

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...

NOTICE.

By virtue of a vendition expolis to me directed... Will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 3d of January next...

Geo. Hayward, late sh'ff of Worcester county.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed... Will be exposed to public sale, at Denton, on TUESDAY the 9th day of January next...

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff.

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY the 16th of January next, at the Court House door, in Snow Hill, all the right, title, interest and estate of Borzilia Barber...

George Hayward, late sh'ff.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, to us directed... Will be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 18th day of January next...

Samuel Tennant, James Seth, Joseph Farland, Richard Harrington, Nathan Harrington, Commissioners.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, on TUESDAY the 3d day of January next, between the heirs of James D. Adams...

L. D. Peacock, trustee.

NOTES

On the different Banks in Virginia, Pennsylvania and Maryland, will be received at par by MORSELL & LAMBDIN...

GOODS.

Particularly adapted to the season. In Chancery, December 15, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Richard Luckey, deceased, made and reported by James Baggas, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed...

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the CUREYING BUSINESS...

Nicholas Owings, N. B. Leather exchanged for hides.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT. [CONTINUED.]

II. A view of the Finances for 1815, with estimates of the public revenue and expenses for 1816.

At the close of the last session of Congress, the demands upon the Treasury were interesting in their nature, as well as great in their amount. Exclusively of the ordinary expenses of the government, they consisted of demands for the payment of the Army, preparatory to its reduction to the Peace Establishment...

The efficiency of the means which were possessed for the liquidation of these demands, depended upon circumstances beyond the control of the government. The balance of money in the Treasury consisted of bank credits, lying chiefly in the southern and western section of the Union...

The suspension of specie payments, throughout the greater portion of the United States, and the consequent cessation of the interchange of bank notes and bank credits, between the instructions of the different States, had deprived the Treasury of all the facilities of transferring its funds from place to place...

From the suspension of specie payments, and from various other causes, real or imaginary, differences in the rate of exchange arose between the several States, and even between the several districts in the same State, and the embarrassments of the Treasury were more and more increased...

OF THE ISSUES OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury Notes, which were issued under acts passed prior to the 24th of February, 1815, were, for the most part, of a denomination too high, to serve as a current medium of exchange...

Table with 2 columns: Description of Treasury Notes, Amount. Includes items like 'That there had been issued for the payment of the army...' and 'That there had been issued for sundry miscellaneous claims...'.

OF THE LOAN.

The act of the 3d of March, 1815, authorized a loan, for a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars; it was made lawful to accept in payment of subscriptions such Treasury Notes, as had been charged on the sinking fund...

The offers to subscribe to the loan prior to the 19th of April 1815, placed (as it was proper to place) money and treasury notes upon the same footing; but the offers varied essentially, in the terms and conditions that were annexed to them...

In this view of the subject, all the offers of subscription to the loan, made in the first instance, were declined; but it was declared, at the same time, that offers at the rate of 95 per cent. would be accepted...

amount of their offers; but where local funds had so accumulated, as to approach the probable amount of the local demands, the price of the stock was raised at the Treasury; & where the accumulation was deemed adequate to the whole amount of the local demands, the loan was closed.

The policy of the course pursued at the Treasury was soon demonstrated. Offers of subscription to the loan, at the rate of 95 per cent. payable in treasury notes, or in money, were presented to a large amount, soon after the rule of the Treasury was declared...

In the District of Columbia, the money subscriptions (including the subscription of certain liquidated claims upon the Treasury) were successively at 95, 96 1/2, 97, and 98 per cent. and finally, at par. In the city of Baltimore, the money subscriptions have been at 95 and 96 1/2 per cent. In the city of Philadelphia, the money subscriptions have been entirely at 95 per cent. The price was raised at the Treasury from 95 to 98 per cent. on the 18th of June...

Table showing subscription amounts for various locations: District of Columbia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, N. Carolina.

Having thus absorbed a portion of the Treasury Note debt, and deeming the Treasury to be possessed of a sufficient supply of the local currency of the place at which the Treasury Notes, unsubscribed and in arrears, were payable by law...

Of the transfer of balances of appropriations and of revenue from 1814 to 1815. In the administration of the finances, it has been the practice to consider the demands and supplies of each year, as distinct subjects for legislative provision...

The inconvenience of continuing appropriations in force, which were liable to be drawn from the Treasury during an indefinite period, induced Congress to enact in the year 1795, that any appropriations (except permanent appropriations for the interest of the funded debt; or appropriations for the payment of loans, and the accruing interest; for the sinking fund; and for purposes, which specially require by law a longer duration) remaining unexpended for more than two years after the expiration of the calendar year in which the act of appropriation was passed, should cease and determine...

With these remarks, it will be useful, for the purposes of general information, to exhibit this gross amount of the balances of appropriations for the year 1814 transferred to the year 1815, without entering into a comparative detail of the appropriations, and of the revenues, during the particular year, in which the appropriations were made by law.

Table showing gross amount of appropriations for 1814, including aggregate of balances of appropriations for 1815, amounting to the sum of 55,978,464 23/4.

Of the demands on the Treasury for 1815. The demands authorized by acts of appropriation during the year 1815 (exclusive of certain indefinite appropriations, the amount of which is not yet ascertained) were the following:—

Table listing demands for 1815: Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses; charges of the courts; military expenses; permanent appropriation for arming and equipping the militia; naval expenses; public debt interest.

The amount of appropriations and demands for the public debt for 1815 being the sum of 15,224,483. The total amount, therefore, demandable at the Treasury during the year 1815, was 50,661,671 23/4.

Consisting of appropriations made prior to that year, and unsatisfied at its commencement, amounting to	17,357,923 89
And of appropriations and demands on account of the public debt, made and arising during the year 1815, amounting to	32,703,948 06
	50,061,871 95

Of the Ways and Means of the Treasury for the year 1815.
 These may be considered in a two-fold aspect: 1. As to the ways and means placed by the laws within the power of the Treasury; and 2. the amount capable of being realized, or made actually available by the Treasury, during the year.

Under the 1st view, the ways and means consisted,	
1. Of the cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, which amounted to	1,526,993 63
2. Of the outstanding revenue, which accrued prior to the year 1815, and remained unpaid at its commencement, estimated, exclusive of the sums due for public lands, at about	4,000,000
3. Of the revenue accruing in the year 1815, estimated at \$38,850,000, viz:	
Customs	25,000,000
Direct Tax, net product	5,400,000
Internal duties, do.	7,000,000
Public Lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	450,000
	38,850,000
4. Of the unexecuted authority to borrow money, the issue of Treasury Notes, conferred by acts of Congress, passed prior to the year 1815, viz:	
The loan act of March 14, 1812	765,300
Do. of March 24, 1814	7,592,119
Do. of November 15, 1814	3,000,000
	12,357,419
Treasury Note act of March 4, 1814	2,772,720
Do. of December 26, 1814, estimated at	8,600,000
	11,372,720
5. Of the authority to borrow money and to issue Treasury Notes, conferred by Congress, passed in the year 1815, viz:	
The loan act of March 3, 1815	18,452,800
Do. of Feb. 13, 1815 (for public buildings in Washington)	500,000
Treasury Note act of Feb. 24, 1815 (exclusive of the interests authorized by this act)	25,000,000
	43,952,800
	112,629,937 63

This great apparent surplus of ways and means within the power of the Treasury arose, in part, from the great increase in the amount of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, which instead of 4,000,000, the amount estimated prior to the year, will probably, in consequence of that event, amount to the sum of twenty-five millions as here stated. A great portion also of the sums authorized to be borrowed, or raised, upon Treasury Notes, it was evident, could not be obtained or raised within the year; and the several successive acts, by which the authority was given, although they were nominally accumulative, were actually the results of attempts to vary or modify this authority in such a way as to render it more easy or more effectual in his execution.

The 2d view of the ways and means for the year 1815, exhibits the amount actually authorized and received into the Treasury during that year. As the year is not yet terminated, this can only be given by way of estimate: the result will probably not differ materially from the following—

Receipts from revenue, including that which was outstanding at the commencement of the year, viz:	1,526,993 63
Customs	8,000,000
Direct Tax	2,200,000
Internal Duties	4,700,000
Public Lands	1,000,000
Postage and incidental receipts	450,000
	16,350,000
Receipts from Loans and Treasury Notes:	
LOANS—Under the act of March 14, 1812	50,000
Do. do. November 15, 1814	950,000
Do. do. March 3, 1815	9,231,614 33
Do. do. temporary Loan	650,000 00
Under act of February 1815	100,000
Amount actually borrowed to the 30th September 1815, per statements annexed (marked G and K)	11,034,044 33
Amount estimated to be borrowed from the 1st of October to the 31st of December 1815	3,000,000
TREASURY NOTES—Amount issued prior to 1st Oct. 1815:	
Under the act of March 4, 1814	2,772,720
Do. do. December 26, 1814	8,600,000
Do. do. February 24, 1815	694,600
Per statement annexed (marked L)	11,785,720
Small Treasury Notes not bearing interest under the act of February 24, 1815: amount issued and re-issued per statement marked E	4,152,933
Amount estimated to be re-issued from October 1 to December 31, 1815	1,000,000
	16,938,570
	30,972,614 33

Making the total amount estimated to be actually received into the Treasury during the year 1815

	48,849,613 1
The application of the monies actually received into the Treasury during the year 1815, will be as follows: to the 30th of September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly—the accounts not being yet made up, the precise amount cannot be given:	
For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	2,537,000
Military service	15,190,144 71
Naval service	7,050,000 25
Public debt (exclusive of the sum of \$300,000 repaid by the Commissioners of Loans for Georgia)	8,999,178 22
	33,686,323 13

During the fourth quarter of the year the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz:

For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	500,000
Naval service	1,500,000
Public debt, to the 1st of January, 1816, inclusive	3,000,000
	5,000,000
	38,686,323 13
As the receipts into the Treasury during the year have been estimated at	48,849,613 1
The sum left in the Treasury at the end of the year will be	10,163,289 83

And will consist principally of Treasury Notes, paid on account of the revenue and of loans.

[Report to be continued.]

LAND FOR SALE.
 The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres—On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.—A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,
 Near Easton, or
 Philemon B. Hopper,
 In Centerville.

NOTICE.
 The subscribers have leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and Talbot county in general, that she will take in Pelouses and Dresses of any description to make, which shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice, by the Public's most obedient servant,
 Elizabeth Work.

BLANK BOOKS.
 For sale at the Star office.

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

FOR RENT.
 The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to
 James Stoakes.
 Easton Point, Dec. 12

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



JAMES MADISON,
 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Convention between the United States of America and His Britannic Majesty, to regulate the Commerce and Navigation, between their respective Countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial & satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade & Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, vide licet:

A CONVENTION
 To regulate the Commerce between the Territories of the United States and of His Britannic Majesty.

The United States of America and His Britannic Majesty being desirous by a Convention to regulate the Commerce and Navigation, between their respective Countries, Territories, and People, in such a manner as to render the same reciprocally beneficial & satisfactory, have respectively named Plenipotentiaries and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such Convention, that is to say, President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, hath appointed for their Plenipotentiaries John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, and Albert Gallatin, Citizens of the United States; and His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, has named Frederick John Robinson, Vice-President of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade & Plantations, Joint Paymaster of His Majesty's forces, and a Member of the Imperial Parliament, Henry Goulburn, Esq. a Member of the Imperial Parliament, and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esq. Doctor of Civil Laws; and the said Plenipotentiaries having mutually produced and shewn their said full powers, and exchanged copies of the same, have agreed on and concluded the following articles, vide licet:

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be between the Territories of the United States of America and all the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe a reciprocal liberty of Commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries shall have liberty freely and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, & rivers in the Territories aforesaid to which other foreigners are permitted to come, to enter into any parts of the said Territories respectively, also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the Laws and Statutes of the two countries respectively.

ARTICLE THE SECOND.

No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States than are or shall be payable on the like articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any other foreign country, nor shall any higher or other duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the United States or to His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, respectively than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, to or from the said Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe, or to or from the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No higher or other duties or charges shall be imposed in any of the ports of the U. States on British vessels; than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the U. States; nor in the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe on the vessels of the U. States than shall be payable in the same ports on British vessels.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation into the U. States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation into the ports of any of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, whether such importation shall be in British vessels or in vessels of the United States.

The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe to the United States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the United States, or in British vessels; and the same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed, on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States to His Britannic Majesty's Territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in British vessels, or in vessels of the United States.

It is further agreed that in all cases where drawbacks are or may be allowed, upon the re-exportation of any goods, the growth, produce, or manufacture of either country, respectively, the amount of the said drawbacks shall be the same, whether the said goods shall have been originally imported in a British or American vessel; but when such re-exportation shall take place from the United States in a British vessel, or from the Territories of His Britannic Majesty in Europe in an American vessel, to any other foreign nation, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves, respectively, the right of regulating or diminishing, in such case, the amount of the said drawback.

