out houses, all in tolerable repair; and one of the most fruitful apple orchards in the county, in a thriving condition.

The whole will be sold together, or in two or more parcels, as may be deemed most advisable, upon a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. and attendance given by

Thos. Culbreth, trustee.

oct 24 6

The creditors of the said John Harcastle, dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, and vouchers, legally authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

By order—
Thos. Culbreth, trustee.

oct 24 6

A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, ADAPTED TO THE SEASON, IS OFFERED FOR SALE BY

Thomas P. Bennett.
Easton, October 21

DUCK.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF Russia, Ravens, & Cotton Duck, Kept constantly for sale by

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf
Baltimore, oct 24 8

A MINISTER WANTED.

An Episcopalian Minister is wanted to succeed the Rev. Henry L. Davis, in the rectorship of St. Stephen's Parish, in Bassafra Neck, in Cecil county, at the commencement of the ensuing year.

There is a glebe belonging to the Parish, worth about 400 dollars per annum, which, with what can be raised by subscription, will be given as salary for two thirds of a Minister's time. Applications addressed to the Vestry of said Parish, will be duly attended to.

oct 24 10

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his large & commodious BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, and adjoining LOT OF GROUND, situated on Victoria street, in the town of Easton. A credit of 6, 12 & 18 months will be given for the payment of the purchase money, bond with good security being given therefor.

Henry Dickinson.
oct 24

FEMALE EDUCATION.

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

Henry Darden,
oct 24 3

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber has declined business for the purpose of settling his business; all who are indebted to him on book account are requested to call and settle it immediately, or it will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

Nicholas Valiant.
Easton, oct 24 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of LEMUEL LEVERTON, administrator of Southy Pugh, 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 10th day of October, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Regr. 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of April next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

Lemuel Leverton, adm'r of Southy Pugh.

oct 24 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

On application of JOHN WALKER, administrator of Thomas Walker, 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 published 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 10th day of October, A. D. 1815.

John Young, Regr. 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 therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twentieth day of April next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1815.

John Walker, adm'r of Thomas Walker.

oct 24 3

CAROLINE COUNTY COURT.

October term, 1815.

The creditors of THOMAS WADMAN, of Caroline county, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Thomas Wadman, to the judges of Caroline county court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors;" and he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security to appear before the judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him, relative to his application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said Thomas Wadman should not have the relief prayed for.

By order—
Thos. Richardson, clk.

oct 24 3

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the subscriber, on the 24th inst. a small girl named POLLY DENNIS. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high, rather slender or delicately made. Polly had on and carried off with her, a kersey frock, the body part striped black and white, and the tail part of a yellowish color; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employment as such. It is likely when she leaves Talbot county, where she was bred and born, she will make for Dorchester county, where she has a number of relations belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hodson of New Market, and it is very likely, and is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood.

The sum of \$50 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in the county and deliver her to the owner; or the same sum if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if the person so taken up on this state, and all reasonable charges if brought home to.

Richard Sherwood.

oct 24 10

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke, near Crutcher's Ferry...

Persons wishing to purchase, or to view the premises, are requested to call on the subscriber...

Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, sept 12

FOR SALE.

I will sell my FARM, near Centerville, Queen Ann's county. Perhaps no property is more worthy the attention of persons desirous of purchasing a handsome Farm...

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

John Dames.
Kent county, sept. 19

FOR SALE.

That beautiful FARM, situate in Talbot county, (formerly the property of Dr. Maynard,) about five miles from Easton, one of White Marsh Church, and within two miles of two grist mills...

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.

Thomas L. Haddaway.
april 18

FOR SALE.

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

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...

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

James Steele.
Cambridge, June 6

FOR SALE.

A valuable Plantation, lying in Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, State of Delaware, three and a half miles from the Borough of Wilmington.

The buildings are good; there are two wells of excellent water, a good apple orchard, and a large portion of the Land is well timbered, and near to navigation.

Robert & John R. Philips.
Madison Factory, near Newport, Sept. 13

N. B. The subscribers wish to sell, or let on shares, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred Merino Ewes 1-2 and 3-4 bred...

The Delaware Gazette, Easton (Md) Star, Lancaster Intelligencer, and Reading, Bucks and Montgomery county (Penn) papers, will publish the above one month, and transmit their accounts for payment to the postmaster at Newport, Delaware.

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 small FARM, of about 120 acres, adjoining the lands of Capt. Spencer, Col. Spencer, and the late John Graham, within one and a half miles of St. Michaels.

John Skinner.
sept 26

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A farm in Talbot county, lying on Choptank river, adjoining the property formerly belonging to Lewis Bush, and now owned by Mr. Hugh Little, known by the name of Jamaica Point, four miles from the Trappe.