The intercourse between the U. States and His Britannic Majesty's possessions in the West India, and on the continent of North America, shall not be effected by any of the provisions of this article, but each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, with respect to such an intercourse.

ARTICLE THE THIRD.
 His Britannic Majesty agrees that the vessels of the United States of America shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, vide licet, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island, and that the citizens of the said U. States may freely carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said U. States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation, respectively, to and from the said Territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war, between the British government and any State or Power whatever, to export from the said Territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or naval stores, or rice. The citizens of the United States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted, no higher or other duty or charge than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations, and they shall pay no higher or other duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nations.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the United States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to some port or place in the United States of America, where the same shall be unladen. It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the said British Territories, but the vessels of the U. States having, in the first instance, proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going with their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. The vessels of the United States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in the course of their voyage to or from the British Territories in India, or to or from the dominions of the Emperor of China, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of G. Britain, in the African or Indian seas, it being well understood that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the U. States shall be subject, in all respects, to the laws and regulations of the British government, from time to time established.

ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

It shall be free, for each of the two contracting parties, respectively, to appoint Consuls, for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party, but before any Consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved and admitted by the government to which he is sent, and it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such Consul may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be sent back, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared that either of the contracting parties, may except from the residence of Consuls such particular places as such party shall judge fit to be so excepted.

ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

This Convention, when the same shall have been duly ratified by the President of the U. States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding and obligatory on the said United States and His Majesty for four years from the date of its signature, and the ratification shall be exchanged in six

months from this date, or sooner if possible.

Done at London, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
 (L. S.) JOHN Q. ADAMS,
 (L. S.) H. CLAY,
 (L. S.) ALBERT GALLATIN,
 (L. S.) FRED. J. ROBINSON,
 (L. S.) HENRY GOULBURN,
 (L. S.) WILLIAM ADAMS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that J. JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the foregoing Convention, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof, subject to the exception contained in a declaration made by the authority of His Britannic Majesty on the 24th day of November last, a copy of which declaration is herewith annexed. In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the fortieth.

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

DECLARATION.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affairs in the United States of America, is commanded by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, to explain and declare, upon the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention concluded at London on the 11th of July of the present year, for regulating the commerce & navigation between the two countries, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe subsequent to the signature of the Convention aforesaid, it has been deemed expedient & determined in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of Genl. Napoleon Bonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person, & it has been resolved, for that purpose, that all ships and vessels whatever, as well British ships and vessels as others, excepting only ships belonging to the East India Company, shall be excluded from all communication with or approach to that Island.

It has therefore become impossible to comply with so much of the third article of the Treaty as relates to the liberty of touching for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, and the ratifications of the said Treaty will be exchanged under the explicit declaration and understanding, that the vessels of the U. States cannot be allowed to touch at, or hold any communication whatever with the said Island, so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Bonaparte.

(Signed)
 ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER,
 Washington, Nov. 24, 1814.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.
 (BY AUTHORITY)

Fourteenth Congress of the U. States, at the first session, begun and held in the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the 4th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

AN ACT
 Making additional appropriations to defray the expenses of the army and militia, during the late war with Great Britain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for defraying the expenses of the military establishment, and those incurred by calling on the militia, during the late war with Great Britain, in addition to the sums heretofore appropriated by law, to those objects, the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, viz:

- For the Quarter Master's Department, nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
- For the pay of the army and militia, five millions six hundred and seventy thousand dollars.
- For the subsistence of the army and militia, two millions three hundred and ten thousand three hundred and seventy two dollars.
- For forage, sixty thousand dollars.
- For clothing, one hundred and eight thousand dollars.
- For bounties and premiums, four hundred thousand dollars.
- For the medical and hospital department, one hundred thousand dollars.
- For fortifications, two hundred thousand dollars.
- For the ordnance department, one hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
 JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
 Approved,
 December 21, 1815.
 JAMES MADISON

FOR SALE,
My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joe Clement, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Sylvester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.
Mary Trippé.

ALSO...TO RENT,
The house where I now reside—The terms will be made easy to a good tenant, and possession given the 1st January, 1816. For terms apply to
Mary Trippé.
Easton, November 28

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

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 Pitt, 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

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.
NOT YET RENTED,
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. Zebulon Corner.
Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. R. Deemwell.
Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hosea Sat.
John L. Kerr.
October 17.

TO RENT,
That well known stand for a Tavern, now occupied by Capt. John Campbell, in Chestertown. It shall be put in good repair, and possession will be given on the first day of February next ensuing. For further particulars apply to Mr. Campbell, in Chestertown, or to the subscriber, at the Head of Chester, Md.
Harriet Cannell.
Dec. 19

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Store opposite the Union Tavern, and next door above the Post Office,
A SMALL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall and Winter Goods;
Which added to his previous supply, makes his assortment very complete.
ALSO,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.
All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash, or at short dates.
George W. Lea.
Nov. 14

NEW STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,
That they have associated in trade, under the firm of
Hands & Edmondson,
And offer for sale at their Store, situated in Easton, in that new large corner brick building, near the Market House, second door from the corner—
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Adapted to the season:
Which they will sell low for Cash.
A. Hands,
J. Edmondson.
Oct. 31

SHOE STORE.
The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of
Tristram Needles, & Co.
Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,
That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT,
Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of
LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.
Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES,
AND
Children's Shoes of every description.
Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and shod by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufacture—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.
Tristram Needles,
Peter Harris.
Easton, Nov. 7

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims. And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.
Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.
Whitehabor, Del. Nov. 7

TAKE NOTICE.
The subscriber intending to decline the 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.
Solomon Lowe.
October 10

Talbot County Orphans' Court,
22d day of Dec. A. D. 1815.
On application of THOMAS CAMPER and JOHN CAMPER, administrators of John Camper, 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 22d day of Dec. 1815.
Test—
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 of administration on the personal estate of John Camper, late of said county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 20th day of December, 1815.
Thomas Camper, adm'r
John Camper, adm'r
of John Camper, dec'd
Dec. 25

Caroline County Orphans' Court,
Tuesday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1815.
On application of SAMUEL HARDCASTLE, administrator of Benjamin Ree, 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 21st day of November, 1815.
Test—
John Young, Reg. Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber, on or before the twenty first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1815.
Samuel Hardcastle, adm'r of Benjamin Ree, dec'd.
December 19

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
That the subscriber, of Caroline county, Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estates of John Eagle and John Tillotson, of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against either of said deceased persons, are requested to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand this 26th day of December, 1815.
H. D. Sellers, ex'or of John Eagle and John Tillotson, dec'd.
Dec. 26

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, Dec. 7, 1815.
Notice is hereby given, that no patent for MILITARY BOUNTY LANDS to any soldier of the late Army will be delivered at this office unless the person entitled to such patent shall either personally appear, or exhibit a power of attorney in the following form.
State (or Territory) of _____
County of _____
Know all men by these presents, that I, (A. B.) lately a soldier of the United States Army, do hereby constitute (C. D.) of the county of _____, in the state (or territory) of _____, my Attorney, for me in my name, and for my use, to receive from the Commissioners of the General Land Office, a Patent founded on the Military Warrant No. _____, dated the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, in witness whereof I subscribe my name this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.
A. B.
State (or Territory) of _____
County of _____
On the _____ day of _____, 18 _____, the above named A. B. acknowledged the foregoing to be his voluntary act and deed.
E. F.
Justice of Peace.
State (or Territory) of _____
County of _____
In testimony that the above named E. F. was, on the day when the above acknowledgment was made, a Justice of Peace for the abovesaid county, I subscribe my name, and affix the county (or notarial) seal this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.
G. H.
Clerk of County Court, (or Notary Public.)
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The Printers authorized to publish the Laws of the United States are requested to insert the above three times.
Dec. 19

BLACK SMITH TO BE HIRED.
To be hired for the ensuing year, a BLACK SMITH that is well qualified to carry on a shop, having had the charge of one many years in the country, and is esteemed a good workman.
Joseph Haskins.
Dec. 19

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—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 residue 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 shew'd applicants by the subscriber, who will make the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.
Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, Sept. 12

NOTICE.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Nov. 30, 1815
Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days:
Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.
A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury.
The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.
December 5

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY, To Wit.
On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen Anne's county, stating that he is an actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, or oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next May term of Queen Anne's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, to appear before the said county court, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Nicholas Arner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.
Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1815.
Lemuel Purnell.
Nov. 21

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Broke from the goal of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 22d inst. a black fellow who calls himself DANIEL MURRAY, committed as a runaway—about 23 years of age, dark complexion, pleasing countenance, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and well made—Had on when committed, a coat and trousers of corduroy, a drab great coat much worn, and a castor hat also much worn. The above reward if taken up out of the State and secured, and \$25 if taken up and secured in any county of the state, will be given by
Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff of Caroline county.
Dec. 26

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Allegany county, Maryland, on the 24th inst. a negro man who says his name is JIM—a stout made fellow, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—appears to be thirty years or upwards old. His clothing very indifferent, consisting only of an old linen waist coat, shirt and pantaloons—Has no perceptible flesh mark. He says he belongs to HILLIS DUNGERFIELD, near Fredericksburg, Spotsylvania county, Virginia. His master, or owner, is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.
W. R. Dawson, sh'ff.
Nov. 30 [dec. 19]

NOTICE.
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable the orphans' court of Kent county—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Simon Wickes, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the fifteenth day of June next ensuing the date hereof; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of December, 1815.
Simon Wickes, ex'or of Simon Wickes, dec'd.
Dec. 19

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 23d of November last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself WILLIAM—appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and slender made. His clothing when committed were a brown coloured cloth coat, two pair pantaloons, two shirts, three pair stockings, four handkerchiefs, a fine hat about half worn, and a pair of old shoes—has a mole or wart on his forehead—Says he belongs to Mr. Obad Waite, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.
Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff of Washington county, Md.
Dec. 19

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 25th of November last, as a runaway, a bright mulatto man, who calls himself WILLIAM—appears to be about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, and slender made. His clothing when committed were a brown coloured cloth coat, two pair pantaloons, two shirts, three pair stockings, four handkerchiefs, a fine hat about half worn, and a pair of old shoes—has a mole or wart on his forehead—Says he belongs to Mr. Obad Waite, of Winchester, Virginia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs.
Daniel Schnebly, sh'ff of Washington county, Md.
Dec. 19

ALMANACUS FOR 1816,
For sale at the Star Office.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.
GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of unapteen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, shoes lined and bound.
PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat but green half worn, one yellow Mergelles waist coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.
George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.
John Seth.
Head of Wye, Dec. 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 3d 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 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, or 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.
Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Calhoun, 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 hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pantaloons, a tear linen over jacket, and a pair of orange 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 goal, 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.
For apprehending a negro man slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton. The said negro man ranaway from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighbourhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his carriage house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally puts on when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips; and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State.
John L. Bozman.
Nov. 14

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

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 19th of October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cat, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of deal coloured domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to the directions of the law.
James Clayland, sh'ff of Talbot County.
Dec. 12

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 19th of October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cat, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of deal coloured domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to the directions of the law.
Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford County.
Dec. 12

NOTICE.
The editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star are requested to insert the above once a week for two months, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
Nov. 21

ALMANACUS FOR 1816,
For sale at the Star Office.

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 RICHARD, (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 of the ear 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 nankeen jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm of Joseph H. Nicholas, 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 to 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 13

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called RICHARD, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over one of his eye brows. His clothing were a tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat.
Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing were a white twill cotton coat and jacket.
The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as GEORGE carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Elizabeth 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-7
line county, Md. June 4

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th inst. a black 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 ear on her right arm just above the 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 mole with her nostrils. May had on and carried with her the following described clothing, a blue and white cross hatched cotton petticoat and jacket, a coarse colored petticoat and jacket, one dark colored 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 Anne's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cole Tighman.
It is probable when she leaves Queen Anne'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 home—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline, near Denton.
Daniel Wilson.
May 30

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a black man named POLLY DEWB. 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 yellow colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ, 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 she is at this time lurking about in the neighbourhood.
The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner; or the sum of \$30 if taken up out of the county, and secured as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this state, and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber.
Richard Sherwood.
Oct. 24

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Talbot county, Md. on the first day of December last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself JERRY—He is about twenty or twenty one years of age, five feet eight inches high. His clothing when committed was a black and white striped waist down vest, a blue and white plaid domestic cotton coat and trousers, a roan hat half worn, and an old pair of boots—Has a small lump or mole on his under lip, near the right corner of his mouth. He is pretty well made, and says he belongs to Francis Hargney, sheriff of New Castle county, about two miles from Middle Town. His owner is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to the directions of the law.
James Clayland, sh'ff of Talbot County.
Dec. 12

NOTICE.
Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 19th of October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cat, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of deal coloured domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to the directions of the law.
Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford County.
Dec. 12

NOTICE.
Was committed to the jail of Washington county, Maryland, on the 19th of October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cat, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of deal coloured domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to the directions of the law.
Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford County.
Dec. 12

NOTICE.
The editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star are requested to insert the above once a week for two months, and send their accounts to this office for collection.
Nov. 21

ALMANACUS FOR 1816,
For sale at the Star Office.



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.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, on THURSDAY the 11th day of January inst. if fair, the first fair day, the personal estate of Samuel Elbert, late of Talbot county, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, one Medicine Case with glass Furniture and set of Dentist's Instruments for drawing and cleaning teeth, together with a variety of Doctors' Instruments, &c. one canestop Chair, one mare, and colt two years old next spring, one Milch Cow—together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of six dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale, on all sums under six dollars the cash will be required, before the delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

Ann Elbert, ex'or of Sam. Elbert, dec'd. Easton, Jan. 2, 1816.

NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on TUESDAY the 16th of January next, at the Court House door, in Snow Hill, all the right, title, interest and estate of Barzilla Barker, in and to a certain tract, part of a tract or parcel of Land, called "Mulberry Grove"—to satisfy John Stevenson and others.

George Hayward, late sh'ff. dec 26 3

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judges of Talbot county court, to its directed—Will be sold at public vendue, on THURSDAY the 18th day of January next, the LANDS and TENEMENTS, the property of the late Elizabeth Landon, containing about one hundred and eighty eight acres, situate in Bay side neck, in Talbot county, about four miles from St. Michaels—having thereon a good dwelling house of wood, and many valuable out-houses, and a wind mill. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser pay in cash such small sum as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the commission, and the residue in instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bonds with security approved by the commissioners, for the payments, will be required.

Mr. Wriggison Lowe, who resides on the Land, will shew the same to any person desirous to have a view before the day of sale. Attendance will be given on the premises, by Samuel Tenant, James Seth, Joseph Farland, Richard Harrington, Nathan Harrington, Commissioners Talbot county, dec 19 5

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell my dwelling Plantation, situate about three miles below the Trappe, and between one and two miles from a good landing on Choptank river. This farm contains upwards of five hundred acres of Land—The soil is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco—A large proportion of valuable woodland, chiefly white oak. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

If the above farm should not be sold before Wednesday the 24th day of January inst. it will on that day (if fair, if not, the next fair day) be offered at public sale on the premises. Apply to Dr. T. THOMAS, Easton, or to the subscriber

Wm. Thomas. January 2, 1816 3q

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, on TUESDAY the 30th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 3 in the afternoon, will be exposed at public sale, in front of the Washington Tavern at Princess Anne, all that improved estate and farm whereon a certain Charles Farrow now resides, situate in Somerset county, and contains 250 acres of Land, more or less. Twelve months credit will be given, upon bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

L. D. Teackles, trustee. dec. 26 3q

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his FARM situate in Caroline county, not far from Hunting Creek, and about two miles from Frazier's meeting house, containing 130 acres of Land. This Land is more productive than any of the adjoining Lands in said neighborhood, and as much so as any in Caroline. The improvements are a good frame dwelling house with an adjoining kitchen, and other necessary out-ones, and a small young orchard of excellent fruit, now bearing.

I will sell it low, by giving the purchaser a chance to pay for it in annual payments, or I will change it for a few good negroes, from the age 8 to 25 years.—Any person wishing to buy farm, will be shewn the same by Robert Mas, residing on the premises. For further particulars, and terms, apply to Mr. Peter Edson, Dover Bridge.

Ellis Thomas. January 2, 1816 3q

ALMANACS FOR 1816,

For sale at the Star Office.

ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

[CONCLUDED.]

Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for 1816.

In the consideration of this subject it is proper to premise, that the Revenue of 1816 must be charged with the payment of a considerable amount of the unliquidated debts incurred during the war; and, consequently, that the proportions of Revenue and expenditure for that year, cannot be reduced by the scale of a peace establishment. The arrearages in the war and navy departments, and generally the outstanding balance of the floating public debt, including treasury notes and temporary loans, must be satisfied, before a permanent and uniform arrangement of the finances can be effected; but it is believed that the period of a single year will be sufficient for that purpose.

It is, also, proper to premise, that although the estimates of the demands on the Treasury for 1816 may be satisfactorily made, there is no settled ground on which estimates of the ways and means can be confidently formed. The entire system of the external and internal taxation must necessarily be revised, during the present session of Congress; and the sources as well as the product of the public revenue, can only be ascertained from the result of the legislative deliberations. In order, however, to obviate this difficulty, as far as it is practicable, distinct statements will be presented for 1816; 1st, of the probable demands on the Treasury; 2dly, of the revenue estimated according to the laws now in force; and 3dly, of the revenue estimated according to the modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.

1. Of the probable demands on the Treasury.

Table listing various expenses: The amount of the civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses is estimated at the sum of 1,800,000 00; The amount of the military expenses is estimated at the sum of 14,549,246 00; For the military establishment of 1816 5,112,159 00; For the arrearages of 1815, beyond the amount of the appropriations 9,437,087 00; The amount of the naval expenses (supposing them to be reduced on the peace establishment to 1-half of the amount appropriated for 1815, and adding the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for the purchase of timber) is estimated at the sum of 2,716,510 00; The amount of the payments required on account of the public debt is estimated at the sum of 23,818,513 00; For the interest and annual reimbursement of the principal of the funded debt prior to the war 3,460,000 00; For the interest on the funded debt created since the war, estimated on a capital of 70,000,000 of dollars 4,200,000 00; For the balance of principal & interest on treasury notes of every denomination now due or payable in 1815 and 1816, or estimated to be paid in those years, by being received for duties and taxes as set forth in the annexed table marked L. 15,458,513 00; For the amount of temporary loans due to the State Bank of Boston (\$500,000) and the Mechanic's Bank of New York, 200,000 dollars 700,000 00; Total 42,884,269 60

From this aggregate of the demands for 1816, the charges of a temporary nature being deducted, to wit: Deduct the amount of the arrearages for the military service of 1815 9,437,087 00 And the amount of floating debt to be liquidated in 1816 16,158,513 00 25,595,600 00

There will remain, as the probable annual expenditure of the peace establishment, independent of any addition to the sinking fund, the sum of 17,288,669 60

2. Of the Revenue for 1816, estimated according to the laws now in force.

By the laws now in force, the Revenue arising from customs, during the year 1816, will be affected in the following manner: the present rate of duties continue until the 18th of February, 1816, when the duty on salt imported will cease, and the rates of duties on merchandise of every description, imported in American vessels, will fall to one half of the existing amount, with the exception of certain manufactured articles, being of the same kinds as the manufactured articles on which internal duties have been imposed; the duties on the imported articles continuing at the existing rates, so long as the existing internal duties shall be continued upon the corresponding articles of domestic manufacture. On the 18th of February the extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels, which is now 1-2 per cent. on the amount, and the tonnage duty on foreign vessels, which is now two dollars per ton,

will fall to fifty cents per ton. The extra duty is also liable to be effected by the operation of the act for abolishing all discriminating duties upon a basis of national reciprocity.—By the laws now in force, the Revenue arising from internal duties will be affected in the following manner: The duties on bank notes, on notes discounted by banks, and bills of exchange, (commonly called the stamp duties) & the duty on refined sugar, will cease on the 18th day of February, 1816. All the other internal duties, together with the direct tax & the increased rates of postage, will continue.

Under these circumstances, the Revenue which will accrue to the U. States during the year 1816, is estimated as follows:

Table listing revenue sources: From customs 13,000,000; Internal duties 7,000,000; Direct tax, net produce to the treasury 5,600,000; Sales of public lands 1,000,000; Postage and incidental receipts 400,000; Total 27,000,000

The sums actually receivable into the Treasury during the year are estimated as follows: From Customs 20,000,000; Internal duties 4,500,000; Direct tax, including arrears of 1815 8,500,000; Sales of Public Lands 1,000,000; Postage and incidental receipts 400,000; Total 34,400,000

If to this be added the probable amount of money in the Treasury at the commencement of the year 1816, which may be estimated, exclusively of treasury notes paid in previously to that time, on account of revenue and loans, at the sum of 3,000,000 The effective ways & means of 1816 will produce, in the whole, the sum of 39,400,000

But as the demands upon the Treasury for the same year will amount as above stated to 42,884,269

There will be left a deficit, to be supplied by means other than the revenue, of the sum of 3,484,269

3. Of the Revenue for 1816, estimated according to the Modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.

From the review of the financial measures of the government, in reference to the recent state of war, which constitutes the first part of the present report, it appears that the almost entire failure of the customs, or duties on importations, and the increasing necessities of the Treasury, rendered it necessary to seek for pecuniary supplies, in a system of internal duties; but both in respect to the subjects of taxation, and to the amount of the several taxes, the return of peace has always been contemplated, as a period for revision and relief. In the fulfilment of that policy, a reduction of the direct tax, a discontinuance of taxes, which upon trial, have proved unproductive, as well as inconvenient; and, above all, the exonerating of domestic manufactures from every charge that can obstruct or retard their progress, seem to be the objects that particularly invite the legislative attention. There will still remain, however, a sufficient scope for the operation of a permanent system of internal duties, upon those principles of national policy, which have already been respectfully suggested. As an equivalent for the diminution of the Revenue by the contemplated abolition or reduction of some of the duties and taxes; and in observance of the public faith, which is pledged, in the case of such abolition or reduction to provide and substitute other duties and taxes equally productive; it is intended respectfully to recommend a continuance of the duty on imported salt, and a competent addition to the permanent rates of the duties on merchandise imported. In the general tariff, which has been directed by a resolution of the House of Representatives to be prepared, and which will be submitted to Congress, as soon as the materials for forming it can be digested and arranged, the subject will be more distinctly as well as more satisfactorily presented, but, as it is probable, that this measure can be matured, so as to go into operation on the 18th of February next, it becomes necessary to suggest the expediency of continuing the present rates of duties until the 30th of June; when the new rates, with all the necessary details to give effect to that system, may be introduced, and sufficient notice given to the merchants, to regulate their commercial operations accordingly.

In relation, then, to the internal duties, it is intended respectfully to recommend, that the duties imposed at the last session of Congress on various articles manufactured within the U. States shall be abolished on the 18th day of April next, which will complete the year commencing from the time the duties went into operation; that the duty imposed during the last session of Congress on spirits distilled within the U. States shall be abolished on the 30th June next; but that at the same time there be added one hundred per cent. on the rate of the duty which had been charged on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors in the year 1813; that the duty on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches, be abolished on the 21st day of March next; that the additional duty imposed during

the last session of Congress on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors & foreign merchandize, be abolished on the 31st day of December, 1816; and that the duties on refined sugar and stamp duties, be continued. And finally, in relation to the direct tax, it is intended respectfully to recommend, that on the 31st day of March next it be reduced to one half its present amount, that is, to the annual amount of \$3,000,000.

The subtraction from the Revenue by these charges and reductions in the direct tax and the internal duties, is estimated at the annual sum of \$7,600,000. But the substitutes for supplying the equivalent amount, are estimated to produce; 1st, from the increase of the duty on licenses to distillers and continuance of the stamp duties and duties on refined sugar, the annual sum of \$1,500,000; 2d, from the continuance of the duty on imported salt, the annual sum of 500,000 dollars; and 3dly, from an increase upon the permanent rates of duties on the importation of foreign merchandize, the annual sum of \$5,000,000.

The full effect of the alterations which have been stated, will not be developed until some time after the year 1816; but if they be adopted, the state of the Revenue for that year in the two views of which it is susceptible; 1st, of Revenue accruing during the year; and 2d, of money receivable into the Treasury during the year; may be estimated as follows:

Table comparing revenue under two scenarios: 1. Revenue which will accrue in 1816, may be estimated, From customs 12,000,000; Internal duties 4,500,000; Direct tax, net produce to the treasury 2,760,000; Sales of public lands 1,000,000; Postage and incidental receipts 400,000; Total 20,660,000. 2. The money which will be actually receivable into the treasury, from revenues, in 1815, may be estimated, From customs 21,600,000; Internal duties 4,500,000; Direct tax, including arrears of 1815 6,000,000; Sales of public lands 1,000,000; Postage and incidental receipts 400,000; Total 33,500,000

If to the sum thus estimated to be receivable into the Treasury from the revenue during the year 1816 There be added, the money which will probably be in the treasury at the beginning of the year 3,000,000

The aggregate will be the sum of 36,400,000 And the demands being estimated as above stated at 42,884,269

There will be left a deficit of 6,484,269

It is here, however, to be recollected, that the estimate of the demands on the Treasury comprehends the gross amount of the arrearages of the war department, and a provision for the whole of the floating public debt; and although for the purposes of a legislative appropriation, the aggregate of the expenditures to be authorized for the year 1816, is necessarily made the basis of the official estimates, yet the uniform experience of the Treasury evinces, that the demands for a considerable portion of the annual appropriation will not be made during the year.