Ferry Spencer.
sept 26

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscriber forewarns all persons from running or hauling on his farm, upon the island in Wye River: as he means to prosecute, according to law, such as shall hereafter persist in so doing.

Mr. Bordley.
sept 10

NEW STORE.

At the new brick building belonging to Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, third door from the corner next the Market House, on Washington Street.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS JUST OPENED WHERE HE HAS AND EXPOSED TO RECEIVE, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries.

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself he can afford upon as good terms as any in Easton; his friends and the public's patronage is solicited.

Matthias Williams.
Easton, oct. 14

NEW STORE.

The subscribers have formed a connection in trade, under the firm of Clayland & Nabb,

And have opened store in the corner brick building, near the Market, where Mr. James B. Ringgold formerly kept.

THEY HAVE, & EXPECT TO RECEIVE, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS, TOGETHER WITH Crockery, Cutlery & Groceries.

All of which they are determined to sell for Cash—Their friends and the public are invited to call and view their assortment.

L. Clayland, C. W. Nabb.
october 10

NEW STORE.

At the new brick house, lately occupied by Mr. Nicholas Valiant, as a shoe store, opposite the new building of Mr. Thomas P. Bennett, on Washington street—

THE SUBSCRIBERS Have associated themselves under the firm of JENKINS & STEVENS.

AND HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE, A well selected assortment of GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching seasons—which they intend to sell on pleasing terms for Cash.

William Jenkins, Peter Stevens.
Easton, oct. 3

JAMES B. RINGGOLD, HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM Philadelphia & Baltimore, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SUITABLE TO THE SEASON,

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

NATHANIEL PEARCE, Informs his friends on the Eastern Shore, and the public, THAT HE HAS OPENED, ON BOWLEY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE, A GENERAL Commission & Grocery Ware-House,

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

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

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

He begs to refer those persons who are not acquainted with him to Col. Richard Key Heath, and to Wm. Lorman and Nichs. Bruce, Esq's.

Baltimore, aug. 8 nov. 28

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

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

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

- Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks with or without cases, Gold, gilt and steel Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Jewelry, silver thimbles and scissors hooks, Silver Soup, Table, Desert, and Tea Spoons, Meats Soup, Table and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Kewers, Sportsmen's Pioneering and Penknives, Scissors, Shears and Needles, Locks, Hinges, Bolts and Screws, Washers by the nest or single, of different colors, Bread Baskets, Smokers and Trays, Pocket Books, with or without instruments, Magnum Bonum Razors in cases, or by the single one, Eight elegant sets Britannia ware equal to Silver for service, Looking Glasses, Whips, Combs, Brushes, and a few mechanical tools, &c. &c.

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

James Murdoch.
september 5

To be rented for the ensuing year, The valuable FARM, situate near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard.

Also, the FARM, situate near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zubuloin Corner

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Earle's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. Bromwell.

Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Satterfield.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Easton, occupied by Mr. James Murdoch. Apply to John L. Kerr.
October 17.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS, Two or three Journeymen Taylors wanted by the subscriber, to whom constant work and liberal wages will be given.

Also—Two boys, from 12 to 15 years old, of good character, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Lambert Reardon.
N. B. Those indebted to the subscriber, are requested to call and settle their accounts.
Easton, oct 10

NAVAL MONUMENT.

A. BOWEN, ENGRAVER & PRINTER, BOSTON, Proposes to publish, by subscription, A NEW WORK, ENTITLED, THE NAVAL MONUMENT;

CONTAINING TWENTYTWO ENGRAVINGS, And full accounts of all the Battles fought between the NAVIES of the United States and Great Britain, during the late war.

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

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

This work will also contain an account of the timonies of respect and gratitude, given to the brave, in various parts of the United States, since 1783, &c.

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

Price to subscribers, \$3 00.

Subscriptions to the above work will be received at the Star office.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Centreville, Md. October 1, 1815.

- A Wm. Meredith, Major James Massey, Ezekiel Merrick, N Richard C. Newman, Sarah Nabb, P John P. Poca, Wm L. Parr, Nicholas Parish, Wm. P. Ott, Wm. Quinn, R Margaret Rogers, Solomon Ross, Stephen Rawlings, S Wm. Skinner, Rebecca Sliney, James Smith, Eliza Sinner, T Wm. Tilghman, Thomas B. Turpin, V Wm. Voss, W James Wooters, Susan Wilson, Peter Wilson, Mrs. Whaley, Ann Walters, Harriet W. Woom, George W. Walls, Nath Woodbury, Thomas Winchester, Wm. V. Lucens, Wm. Lougellow, M Sarah R. Miller, N Edward Nicholson, P Wm. Pierce, Daniel Pendleton, Edward Perkins, James Pryor, Editha Palmer, R Joseph Reasin, Rebecca Ringgold, 2 Sarah Reasin, Frances Ringgold, Anastasia Rasin, S Mary Schriver, Eliza D. Story, T Charles Tilden, Philip Taylor, Henry Tennant, Mary Thomas, Marinda C. Tilden, Samuel Thomas, U Aquilla Uselton, V Mons. C. Vincendor, W Samuel Weels, Frederick Wilson, Wm. Wroth, Philip Wallis, Obadiah Williams, John Wroth, Wm H. Wilmer, Y Daniel Young, John Somerville, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Chester Town, Md. October 1, 1815.