It may also be observed, that to raise a Revenue by the imposition, or even by the continuance of taxes adequate to the immediate discharge of every unliquidated demand upon the Treasury at the close of an expensive war, seems hardly to be necessary, under the present circumstances of the country. The product of the Revenue arranged in the manner which has been stated, may be estimated, after the year 1816, at an annual amount of nearly 4,000,000 greater than the sum required for the interest on the public debt, and for the probable expenses of the peace establishment. If the public debt, therefore, were increased in the year 1816, by a sum equal to the whole amount of the deficit as above stated, an equivalent reduction could be effected in less than two years. The unexecuted authority to borrow money and issue Treasury Notes, already provided by the acts of Congress, is sufficient to enable the treasury to meet the deficit in either of these modes, and consequently, no further legislative aid, (except, perhaps, in the modification of the issues of Treasury Notes,) appears at this time to be required.

III. Propositions for the improvement & management of the Revenue, and for the support of Public Credit.

The propositions which are now to be respectfully submitted, relate, 1st, to the revenue; 2d, to the sinking fund; & 3d, to the national circulating medium.

1. Propositions relating to Revenue.

The changes contemplated in the Revenue on the estimates of a peace establishment, having been already stated as the intended objects of recommendation, it is now only necessary to submit to the consideration of Congress, the measures requiring their sanction for carrying the plan into effect. First. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 1st July 1814, imposing an additional duty of one hundred per cent.

upon the permanent duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the U. States from any foreign port or place, and the act of the 29th July, 1812, imposing a duty upon imported salt, be continued in force until the 30th day of June, 1816.

Second. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 24th of July, 1813, imposing a duty on sugar refined within the United States, and the act of the 2d of August, 1813, imposing a duty on bank notes, notes discounted, and bills of exchange, be continued by law, in force without limitation, but with proper amendments, to render the collection of the duties more equal and more certain. And that the act of the 15th of December, 1814, imposing duties on carriages, and the harness used therefor; and that so much of the act of the 23d of December, 1814, as relates to the duties on sales at auction, and to the increasing of the rates of postage, be allowed to remain in force.

Third. It is respectfully proposed, that there be a reduction or modification in the following taxes and duties:

- 1. That the direct tax be reduced from six millions to three millions of dollars, for the year 1816, and for each succeeding year.
2. That the duties on distilled spirits be discontinued after the 30th day of June 1816; and that the duty on licenses to distillers be raised, on that day, to double the amount fixed by the act of the 24th day of July, 1813.
3. That the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, be reduced to the rates of the year 1812 with proper regard to the periods when Licenses commence and expire.

Fourth. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 13th of January, 1815, and the act of the 27th of February, 1815, imposing duties on various articles manufactured or made for sale within the United States, and the act of the 19th of January, 1815, imposing duties on household furniture and watches, be absolutely and entirely repealed.

Fifth. It is respectfully proposed, that the act of the 2d of March, 1815, further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage; and the act of the 2d of March, 1815, to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes connected with the collection thereof, as far as it relates to the compensation of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, be continued in force without limitation.

2. Propositions relating to the Sinking Fund.

The sinking fund, as it is at present constituted, amounts to the annual sum of 8,000,000. It is charged in the first instance with the payment of the interest and the annual reimbursement of the principal of the old funded debt, which will require for 1816 and each of the two ensuing years, the sum of 3,460,000. And it is charged with the payment of the interest, and the eventual reimbursement of the principal of the new funded debt. The interest computed on a capital of 70,000,000 of dollars, will require for the year 1816, and each subsequent year, the sum of 4,200,000.

The total present charge on the sinking fund, on account of the funded debt, being the annual sum of 7,660,000.

In the year 1812 the fund will be released from the annual charge of 1,300,000 dollars, accruing upon the old 6 per cent stock, as the stock will be then paid and extinguished; but in the same year it will be subjected to a charge of 3,000,000 of dollars, for the first instalment of the principal of the Louisiana stock, which will then become payable. In each of the two succeeding years a similar sum will be payable; and in the year 1821 such sum will be payable as may be necessary to complete the reimbursement of that stock, and which is estimated at 1,923,500.

The sinking fund is also, at present, charged with the payment of the principal and interest of the Treasury Notes issued under the act of the 4th March, 1814, and prior acts; and of certain temporary loans obtained under the loan acts of 1813, and of subsequent years. The several acts charging these payments on the sinking fund have directed that such sums in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000, should be taken from any funds in the Treasury; not otherwise appropriated, as should be necessary to meet and satisfy the demands. This temporary loans and Treasury Notes will therefore probably be paid or absorbed in 1817; and it is deemed unnecessary for the present purpose, to include them in the consideration of the form & extent which it is proposed to give to the sinking fund in that year.

In 1803, when the sinking fund was established on its present footing, the principal of the public debt was about 26,000,000 of dollars, and the average

annually payable upon it about \$5,000,000 dollars. At that time there was assigned to the sinking fund out of the public revenue, \$8,000,000 of dollars; of which about \$5,000,000 dollars were annually applicable to the reduction of the principal of \$6,000,000 of dollars. At the commencement of the year 1817, it is estimated that the principal of the funded debt will amount to \$16,000,000 of dollars, requiring the sum of \$1,500,000 dollars for the payment of the annual interest. If a sum applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt, were now to be assigned, bearing the same proportion to that principal which the sum assigned in 1817 then bore to the principal, it would amount to about \$4,350,000 dollars. When it is added, therefore to the sum of \$1,500,000 dollars which is necessary for the payment of the interest, there would be required for the amount now to be set apart to constitute the sinking fund, the sum of 10,500,000 dollars per annum. It is proposed, however, to carry to amount only to the sum of 10,000,000 dollars, which will allow about \$850,000 dollars as applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt; a sum sufficient, if strictly and regularly applied without interruption, upon a compound principle, to pay off the whole of the funded debt in a period less than 18 years.

Upon these grounds, then, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

PROPOSITION.

That in the year 1817, and annually in every subsequent year, there be appropriated the sum of 200,000 dollars in addition to the sum of \$8,000,000 of dollars now annually appropriated for the payment of the interest and principal of the public debt; and that the payment of this additional sum be made out of the proceeds of the revenue derived from the customs, the sales of public lands, and the internal duties, or from either of them; available after the payment of the sums for which they are now respectively pledged or appropriated; and that the said additional sum of 2,000,000 of dollars annually, be payable to the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied by them in the same manner as the monies they are now entitled by law to receive, that is to say: 1st. To the payment of the interest on the public funded debt: 2d. To the reimbursement of the principal, from time to time, as the same, or any portion of it, shall become reimbursable, according to the terms of the contracts by which it has been created: 3d. After having answered these purposes, if there shall remain a surplus at their disposal, to the purchase of such parts of the funded public debt as shall appear to them to be most for the advantage of the U. States, in the manner prescribed by law and at a rate not exceeding the par value.

Proposition relating to the National Circulating Medium.

The delicacy of this subject is only equalled by its importance. In presenting it, therefore, to the consideration of Congress, there is occasion for an implicit reliance upon the legislative indulgence.

By the constitution of the U. States, Congress is expressly vested with the power to coin money, to regulate the value of domestic and foreign coins in circulation, and (as a necessary implication from positive provisions) to emit bills of credit; while it is declared by the same instrument, that "no state shall coin money, or emit bills of credit." Under this constitutional authority, the money of the United States has been established by law, consisting of coins made with gold, silver, and copper. All foreign gold and silver coins, at specified rates, were placed, in the first instance, upon the same footing with the coins of the United States, but they ceased (with the exception of Spanish milled dollars, and parts of such dollars) to be a legal tender for the payment of debts & demands, after the year 1809.

The constitutional authority to emit bills of credit, has also been exercised in a qualified and limited manner. During the existence of the Bank of the United States, the bills and notes of the corporation were declared, by law, to be receivable in all payments to the United States; and the Treasury Notes which have been since issued for the services of the late war, have been endowed with the same quality. But Congress has never recognized by law the notes of any other corporation; nor has it ever authorized an issue of bills of credit to serve as a legal currency. The acceptance of the notes of Banks which are not established by the federal authority, in payments to the United States, has been properly left to the vigilance and discretion of the executive department; while the circulation of the treasury notes employed either to borrow money or to discharge debts, depends entirely, (as it ought to depend) upon the option of the lenders and creditors to receive them.

The constitutional and legal foundation of the monetary system of the United States is distinctly seen; and the power of the federal government to issue bills of credit, whether the circulating medium consists of coin or of bills of credit, must in its general policy, be regulated by the terms of its investment, be deemed an exclusive power. It is true that a system depending upon the agency of the precious metals, will be affected by the various circumstances which diminish their quantity, or deteriorate their quality. The coin of a state sometimes vanishes under the influence of political alarms; sometimes in consequence of the explosion of maritime speculations; interests

and sometimes by the drain of an unfavorable course of trade. But whenever the emergency occurs that demands a change of system, it seems necessarily to follow, that the authority which was alone competent to establish the national coin, is alone competent to create a national substitute. It has happened, however, that the coin of the United States has ceased to be the circulating medium of exchange; and that no substitute has hitherto been provided by the national authority. During the last year, the principal banks established south and west of N. England, resolved that they would no longer issue coin in payment of their notes, or of the drafts of their customers, for money received upon deposit. In this act, the government of the United States had no participation; and yet the immediate effect of the act was to supersede the only legal currency of the nation. By this act, although no state can constitutionally emit bills of credit, corporations erected by the several states have been enabled to circulate a paper medium subject to many of the practical inconveniences of the prohibited bills of credit.

It is not intended, upon this occasion, to condemn, generally, the suspension of specie payments; for appearances indicated an approaching crisis which would probably have impeded it as a measure of necessity, if it had not been adopted as a measure of precaution. But the danger which originally induced and perhaps justified the conduct of the banks, has passed away; and the continuance of the suspension of specie payments must be ascribed to a new series of causes. The public credit and resources are no longer impaired by the doubts & agitations excited during the war; by the practices of the enemy; or by the irruptions of an illicit commerce: yet the resumption of specie payments is still prevented, either by the reduced state of the national stock of the precious metals; or by the apprehension of a further reduction to meet the balances of a foreign trade; or by the redundant issues of bank paper. The probable duration & duration of the latter causes, constitute, therefore, the existing subject for deliberation. While they continue to operate singly or combined, the authority of the states individually, or the agents of the state institutions, cannot afford a remedy commensurate with the evil; and a recurrence to the national authority is indispensable for the restoration of a national currency.

In the selection of the means for the accomplishment of this important object, it may be asked—1st. Whether it be practicable to renew the circulation of the gold & silver coins? 2dly. Whether the state banks can be successfully employed to furnish a uniform currency? 3dly. Whether a national bank can be employed more advantageously than the state banks for the same purpose? And 4thly. Whether the government can itself supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange, of permanent and uniform value, throughout the U. States?

1st. As the United States do not possess mines of gold or silver, the supplies of those metals must, in a time of scarcity, be derived from foreign commerce. If the balance of foreign commerce be unfavorable the supply will not be obtained incidentally, as in the case of the returns for a surplus of American exports, but must be the object of a direct purchase. The purchase of bullion is, however, a common operation of commerce; and depends, like other operations, upon the inducements to import the article.

The inducements to import bullion arise, as in other cases, from its being cheap abroad, or from its being dear at home. Notwithstanding the commotions in South America, as well as in Europe, there is no reason to believe, that the quantity of the precious metals is now (more than at any former period) insufficient for the demand throughout the commercial and civilized world. The price may be higher in some countries than in others; & it may be different in the same country at different times; but generally, the European stock of gold & silver has been abundant, even during the protracted war which has afflicted the nations of Europe.

The purchase of bullion, in foreign markets, upon reasonable terms, is then deemed practicable; nor can its importation into the U. States fail eventually to be profitable. The actual price of the gold and silver in the American market would in itself afford for some time an ample premium; altho' the fall in the price must of course be proportionable to the increase of the quantity. But it is within the scope of a wise policy, to create additional demands for coin, and in that way to multiply the inducements to import and retain the metals of which it is composed. For instance, the excessive issue of bank paper has usurped the place of the national money; and under such circumstances gold and silver will always be treated as an article of merchandise; but it is hoped that the issue of bank paper will soon be reduced to its just share in the circulating medium of the country; and consequently that the coin of the U. States will resume its legitimate capacity & character. Again; the Treasury, yielding from necessity to the general impulse, has hitherto consented to receive bank paper in payment of duties and taxes; but the period approaches when it will probably become a duty to exact the payment either in treasury notes, or in gold and silver coin of the U. States. Again; the institutions which shall be deemed proper in order to remove existing inconveniences, and to restore the national currency, may be so organized as to engage the interest and enterprise of individuals in

providing the means to establish them. And finally, such regulations may be imposed upon the exportation of gold and silver, as will serve in future to fix and retain the quantity required for domestic uses.

But it is further believed, that the national stock of the precious metals is not so reduced as to render the operation of reinstating their agency in the national currency either difficult or protracted. The quantity actually possessed by the country is considerable; and the resuscitation of public confidence in bank paper, or in other substitutes for coin, seems alone to be wanting to render it equal to the accustomed contribution for a circulating medium. In other countries, as well as in the U. States, the effect of an excessive issue of paper money to banish the precious metals has been soon, and under circumstances much more disadvantageous than the present: the effect of public confidence in national institutions, to recal the precious metals to their uses in exchange, has also been experienced. Even, however, if it were practicable, it has sometimes been questioned, whether it would be politic again to employ gold and silver for the purpose of a national currency. It was long and universally supposed, that to maintain a paper medium without depreciation, the certainty of being able to convert it into coin, was indispensable; nor can the experience which has given rise to a contrary doctrine be deemed complete or conclusive. But whatever may be the issue of that experiment elsewhere, a difference in the structure of the government, in the physical as well as the political situation of the country, and in the various departments of industry, seems to deprive it of any important influence as a precedent for the imitation of the United States.

In offering these general remarks to the consideration of Congress, it is not intended to convey an opinion, that the circulation of the gold and silver coin can at once be renewed. Upon motives of public convenience, the gradual attainment of that object is alone contemplated; but a strong & respectful solicitude is felt, that the measures adopted by the legislature should invariably tend to its attainment.

2d. Of the services rendered to the government by some of the state banks during the late war; and of the liberality by which some of them are actuated in their intercourse with the Treasury; justice requires an explicit acknowledgement. It is a fact, however, incontestably proved, that those institutions cannot at this time be successfully employed to furnish a uniform national currency. The failure of one attempt to associate them with that view, has already been stated. Another attempt, by their agency in circulating Treasury Notes, to overcome the inequalities of the exchange, has only been partially successful. And a plan recently proposed, with the design to curtail the issue of bank notes, to fix the public confidence in the administration of the affairs of the banks, & to give each bank a legitimate share in the circulation, is not likely to receive the sanction of the banks. The truth is, that the charter restrictions of some of the banks; the mutual relation and dependence of the banks of the same state; and even of the banks of different states; and the duty which the directors of each bank conceive that they owe to their immediate constituents upon points of security or emolument; impose an insuperable obstacle to any voluntary arrangement, upon national considerations alone, for the establishment of a national medium through the agency of the state banks. It is, nevertheless, with the state banks that the measures for restoring the national currency of gold and silver must originate; for until their issues of paper be reduced; their specie capitals be reinstated; and their specie operations be commenced; there will be neither room, nor employment, nor safety, for the introduction of the precious metals. The policy and interest of the state banks must therefore be engaged in the great fiscal work, by all the means which the Treasury can employ, or the legislative wisdom shall provide.

3d. The establishment of a National Bank is regarded as the best & perhaps the only adequate resource to relieve the country and the government from the present embarrassments. Authorized to issue notes which will be received in all payments to the U. States, the circulation of its issues will be co-extensive with the Union; and there will exist a constant demand, bearing a just proportion to the annual amount of the duties and taxes to be collected, independent of the general circulation for commercial and social purposes. A National Bank will therefore possess the means and the opportunity of supplying a circulating medium of equal use and value in every State, and in every district of every State. Established by the authority of the government of the United States; accredited by the government to the whole amount of its notes in circulation; and entrusted as the depository of the government with all the accumulations of the public treasure; the National Bank, independent of its immediate capital, will enjoy every recommendation which can merit and secure the confidence of the public. Organized upon principles of responsibility, but of independence, the national bank will be retained within its legitimate sphere of action without just apprehension from the misconduct of its directors or from the encroachments of the government. Eminent in its resources, and in its example, the National Bank will conciliate, aid, and lead, the State banks in all that is necessary for the restoration of credit, public and private.

And, acting upon a compound capital, partly of stock and partly of gold and silver, the National Bank will be the ready instrument to enhance the value of the public securities and to restore the currency of the national coin.

4th. The powers of the government to supply and maintain a paper medium of exchange will not be questioned; but for the introduction of that medium there must be an adequate motive. The sole motive for issuing Treasury Notes has hitherto been to raise money in anticipation of the Revenue. The Revenue, however, will probably become, in the course of the year 1816, and continue afterwards, sufficient to discharge all the debts and to defray all the expenses of the government; and consequently there will exist no motive to issue the paper of the government as an instrument of credit.

It will not be deemed an adequate object for an issue of the paper of the government, merely that it may be exchanged for the paper of the banks; since the Treasury will be abundantly supplied with bank paper by the collection of the Revenue, and the government cannot be expected to render itself a general debtor, in order to become the special creditor of the state banks.

The co-operation of the government with the National Bank, in the introduction of a national currency may however be advantageously employed by issues of Treasury Notes as long as they shall be required for the public service. Upon the whole, the state of the national currency and other important considerations connected with the operations of the Treasury, render it a duty respectfully to propose,

That a National Bank be established at the City of Philadelphia, having power to erect branches elsewhere; and that the capital of the Bank (being of a competent amount) consist of three-fourths of the public stock, and one-fourth of gold and silver.

All which is respectfully submitted,
A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury,
Treasury Department,
6th December, 1815.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27. DINNER IN HONOR OF COM- MODORE DECATUR.

The citizens of Baltimore, always ready to testify their high sense of the merits of our naval and military heroes, yesterday gave to the gallant DECATUR a public dinner, prepared by Mr. Barney, at the Fountain Inn, in his usual style of excellence and taste. The room was handsomely ornamented and hung with naval standards, and presented a scene truly pleasing to all who were present. A crowded company welcomed the entrance of Com. DECATUR; and the tables were honored by the presence of all the officers of the navy now on this station, many officers of the army; and several members of Congress, among whom we recollect the Hon. E. Fromentin, the Hon. W. H. Murfree, and one or two others. Nor was the least pleasing part of the spectacle, the appearance of most of our elderly fellow citizens of all parties. In the absence of the Mayor, Genl. SAMUEL SMITH was called on to preside, aided by the different members of the Committee of Arrangement. After dinner, the following toasts were drunk with glee, and accompanied by appropriate music from Mr. Bunye's band.

1st. *The valor we celebrate*—It has illustrated the brightest page of our history: it deserves our deepest gratitude.

2d. *Our Country*—At peace with all nations, envious of none.

3d. *The Constitution*—The solar point of our federative system, around which the satellites of the union revolve in harmony.

4th. *The memory of Washington*—The mighty dead yet lives by what he has said and done.

5th. *The President of the U. States*.

6th. *The Navy*—Its victories have brightened every sea; they challenge the applauses of an admiring world.

7th. *The Army*—Having acquired a distinguished character in war, may it be cherished in peace.

8th. *The Militia*—Their conduct at W. Orleans, at Plattsburgh, at Baltimore, gave them a consequence which Congress should bear in mind; with system a host, without it a rabble.

9th. *Algiers & the other Barbary powers*—taught by Decatur's gallant squadron to respect the laws of nations.

10th. *Lawrence, Burrows, Allen*—Lamented martyrs to the honour of their flag.

11th. *Maj. Gen. Jackson*—Beloved by his followers, honored by his country, admired by the world.

12th. *Those who fell in defence of Baltimore*—They were our fathers, our sons, our brothers; blessed be the memory of the dead.

13th. *Commerce*—May its importance be estimated by a proper tariff.

14th. *The memory of Commodore PREBLE*.

15th. *Agriculture & Manufactures*—The former protects itself—the latter requires protection.

16th. *The memory of James A. Bayard*—His services at Ghent secure the recollection of his worth.

17th. *Roads and Canals*—The arteries and veins of the body politic.

18th. *The American Fair*.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.
Commodore DECATUR gave the following:
The citizens of Baltimore—Their patriotic and valor defeated the veteran forces of their enemy, who came, saw, & were.

After Com. Decatur retired, the President gave—

Com. DECATUR—The man whom his country delights to honor.

After the President retired, Vice-President Samuel Sterrett gave—
Gen. SAMUEL SMITH—Our President of the day.

The following volunteers were then drank:

By Capt. Spence—Com. ROBERTS; remembered in the day of trouble, not forgotten in the hour of mirth.

By Mr. Sterrett—That noble courage, which extends humanity to the suffering subjects of other nations, after relieving the citizens of their own country from servile bondage.

By Mr. Stiles—General STRICKER; foremost in defence of the city; he met the enemy and checked his insolent advance.

By the Hon. E. Fromentin—Baltimore; she honors the Hero when living; she raises monuments to the dead.

By Gen. Winder—Spanish America; let us pay to her the debt which we owe for the aid of others in our struggle for freedom.

By Mr. Frisby—Our Country; we love her in the hour of her prosperity, & when adversity assails her, our best blood is at her command.

By Mr. Thomas Sheppard—General Samuel Smith; the favourite of Maryland.

By Mr. G. P. Stevenson—Decatur's work in the Mediterranean; work done in a crack, and well done.

By Mr. C. Hughes, Sen.—May all our commodores and captains meet such honors as Decatur's, for 99 years, renewable forever.

U. STATES CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, December 25.

On motion of Mr. Tait, the Report of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the permanent increase of the Navy, was referred to the naval committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, December 25.

After the presentation and reference of twenty or thirty petitions—

Mr. Taylor of New York, from the committee of Elections, made a report on the petition of Erastus Root, contesting the election of John Adams, a member returned to serve in this house. The report states, that Mr. Adams was returned in consequence of the error committed by the Deputy Clerk of Green county, (one of the two composing that Congressional district) who, in copying the polls, spelt the name Root, instead of Root; whereby 376 of his votes were vitiated, which left a majority to Mr. Adams, who was therefore returned. The committee report that Mr. Root had in fact the majority of votes, as appeared by evidence before them, and was admitted by Mr. Adams. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That John Adams is not entitled to a seat in this house."

"Resolved, That Erastus Root is entitled to a seat in this house."

The report was further explained by Mr. Taylor, and no objection having been made to it on any part, it was agreed to *in con.*

Mr. Root appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill "making provision for three additional Military Academies."

[This bill proposes that there shall be established three additional Military Academies; one within the District of Columbia; one at Mount Vernon, in S. Carolina; and one in the vicinity of Newport, at the junction of the Ohio and Licking rivers, in the State of Kentucky, with the same establishment of officers, and under the same regulations generally as the present Military Academy; the number of Cadets in the several Military Academies, never to exceed, in the whole, the number of Eight Hundred.]

The bill was twice read, and committed.

THE TREATY.

The following Message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Todd, his secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I lay before Congress copies of a Proclamation notifying the Convention concluded with G. Britain, on 3d day of July last, and that the same has been duly ratified; and I recommend to Congress such legislative provisions as the Convention may call for on the part of the U. States.

JAMES MADISON.
Dec. 23, 1814.

The Message and Treaty were referred to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Thomas and John Clifflor and others, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

And no business being called up, the house being then an adjournment was moved and carried.

Wednesday, December 27.

Mr. Pleasant, from the Naval committee, reported a resolution requesting the President of the U. States to pre-

valuable medals to Capt James Bidlo and the other officers of the sloop of war Hornet, in testimony of the sense of Congress of their merits displayed in the capture of the British sloop of war Penguin; and also a bill rewarding the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin; which bill and resolution were twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Yancy, the house proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for compensating the owners of private property, lost, captured or destroyed whilst in the service of the U. States during the late war.

The amendments made in committee of the whole, principally verbal and not affecting the sense, were concurred in.

Several amendments were proposed, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected.

Mr. Thomas, after stating that a distinction not intended by the government, now existed in the laws between soldiers of the usual military age, and those enlisted above and below it, under a law passed at a late period in the war, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting donations of an hundred and sixty acres of land to all persons under the age of 18, and over that of 45 years, entitled as regular soldiers in the army of the U. States to serve for 5 years or during the late war, who have or may receive an honourable discharge.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, also—Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the equitable liquidation of all claims against the Quartermaster's Department, for rations and forage furnished to any of the troops of the United States, whether Volunteers, Militia, or Regulars, by a citizen or citizens of the United States, whose vouchers are informal.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Saturday, December 30.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Samuel Burgess, esq. resigning his seat as a member of this house. Ordered, that a new warrant of election issue to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Kilgour delivers a bill to incorporate a company to make a straight turnpike road from the city of Washington. Read.