- B Joseph Browne 4th, 2 Joseph Brown, Joseph Browne 3d, Rebecca Brown, Michael Byron, Wm. Bostwick, Samuel Bawsee, John M. Black, John N. Black, Henry Brown, Ann Beck, Thomas Bordley, Wesley Balcy, C Samuel M. Cloak, 2 Daniels Capper, D Henry Drel, Wm T. Donaldson, Robert Dunn, Thomas Dodson, E John Eades, F Wm. Foreman, James Frisby, Thomas DeFord, G Harriet Glenn, John Gate, Thomas Griggs, H R. Hall, George Handy, Gideon Haynes, 2 Wright Hall, M. Haigh, Wm Howard, Francis C. Hall, Sarah Hatkinson, J John Jones, James Jones, K Patrick Kennard, L Wm. V. Lucens, Wm. Lougellow, M Sarah R. Miller, N Edward Nicholson, P Wm. Pierce, Daniel Pendleton, Edward Perkins, James Pryor, Editha Palmer, R Joseph Reasin, Rebecca Ringgold, 2 Sarah Reasin, Frances Ringgold, Anastasia Rasin, S Mary Schriver, Eliza D. Story, T Charles Tilden, Philip Taylor, Henry Tennant, Mary Thomas, Marinda C. Tilden, Samuel Thomas, U Aquilla Uselton, V Mons. C. Vincendor, W Samuel Weels, Frederick Wilson, Wm. Wroth, Philip Wallis, Obadiah Williams, John Wroth, Wm H. Wilmer, Y Daniel Young, John Somerville, P. M.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

It is supposed that they have made for the state of Delaware, Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and will in all probability change their names and dress. If taken in Talbot county, and brought home we will give a reward of \$500; if out of the county and in the State, \$1000; and if out of the State, the above reward.

Ennalls Martin, jun. Susan Seth.
aug 22

THE ACADEMY AT EASTON.

Notice is hereby given to the parents and guardians of the scholars in the town, county, and neighboring districts upon the Eastern Shore, that the Academy will be opened on MONDAY the 23d day of October instant. This measure has been unavoidably delayed, by the anxiety of the trustees to engage a well qualified Teacher, and by the difficulty of procuring one eminently fitted for both the Classical and Mathematical Departments. They have now the satisfaction to inform the public, that the late NATHANIEL TOWN has been engaged as the Principal Teacher in the Institution; and they feel persuaded that the testimonials produced by this gentleman of his literary, moral, and correct character, will justify their choice, and prove his ability to give complete instruction to the pupils who may be committed to his charge, in all the useful branches of a classical and mathematical education.

By order of the Board— Ns. Hammond, president.
Easton, oct. 3

FLAX SEED WANTED.

The subscribers wish to purchase a quantity of FLAX SEED.

A liberal price will be given, in Cash or Goods, for that article, delivered at their stores in Denton and Easton.

Whiteley & Holmes.
oct. 10

FLAX SEED WANTED.

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

Nathaniel F. Williams, No 14, Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, sept. 19

TEACHER WANTED.

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

P. S. None need apply, who cannot teach the Languages.
sept. 19

TAKE NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to decline the Inn keeping Business at the end of the year, earnestly solicits all those indebted to him, on bond, judgments or book accounts, to call and settle them as early as possible; as he wishes to wind up his business as speedily as possible, it will be entirely out of his power to suffer his accounts to lay uncollected.

Solomon Lowe.
october 10

THE UNION TAVERN, EASTON.

It is to be opened for the next year, or leased for three or five years. The superiority of this situation for Inn keeping, to any on the Eastern Shore, is universally admitted. Apply for the terms to Mr. Lowe, on the premises, or to the subscriber.

John L. Kerr.
oct 10

TAKE NOTICE.

That I intend to prefer a petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, for an act to condemn the mill seat that I now occupy, agreeably to the lines of the original condemnation bond, to be sold at the expiration of the present lease, for the use of the proprietors.

John Lucas, 3d.
oct. 3

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber means to apply, by petition, to the Legislature at their next ensuing session, for a law to release him from the bonds of matrimony with his wife Sarah Smith.

Gove M. Smith, mark.
oct 17

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Wye Mill, in Talbot county, Maryland, on Saturday night last, a very dark mulatto man called HARRY, (the property of Miss Fennells Set, a minor) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender make; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder of 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 mackeen 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, Junr, Esq. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. If taken in Talbot county, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid;—if out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars;—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

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

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils.—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross bared cotton petticoat and jacket, a copras colored petticoat and jacket, one dark colored frock dress, 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 to Richard Cook, Tilghman.

It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia.—Mary is well known in 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 Young.
may 30

120 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the Hole in the Wall near Easton, on Saturday night, 20th September, a negro woman named BETTY, alias PERRY WALKER, with her two sons PHIL and SAM.

BETTY is between 35 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high—she is a bright light woman, has a good set of teeth, her upper teeth are rather white about—she holds herself very straight when she walks—she has an uncommonly high mark across her forehead, it is about 3 inches long, and nearly two inches wide, the flesh is raised up and the skin is blacker there than elsewhere—she has also a mark across what like it, across her shoulders—she has long, wavy hair, her right eye is out—the corner of her eye is black, her teeth are white, she carried off a blue dress, a white dress—when she went off she had on a blue and white lined woollen jacket and petticoat, and white wain stockings.

PHIL is about 10 years old, rather brighter than his mother; he is a likely well made boy—his teeth are white, most like his mother—she has a round face, and rather large mouth for his age.

SAM is rather than his mother, and more more slender than Phil, but nearly as high—he has a long face.

The above negroes were carried off, probably, by Betty's husband, the slave of Mr. Hozman, of this county, who ran away some months past, and went to Delaware or Philadelphia—it is supposed he carried them off in a cart or carriage. The above reward will be given to any person who will safely deliver the above negroes to the subscriber, at Easton, or forty dollars for either of them.

Elizabeth Cox, guardian to Susan & Lydia Cox.
Easton, Md. oct. 3

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Hugh Valiant.
Near Dover Bridge, Caro.
line county, Md.
Jy 4

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning, last, 25th of August, a negro man named NED, (calls himself Ned Linn, alias Ned Long) about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, rather slender built, very black and narrow face, has a scar on the lower part of his left jaw. Had on when he went away, a tow linen shirt and trousers, a wool hat about half worn—it is possible he may have changed them, as he took with him a black cloth pair of pants and round robin, with a variety of other clothing.

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

Henry Catrup.
august 15

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the employ of Thomas Culbreth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst, a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS.—Had on when he went away, a coram hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a tow linen over jacket, and a pair of coarse shoes; the quality of his shirt and vest is not known. He is a stout built, and makes quick answers when spoken to. He was raised in Caroline county, and is very fond of spirituous liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton jail, if taken in the county, shall receive twenty dollars; if taken out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars; and if taken out of the State, and delivered as aforesaid, shall receive ninety dollars.

All owners of vessels, and all other persons, are warned not to harbor him at their jail.

Solomon Brown, guardian to Matthew Smith's heirs.
Denton, Md. sept 26

WAS COMMITTED.

To the goal of Harford county, as a runaway on the 22d of August last, a negro man who calls himself William Russell, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high; says he was set free by the will of capt. John Morgan—his clothing is linen trousers, a striped coat and trousers, brown cloth coat, and a plain uniform coat; he has the mark of a cross on his head, has a scar on his right hand occasioned by a ball passing through the same; has another scar on his knee, where a ball entered the same. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the same day was committed to said goal, as a runaway a negro man named Charles George, about 60 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, straight made, says he was born free; his clothing is nankeen trousers, muslin shirt, old pair of shoes, has a very coarse voice. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

On the 30th of August was committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man who has called himself John Douglas and Jim Buckler, 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, has several warts on his right hand; has a, out on his left leg, a short thick made fellow; had when committed two pair nankeen trousers nankeen coat, a striped jacket, linen shirt, and a pair of old shoes; says he belongs to Jno. Eversfield, in Prince Georges county, near Bladenshire. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

And on the 31st inst, was also committed to said goal as a runaway, a negro man named Stephen Butler, 50 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high of a yellow complexion, has a defect in his right eye, has one tooth missing in the upper jaw; had when committed a red roundabout jacket, nankeen trousers, two linen shirts, a brown surtout, knickerbocker and pair of shoes, says he belongs to John F. Thompson, of Charles county. His owner is desired to come and release him otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

Benj. Guyton, sh. H. Harford county, Md.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER AND EASTON STAR

will publish the above, and transmit their accounts to this office for collection.

sept. 19