Roderick Dorsey, Esq. a delegate returned from Anne Arundel, appeared.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the following order was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of the notes issued by the several incorporated banks of this state, and report in what manner the authority of this legislature can be interposed to check the progress of an evil which seems to threaten in its course nothing but general ruin and bankruptcy to the people of this State.

Monday, January 1.

On motion by Mr. Lloyd, the following order was read and adopted.

Ordered, That a committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the Speaker to report to this house the ways and means of supplying the deficiency of state funds, which appears in the report of the committee of claims, and also to examine and report the amount of the loans received by the treasurer of the western shore, under the resolution of May session 1813, which fall due in 1816, and in what manner the same can be settled.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Lloyd, Lecompe, Siansbury, Vanhorn and Causin, the said committee.

Leave given to bring in a bill for the encouragement of learning in the several counties of this state.

The house proceeded to a second reading of the Order relative to appointing a committee to inquire into the causes of the depreciation of notes issued by the several incorporated banks of this state. On motion by Mr. Lecompe, the question was put. That the words "and report in what manner the authority of this legislature can be interposed to check the progress of an evil which seems to threaten in its course nothing but general ruin and bankruptcy to the people of this state," be stricken out of the said order, for the purpose of inserting the following: "by which great inconveniences are sustained in the common operations of the citizens, and to report in what manner the legislative authority of the state may be interposed to remove it?" Resolved in the affirmative.

The order being read, as amended, the question was put. That the house adopt the same? Resolved in the affirmative—Yeas 41, Nays 6.

On motion by Mr. Kilgour, the question was put. That the Speaker appoint Messrs. Kilgour, Thomas, Little, Wilson and Lloyd, the said committee.

Tuesday, January 2.

A message was sent to the senate proposing a joint committee to wait on the excellency the governor elect requesting

his attendance in the senate chamber for the purpose of qualifying.

The clerk of the senate delivers a message agreeing to the proposition of the house for a joint committee to wait on the Governor elect.

The Speaker left the chair, and attended by the members of the house, repaired to the senate chamber, where his excellency qualified in the presence of both houses, in the manner prescribed by the constitution and laws of the state.

The speaker, (attended by the members) returned and resumed the chair. Adjourned.

CALENDAR FOR 1816.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
JANUARY						
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29	30	31				
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JUNE						
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DECEMBER						
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29	30	31				

THE NEW YEAR.

Never did a New Year dawn upon the U. States with more favorable presages than the year 1816. At peace with all nations, respected abroad, and at home, our Republic holds that rank among the Powers of the earth, which He, who created all men equal, intended that Republics should hold. We are no advocates for war. On the contrary, we consider it as the offspring of civilized nations. Yet, if ever the deadly collision of man against man could be sanctified; our causes for war were holy and just. Our government had been injured, insulted and degraded—our citizens had been kidnapped, inhumanly flogged, plundered, and murdered—we had been made to drain the bitter cup of humiliation to the dregs—life, liberty, and property were held at the mercy of those who knew neither mercy nor justice. Remonstrance followed remonstrance in vain. Our patience served but to increase the arrogance & insolence of lawless power. To have borne such injuries longer, we should have been less than men; to have forgiven them, more than Angels. We adopted the only resource left; and the blessing of God crowned our appeal to arms.

It may be useful to retrace the conduct of political parties in those times of doubt and danger; when our very existence as a nation, seemed to hang on the decision of a moment. The party, misnamed FEDERAL, in every stage of our difficulties, instead of uniting with the Republicans in devising the means to avert the dangers which threatened our common country, labored only to exculpate the offending nation, and to throw the blame of all our troubles upon the head of our own government—instead of resenting the load of injuries heaped upon us by England, they exhorted us to sue for mercy, by abandoning our own Rulers. When war had been declared, instead of rallying around the standard of their country, and aiding to repel the aggressions of an insolent and vindictive foe; they treacherously proposed a separation of the states—instead of uniting to give strength and vigor to the resources of the government; they dared impudently to call down

the vengeance of Heaven, upon all who should lend their funds to supply our exhausted treasury. When disaster succeeded disaster, from our inexperience in war—instead of aiming to revive the drooping spirits of the country; they openly rejoiced at our defeats, and sung paeans at the failure of every new effort. When victory at length perched upon our banners, and success crowned the noble daring of our countrymen in arms; instead of joining in the song of triumph; they called in the tenets of a mock-religion, and the convenient precepts of a hypocritical morality, to excuse their gloomy, unhallowed silence. When our haughty foe was, at last, reluctantly compelled to respect us—when honorable peace, promised to be the result of our glorious struggle—when, by the firm & manly conduct of our Executive, it was found that the dignity, the competency, the supremacy of a REPUBLIC, were about to be established; they declared that PEACE, on such terms, would be more disastrous, than continued WAR.

Such has been, such is, and such will be, the conduct of those who call themselves FEDERALISTS—who rejoice at every evil, and bewail every good, that can depress or exalt their country. If it be asked why this is so?—the answer is short and easy. SELF is the idol of their worship—POWER, the heaven of their hopes. Like "the lost Arch-Angel" they consider that

"To reign is worth ambition."

This is the secret of all their discontent. To attain this pinnacle, no means are deemed too abase, no vice too gross. The prosperity of the country, under its present rulers, is the bane of their hopes; for, who would desire to exchange the guide who conducts him in safety?—Adversity is the food of their ambition; the the people may sink under the pressure of calamities, and the edifice of power can only be reared upon their ruins.

We congratulate the friends of liberty, that ONE REPUBLIC yet remains—one secure and safe asylum from oppression. We congratulate our countrymen, that that over-republican spirit—that its strength has been tried, to the utmost stretch of human invention, and human depravity;—and that like pure, unalloyed gold, it has come from the furnace of experiment purer, brighter, firmer than ever. We rejoice that it has been found able to withstand the machinations of treason, the stratagems of Crowned Heads, and the multiplied calamities of war. We thank the patriots of the country, that they were firm enough, indignantly to spurn the advice of Federalists on the 18th of June, 1812. To the just and manly decision of that day we owe that we are not this day vassals of England.

Fellow-citizens of Maryland! would that we could hope for, while we wish you, a happy New Year! We can only rejoice in the general prosperity of our country—We can only congratulate each other, upon the welfare of our Parent Union. The New Year finds us still doomed to mourn the political degeneracy of our State—still doomed to submit to the aggressions and encroachments of lawless power. How long shall we suffer a weak minority to trample upon the sacred privileges of our birthright? coming of another New Year, you will once more have it in your power to assert your supremacy, and to recover your lost rights.—Mark it well once more.—Should that meek occasion, find you still slumbering in fatal inactivity, you may bid farewell, "a long farewell!" to freedom, happiness and honor. People's Advocate.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1816.

We this morning complete the publication of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

JOSEPH RICHARDSON, Esq. of Caroline, it is reported, has been appointed by the Governor & Council, Clerk of said county, vice Thos. Richardson, Esq. dec'd.

Five Treaties between the U. States and different Tribes of Indians, have come to hand—they shall be disposed of in due time.

HILLSBOROUGH, Dec. 28, 1815.

I weighed a Turnip this morning for Mr. Henry Cooper a farmer in this neighbourhood, in the edge of Talbot, which weighed 10 1/4 lbs. and measured from 9 to 12 inches in diameter. Many in his crop weighed from 6 to 7 1/2 lbs. These Turnips were transplanted, as was the principal part of the large crop out of which they were taken. As such productions of the soil (as to size and growth in Turnips) are not common, I have thought it not amiss to afford you an opportunity of giving the matter publicity: you can exercise your own pleasure as to the propriety of doing so.

A SUBSCRIBER. Annapolis, Jan. 3.

Yesterday at 1 o'clock the Governor elect appeared in the Senate Chamber, and qualified in presence of both Houses of Assembly, by taking the several oaths required by the Constitution and Form of Government, and subscribing a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion.

Washington, Jan. 2.

Mr. Dr. Oxts having been acknowledged by our government, Mr. Ewing has received orders to proceed on his mission to Spain. He left this city yesterday on his way to Boston, in order to embark.

Yesterday being the first day of the New Year, the President received of his residence, or hotel, those Members of Congress, strangers and citizens disposed to pay their respects to him. The concourse, we learn, was unusually large. Among those who graced the circle, or train, the crowd, was the hero of the Mediterranean, the gallant BACOT, and the brave General

RELEY, whose arrival at this place we have already noticed.

January 3. Capt. SPENCER, of the Navy, the commander of the frigate Constitution on her third and last victorious cruise, arrived in this city on Monday.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, there was an animated debate on the subject of Military Academies. The result of the debate was, that there should not be more than one additional Military Academy; and it is doubtful whether the House will agree upon the point where that one shall be established. The proceedings on this subject, however, the reader will observe, having taken place in the committee of the whole, are not conclusive on any point but one, on which there appeared to be a large majority, viz. that if there be but one additional Academy decided on, its location shall not be within the District of Columbia.

GENERAL JACKSON.—The General accompanied by his wife and son, and Major Reid, his aide de camp, left this city on Sunday for his residence in Tennessee. It is with great pleasure we add, that the health of the brave General is much improved since his late indisposition, and that there is great reason to hope the wishes of the people of the United States will be accomplished in his speedy restoration to perfect health. Such as only know Gen. Jackson as the gallant defender of this country, will be perhaps pleased to hear, that by those with whom he associated in this city, he will long be remembered with affectionate interest, for his benevolence of manners, his courteous and dignified simplicity. Nat. Intel.

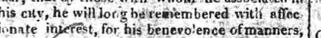
WILLIAM BLOOM is elected a Representative to Congress from Tennessee, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of John Sevier. Ibid.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber appointed Trustee by the Hon. the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying those tracts, parcels of tracts, and parcels of lands and premises, situated, lying and being in Kent county, and State of Maryland, known and called by the names of "Timber Level;"—Addition to Timber Level;"—"Peters' Forest;"—By Chance & Chance;"—which were heretofore devised in trust for a certain Mary Sutton, by a certain John Carroll, formerly of Kent county a freehold, now deceased; will offer for sale the said estate, containing by survey, 300 acres of LAND, at the tavern of Mr. Ephraim Vansant, in George Town & Roads, Kent County, On TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, then at the same hour on the next fair day. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the whole sum, and not before, will receive a deed from the trustee conveying the title of the lands so sold.

James E. Barroll, trustee. Chester-Town, Jan. 9.



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office.

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every attention on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given. James Murdoch. Easton, Jan. 9.

EDUCATION.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington College have the pleasure of informing the public, that the College is now open for the reception of students, and that they have employed Professors amply competent to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages, the useful branches of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, together with Book Keeping, Reading and Writing.

The Visitors and Governors assure those Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their children to this Seminary, that every necessary step will be taken by them to advance their education, to improve their morals and cultivate their understanding, in such a manner as to reflect the highest honour upon them, and afford a lasting consolation to their parents.

By order of the Board—Colin Ferguson, sec'y. Chestertown, Jan. 9.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons attached to the 4th Regiment of Maryland Militia, having claims against the State of Maryland, for military services rendered in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is prepared to discharge their respective claims. James M. Lambdin, Pay Master, 4th Regiment Md Militia. Easton, Jan. 9.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is grateful for past favors, and in the line of his profession proffers his services to his former employers and those who may be pleased to engage him—his ready and unflinching attention may be relied on, and no exertion shall be wanting to give satisfaction. William K. Austin. Easton, Jan. 9.

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—one bred to a Farm. Apply to James Nicholson. January 9.

By Order of the Orphans' Court.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wright, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of December, 1815.

Edw. Wright, adm'r.

N. B.—All the creditors are requested to leave the amount of their claims against said estate, with Mr. John M. Kelly, merchant, in Centerville, as soon as they conveniently can, for the information of the administrator. Jan. 9.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1816.

- A—Hannah Atkinson
- B—Henry Boehm
- Susanna Brown
- Elizabeth Brown
- Fred Boyer
- Levir Bianchi
- Miss Buchanan
- Wm. Burchell
- Nancy Beck
- C—David Crane
- Milchey Coy
- Thomas Copper
- Samuel Couch
- Elizabeth Crouch
- D—Henry Driver
- Robert Dinn
- F—Wm. Foreman
- Michael Foreman
- Wm. Frisby
- Richard J. Frisby
- Richard Fleming
- Samuel Fleming
- Sarah Farrell
- G—John Gale
- Benj. Greenwood
- Charles Groome
- Elizabeth Garnett
- Ravin Gale
- H—Benj. Hanson 2
- Martha Hanson
- John C. Hinson
- May Harden
- Eleanor Hynson
- Frances C. Hall
- K—Robert Keddy
- Barbara King
- Benjamin Kelly
- Martha Kennard
- L—Joshua Lamb
- M—Merrett Miller
- Mr. Mearns
- N—Rathel Newcomb
- Edmond Numbers
- O—Samuel Owens
- P—Joseph Porter
- Capt. Pearson
- Milcha Pearce
- Henry W. Peirce
- John Peley
- Henry Phibro
- Q—Mr. Quilley
- R—Andrew Raborg
- Col. Reed
- Joseph Rochester
- Rev. Wm. Ross
- Frances Ringgold
- Philip Rickets
- John Ann Ringgold
- S—Robt. C. Simmonds
- Wilson Starvel
- T—Richard S. Thomas
- Swath Turner
- Mathew Tighman
- Ann Thompson
- Marmaduke Tilden
- V—James Veary
- W—Mark Winters
- James West
- John Wood
- James Woodall
- Fanny Woodall
- Rev. Simon Wright
- Robert Wright, Esq.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centerville, Md. January 1, 1816.

- A—Richard Arscott
- Francis Arscott
- Thomas Ashcom
- B—Samuel J. Bannister
- Eliza Bruff
- Lewis Bland
- C—John Clayton
- Wm. Chambers
- Clerk of C. A. court
- Eliza Citer
- Edward De Coursey
- Benjamin Cosen
- D—Edward DeFord
- John Doid
- Thomas Dodson
- E—Theodor Emory
- Roderick Ericlison
- F—Peter Foster
- John S. Fildeman
- G—Sam C. Griffith
- H—Jacob Hughes
- Ann Hodcock
- Wm. N. Horton
- Kensley Harrison
- Robert Hurdleale
- K—Joshua Kennard
- Ann J. Kennard
- Eliza Ken
- John Leeds Kerr
- L—Wm. Legg
- M—James Massey
- Moses Meredith
- Edward Markland
- John M'Early
- Richard Moffet
- Ann Moffatt
- Stephen Mays
- N—John Newcomb
- Daniel Newman
- Mary R. Nicholson
- O—Joseph Oxts
- John Peckham
- Amos Phelps
- John P. Peca
- Ann Peca
- Sarah P. Pines
- Lemuel Potock
- Wm. L. Peca
- R—Moses Ruth
- James Roe
- Margaret Rogers
- John Ribly
- Charlotte Ringgold
- S—Sarah Sinner
- James Suller
- Sullivan Scott
- Mary Street
- Marv Spay
- T—Thos. B. Turpin
- Caroline Thompson
- V—Mr. Villet
- W—Daniel Watson
- John T. Watson
- Daniel H. Wiggins
- John Waters 3
- Elizabeth C. Worrod

FOR SALE.

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

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

Cambridge, June 6. James Steele.

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and Talbot county in general, that she will take in Pelouses and Dresses of any description to make, which shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice, by the Public's most obedient servant.

Elizabeth Work. Easton, December 5.

Seventy-Five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, on the night of the twenty eighth of December last, a negro boy named STEPHEN.

Aged eighteen or nineteen years, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, has a short black hair, large eyes, not of a very robust form of body; his legs are much scarred by sores. He has a downward look, and is slow of speech, has rather a singularly formed face, and very long toes. He took with him a new white frock, a new round jacket and trousers, an old straw hat, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings, and a pair of double soled coarse shoes, an old steel comb, and other clothing, all of which it is likely he will change.

The above reward will be given to any person who takes him out of the State, & so if taken out of the county and in the State, and so if taken in the County—in either case, returning him to the subscriber. William Hurry. Jan. 9.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Granary and Dwelling House, with about twenty acres of LAND, at Skipton Landing, on Wye River...

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres...

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...

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...

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chapin and Joe Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less...

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHEAP GOODS,

CHEAP GOODS.

AMONGST WHICH ARE Wood's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cords, of superior quality and colours...

DRY GOODS.

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery. ALL of which they offer low for Cash.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC, That they have associated in trade, under the firm of

Hands & Edmondson,

and offer for sale at their Store, situated in Easton, in that new large corner brick building, near the Market House, second door from the corner—

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season: Which they will sell low for Cash.

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT...

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions. Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, a strong which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and dyed by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufacture...

Tristram Needles, & Co. Easton, 1817

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors, in his line of business, as an INN-KEEPER, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same; and also begs of those that are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, with money or their notes, as he has to keep his creditors in a good humour.

Richard Barrow, Easton January 2, 1816

N. B. He will take in payment any kind of Country produce, but promises R. B.

In Chancery, December 19, 1815.

Ordered, That the (additional) sale of a part of the real estate of Richard N. Thomas, made and reported by Geo. W. Thomas, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 19th day of February, 1816: Provided a copy of this order be published three successive weeks before the 19th day of January, 1816.

The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$675 00.

True copy. Test— James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can. January 2, 1816 3

In Chancery, December 15, 1815.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Richard Tucker, deceased, made and reported by John Bages, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of February, 1816: Provided a copy of this order be published three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 15th day of January, 1816.

The Report states the amount of sales to be \$1981 25

True copy. Test— James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can. dec. 26 3

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced the CURRYING BUSINESS, opposite the old Market House, Harrison street, where he intends to keep a general assortment of CLOATHS, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Nicholas Owings, N. B. Leather exchanged for hides dec. 19 4

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

To be rented for the ensuing year, The valuable FARM, situated near Easton, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kennard. Also, the FARM, situated near the Hole in the Wall, occupied by Mr. Zebulon Corner. Also, the DWELLING HOUSE, in East's row, in Easton, occupied by Mr. R. B. Maxwell. Also, the FARM, in Tuckahoe Neck, in Caroline county, now occupied by Mr. Hoses Carterfield.

John L. Kerr, October 17.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, Md. January 1, 1816.

- A—Thomas Arrington J—Wm Jenkins John Atwell E. Jackson B—Matthias Bordley Robert Jadin Tristram Bowles Isaac Johnson Juby Benson Phil Jones Rev. F. Barclay John Kennard Hannah Brown Samuel T. Kennard Thomas Bullen, 2 Robert Kersey Dr. John Barnett Sarah Kirby Charles Berry L—Wm Lucas, 2 G. W. Benny Corbin Lee Nicholas Benson Gen. James Lloyd Thomas Billingsly Daniel Leverton A. Boffield Richard Lloyd John Bullen, 2 Nicholas Loveday Wm. Bromwell Richard Lowery C—Mary E. Cockayne Thomas Love Wm. Cooper M—Hannah Martin Ann Carrup Wm. B. Martin Edward De Courcy Rev. Mr. Monnelly, 2 Henry Council N—Joseph Neal Joseph Campton Catharine Neal Frances Casey Patrick M'Neal Elizabeth Colston O—Richard Ozman Edward Courcy P—Joel Page Thomas Coward George Parratt Henry Casson George K. Pennell, 2 Eliza Cater Clouston Plummer D—Susan Dickerson Sarah Pritchard Dr. H. Dixon Bennett Pinkind Joseph Dawson R—Benjamin Roberts Henry Dickinson Joshua Richardson Eliza Downes Parrott Rathell George Dashiell Wm. Reed Richard Dawson James Rue Margaret J. Doran S—Edward Stephens Joshua Dennis Basil L. Stocker Robert B. Dudley Mast. John Stevens E—John Edmondson Rachel Shield Thomas C. Earle Sam. Sewell Dr. Edward Earle Edward Spedden F—Wm Foster Elizabeth Spencer Samuel Floyd Smith Rev. John Forman T—Pe. Townsend Ann Gray V—Nicholas Valiant, 3 Jeremiah Garey W—John Willis John Garey Henry Willis H—Jacob Howard Sophia Warner Mary Harbilton Susan Whittington Samuel Hopkins Peter Webb Ann Hemsley Wm Wright. Jan. 2 3

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days.

Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

BLANK BOOKS.

For sale at the Star Office

Talbot County Orphans' Court.

On application of THOMAS CAMPER and JOHN CARBER, administrators of John Camper, 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 22d day of Dec. 1815.

Test— 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 of administration on the personal estate of John Camper, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of December, 1815.

Thomas Camper, adm'r John Camper, adm'r of John Camper, dec'd.

dec. 26 3

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Carey, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors. Whitesburg, Del. Nov 7

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber, of Caroline county, Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of John Eagle and John Tiltson, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against either of said deceased persons, are requested to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers, to the subscriber, within six months from the date hereof; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of said estates. Given under my hand this 26th day of December, 1815.

H. D. Sellers, ex'or of John Eagle and John Tiltson, dec'd. dec. 26 3

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. Those Lands are settled in four farms, two of which contain 406 acres each, and two 200 each. On one of the 406 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 RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to

James Stoakes, Easton Point, dec. 12

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, 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.

October 10 Solomon Lowe.

BLACK SMITH TO BE HIRED

To be hired for the ensuing year, a BLACK SMITH that is well qualified to carry on a shop, having had the charge of one many years in the country, and is esteemed a good workman.

Joseph Haskins, dec. 19

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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 the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition. And the said Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next May term of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Eastern Star once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, to appear before the said county court, 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 Nicholas Arner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1815

Lemuel Purnell.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, 30 look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to.—HAD on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long black cloth coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

GEORGE and PETER are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth, Head of Wye, dec 16

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

For apprehending a negro man slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton. The said negro man ran away from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighbourhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his carriage house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally puts on, when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips; and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one who will secure him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State.

John L. Bozman, nov. 14

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 trousers, a white shirt and fur hat.

ESAR is a shade lighter than Allen, is about 21 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. 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.

Ennalls Martin, jun. Susan Seth, aug. 22

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 tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trowsers, and a blue nankeen jacket, with perhaps other clothing unknown. He rode off a dark bay horse about 14 hands high, which he stole from the farm Joseph H. Nicholson, Junr Esq. It is supposed that he has made for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania, and will in all probability change his name and dress. If taken in Talbot county, and secured so that I get him again, a reward of thirty dollars will be paid—If out of the county and in the State, fifty dollars—and if out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

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

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD

Ranaway from the employ of Thomas C. Breth, 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 fur 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 liquors. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him in Denton goal, 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, living in Talbot county, Md. on Saturday morning last, 15th of August, a negro man named NED BENSON, (calls himself Ned Benson, alias Ned Lindsey, 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 robbing, with a variety of other clothing.

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

Henry Catrup, august 15

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called GEORGE. It is supposed they will 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. oct. 17

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a mulatto girl named POLLEY DEBBY.—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 colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ 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 she is at this time lurking about in that neighbourhood.

The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner; or the sum of \$50 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this state—and all reasonable charges if brought home to

Richard Sherwood, oct. 24

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Talbot county, Md. on the first day of December inst. as a runaway, a black man who calls himself JERRY.—He is about twenty or twenty one years of age, five feet eight inches high. His clothing was a blue and white striped waistcoat, a blue and white plaid domestic cotton coat and trousers, a fur hat half worn, and an old pair of boots.—Has a small lump on the under lip, near the right corner of his mouth. He is pretty well made, and says he belongs to Francis Houghter, sheriff of New Castle county, about two miles from Middle Town.—His owner is requested to come forward and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his price, &c. according to the directions of the law.

James Clayland, sh'ff of Talbot County, dec. 12 8

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Broke from the goal of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 22d inst. a black fellow who calls himself DANIEL MURRAY, committed as a runaway—about 23 years of age, dark complexion, pleasing countenance, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and well made.—HAD on when committed, a coat and trousers of coriory, a drab great coat much worn, and a pastor hat also much worn. The above reward if taken up out of the State and secured, and \$25 if taken up and secured in any county of the state, will be given by

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff of Caroline county, dec. 26 6

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 19th October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cut, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a cottee made of drab colored domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law, to pay his prison fees.

Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford county, The editors of the National Intelligencer and Eastern Star are requested to insert the above once a week for two months, and send their accounts to this office for collection. nov. 21 8

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1816.

No. 20—844.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

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

THE TERMS

Are **THO 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 continue weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order made by the Honorable the Judge of the Circuit Court, to us directed. — Will be sold at public vendue, on **THURSDAY** the 18th day of January next, the **Lands and Tenements**, the property of the late **Elizabeth Landin**, containing about one hundred and eighty eight acres, situate in Bar side neck, in Talbot county, about four miles from St. Michaels, having thereon a good dwelling house of wood and many valuable out-houses and a wind mill. — The terms of sale are, that the purchaser pay in each such small sum as will be necessary to defray the expenses of the commission, and the residue in instalments of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bonds with security approved by the commissioners, for the payments, will be required.

Mr. **Washington Love**, who resides on the Land, will show the same to any person desirous to have a view before the day of sale. Attendance will be given on the premises, by

Samuel T. Munt,
James Seth,
Joseph Farland,
Richard Harrington,
Nathan Harrington,

Talbot county, Dec. 19. 5

LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell my dwelling plantation, situate about three miles below the Trappe, and between one and two miles from a good landing on Choptank river. This farm contains upwards of five hundred acres of land. — The soil is adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco. — A large proportion of valuable woodland, chiefly white oak. A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed any person wishing to purchase will view the premises.

If the above farm should not be sold before **Wednesday the 24th day of January** inst. it will on that day (if fair, if not, the next fair day) be offered at public sale on the premises. Apply to **Dr. T. Thomas**, Easton, or to the subscriber.

January 2, 1816 3q

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber appointed Trustee by the Hon. the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying those tracts, parcels of lands, and parcels of lands and premises, situated, lying and being in Kent county, and State of Maryland, known and called by the names of "Timber Level," "Addition to Timber Level," "Peter's Forest," "By Chance and Chance," which were heretofore devised in trust for a certain Mary Sutton, by a certain John Carroll, formerly of Kent county a forefeild, now deceased; will offer for sale the said estate, containing by supposition, 300 acres of LAND at the tavern of Mr. Ephraim Van ghan, in George Town & Roads, Kent County, **On TUESDAY, the 6th day of February** next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, then at the same hour on the next fair day. — The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the whole sum, and pay before, will receive a deed from the trustee conveying the title of the lands so sold.

James E. Barroll, trustee.
Chester, 16th Jan. 9

FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at private sale, his FARM situate in Caroline county, not far from Hunting Creek, and about two miles from Frazier's meeting house, containing 120 acres of Land. This Land is more productive than any of the adjoining Lands in said neighbourhood, and as much so as any in Caroline. The improvements are a good frame dwelling house with an adjoining kitchen, and other necessary out-houses, and a small young orchard of excellent fruit, now bearing.

I will sell it now, by giving the purchaser a chance to pay for it in annual payments, or I will exchange it for a few good negroes, from the age of 18 to 25 years. — Any person wishing to buy this farm, will be shown the same by Robert Thomas, residing on the premises. For further particulars, and terms, apply to Mr. Peter Edmondson, Dover Bridge.

Ellis Thomas.
January 2, 1816 3q

EDUCATION.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington College have the pleasure of informing the public, that the College is now open for the reception of students, and that they have employed Professors amply competent to teach the Latin, Greek and English Languages, the useful branches of Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, together with Book Keeping, Reading and Writing.

The Visitors and Governors assure those Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their children to this Seminary, that a necessary step will be taken by them to advance their education, to improve their morals and cultivate their understanding, in such a manner as to reflect the highest honour upon them, and afford a lasting consolation to their parents.

By order of the Board,
Colin Ferguson, sec'y.
Chester town, Jan. 9. 3

ALMANACS FOR 1816,
For sale at the Star Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres. — On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be kept in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary. This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next. — A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts,
New Easton, or
Philemon B. Hopper,
In Centreville.

Oct 31

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 tenantable 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 explain the terms known, and the purchaser or purchasers can have the privilege of seeing wheat this fall, and possession the beginning of the year.

Henry Smoot.
Dorchester county, Sept. 19

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Snyder. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Trippe.
Easton, November 28.

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. Hamilton & Clavon. The situation is considered equal to any on the Eastern Shore for a retail store.

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.
Aug. 29

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 Jett, 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

JAMES MADISON.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of peace and friendship between the United States of America, and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation of Indians, residing on the river Illinois, was concluded and signed on the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, at Portage des Sioux, by Commissioners on the part of the United States, and certain Chiefs and Warriors of the said tribe or nation of Indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of peace and friendship made and concluded between William Clarke, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs and Warriors of the Poutawatamie tribe or nation residing on the river Illinois, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship between the United States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things, and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war, have agreed to the following articles:

Article the First.

Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties against the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the Second.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the U. States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

Article the Third.

The contracting parties hereby agree, promise & bind themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort Clarke, on the Illinois river, as soon as it may be practicable.

Article the Fourth.

The contracting parties in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm, all and every treaty, contract & agreement heretofore concluded between the U. States and the Poutawatamie tribe or nation.

In witness of all and every thing herein determined between the U. States of America, and the said Poutawatamie tribe or nation, residing on the river Illinois, we, the undersigned Commissioners and Chiefs aforesaid, by virtue of our full powers, have signed this definitive treaty, and have caused our seals to be hereunto affixed.

Done at Portage des Sioux, this eighteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States the fortieth.

WM. CLARKE,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUGTE CHOUTEAU.

Sunnawchewone, his X mark.
Muckketepoke, (or Black Partridge) his X mark.
Neggenshoke, his X mark.
Chawawbeme, his X mark.
Bendegakewa, his X mark.
Wapewy, (or White Hair) his X mark.
Oniawa, his X mark.

In the presence of
R. Wash, Sec'y to the Commiss'rs.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
N. Boivin, Agent.
H. Paul, C. M.
Maurice Blondeaux,
Manuel Lisa, Agent.
John Miller, Col. 3d Infantry.
Richard Chirwood, Major Mt.
Wm Irvine Adair, Capt. 3d reg. U. S. Infantry.
Cyrus Biltards,
Saml. Solomon, In'tr
Jacques Mett,
Louis Decouagne,
John A. Camero.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the U. States the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAS. MONROE,
Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Friendship between the U. States of America and the Kickapoo tribe or nation of Indians, was concluded and signed at Portage des Sioux, on the 2d day of September, one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, by Commissioners on the part of the said U. States, and certain Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the said tribe or nation of Indians, on the part of the said tribe or nation, which Treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A Treaty of Peace and Friendship, made and concluded between William Clarke, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part; and the undersigned Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the Kickapoo tribe or nation, on the part and behalf of the said tribe or nation, of the other part.

The parties being desirous of re-establishing peace & friendship between the U. States and the said tribe or nation, and of being placed in all things and in every respect, on the same footing upon which they stood before the war; have agreed to the following articles.

Article the First.

Every injury or act of hostility by one or either of the contracting parties towards the other, shall be mutually forgiven and forgot.

Article the Second.

There shall be perpetual peace and

friendship between all the citizens of the U. States of America, and all the individuals composing the said Kickapoo tribe or nation.

Article the Third.

The contracting parties do hereby agree, promise, and oblige themselves, reciprocally, to deliver up all the prisoners now in their hands (by what means soever the same may have come into their possession) to the officer commanding at Fort Clark on the Illinois River, to be by him restored to their respective nations as soon as it may be practicable.

Article the Fourth.

The contracting parties in the sincerity of mutual friendship, recognize, re-establish, and confirm all and every Treaty, Contract, and Agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the Kickapoo tribe or nation.

In witness whereof, the said William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, Commissioners as aforesaid, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Deputies of the said tribe, have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the U. States, the fortieth.

WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUGTE CHOUTEAU.

Pauwoatam, (by his representative Kenebaso or the Bond Prisoner,) his X mark.
Kitea, (or Otter) his X mark.
Kenebaso, (or the Bond Prisoner,) his X mark.
Teppema, (or Persuader,) his X mark.
Cokecambaut, (or Elk looking back,) his X mark.
Peyyayque, (or Bear,) his X mark.
Wetassaa, (or Brave,) his X mark.
Weywaychecawbout, (or Meeter,) his X mark.
Autupphaw, (or Mover,) his X mark.
Weshkown, (or Dirtyface,) his X mark.

Done at Portage des Sioux, in the presence of

R. Wash, Sec'y to the Commission.
T. A. Smith, R. G. U. S. A.
D. Bissell, Brig. Gen.
Stephen Byrd, Col. M. N.
H. Paul, C. P. T.
A. M'Nai, C. P. Insp.
Thomas Forsyth, I. Agent.
Pierre Menard, I. Agent.
John W. Johnson, U. S. Factor and I. Agent.

Maurice Blondeaux,
Saml. Solomon, Interpreter,
Sam. Brady, Lt. 8th U. S. Infantry,
Joseph C. Brown,
H. Battu,
Saml. Whiteside, Capt. Ill. Militia.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said Treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and have signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of December, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the United States, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
JAS. MONROE,
Secretary of State.

FROM THE UNITED STATES' GAZETTE.

TWO WHOLE FAMILIES LOST!

If any of the relations or next in kin, of one Mr. Eagle, and a Mr. Dollar, who a few years ago were much seen in the United States, and are supposed to be native Americans, will give information where they may be found, the informant shall be handsomely rewarded on application to the Treasury Department at Washington, or to the Forty new Banks in Pennsylvania; and a proportionate reward will be given for Mr. Eagle's Son, Half Eagle, and Mr. Dollar's Son, Half Dollar, or his Grand Children, Quarter Dollars, or any of his relations. Papers innumerable have issued since their disappearance, but all in vain, as they are believed by many to have left attachment to industry & steady habits, others shrewdly suspect they hid some where in the New-England States, waiting for more favorable times, before they dare make their appearance, as they have reason to suppose they would be instantly taken & put in close confinement. Their sudden disappearance is particularly to be regretted, as they were in great favor with the people of all political parties.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Documents transmitted by the President to the Senate, with the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States.

Extract of a letter from the American Commissioners, Messrs. Clay and Galatin, to the Secretary of State, dated

London, May 18th, 1815.

"Having had reason to believe, that the British government had abstained from answering the communication of the joint commission from Ghent, of the day of December, 1814, until they received official information of the American ratification of the Treaty of Peace, we thought it advisable, soon after that event was known to us, to repair to this City, in order that we might ascertain the disposition of this government as to the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Shortly after our arrival here we were invited by Lord Castlereagh to an interview with him. A minute of the substance of the conversation which took place on that occasion, as drawn up and agreed to by the parties, is enclosed. We communicated to Mr. Gombourz the next day, our answer upon the subjects to which the conversation related.

In the interview with Lord Castlereagh, he had stated, that 4 or 5 days might be necessary on their part, to prepare for the proposed conversation. Nearly three weeks having elapsed without hearing further on the subject, we took what appeared to us, a fit occasion to intimate our intention of leaving London. A few days after, we received an invitation from the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Robinson, to call at his office on the 11th inst.; we accordingly attended, and were received by him and Messrs. Gombourz and Adams, two of the British Commissioners, who had negotiated the treaty of Ghent.

They opened the conversation by adverting to what had lead to this interview, and professed themselves to be ready to receive any propositions we might choose to make. We observed, that in the treaties which America had heretofore made, particularly with this country, regulating commercial intercourse, there were generally comprised two subjects, one which respected commercial regulations, applicable to a state of peace, as well as of war; the other, which respected the rights and duties of the parties, one being at war, and the other remain at peace. Accordingly, our government had instructed us to bring forward both those subjects.

As to the commercial intercourse, which out at this time going into details, or minor points, which might be necessary in the progress of the negotiation to adjust, we would content ourselves in this official conversation, with touching on the most important topics, which it seemed to us desirable to discuss and arrange. These were, that the two countries should respectively be placed on the footing of the nation the most favored; that in the trade between America and the British European dominions, all discriminating duties, on tonnage and on merchandise, either imported or exported, should be abolished. That the trade between America & the British West Indies should be regulated, and placed on some more permanent basis, than the occasional acts of the colonial authorities. — That the nature and kind of intercourse between America and the adjoining British provinces should be defined, and provided for: And that the trade with the British India possessions should be opened to America on liberal principles.

In regard to the discriminating duties, we remarked, that a proposition to abolish them, first came from G. Britain, and a provision to that effect was inserted in the unratified treaty of 1806. Congress had taken up the matter at their last session, and passed an act, which we explained. We thought it desirable that they should be abolished in order to prevent those collisions, and that system of commercial warfare, in which the two countries would probably be involved by an adherence to them. As an example, we made the great extra duty, to which, as we understood, the article of cotton was liable, by the British laws, when imported in foreign vessels, and which, if persisted in, would certainly be met by some countervailing regulations.

With respect to the trade to British India, we observed, that we had no equivalent to offer for it; that it was for G. Britain to consider, whether a commerce, consisting as it did, almost entirely in the exchange of our specie for India produce, was not of a nature to exercise the most liberal encouragement; but, that we had rather enter into no stipulation on the subject than be restricted to a direct intercourse as had been proposed by the unratified treaty, both on the outward and return voyage.

On the other subject, the rights and duties of the parties, one being at war, and the other in a condition of peace, we pro-

needed to remark, that whilst the prospect of a long European peace appeared to exist, as was the case when the treaty of Ghent was concluded, it was less important to provide for questions arising under this head. But it was impossible to shut our eyes to the demonstrations every where making of a new war, if it should assume a maritime character, might again menace the harmony & good understanding between the two countries. It was desirable, therefore, to anticipate and provide for the evil. The first and most important point was that of impressment. Great Britain had always professed a willingness to receive and consider any proposition which America should be disposed to make on that subject. It would, perhaps, be unprofitable at this time to go into a discussion of the right, as to which we would merely remark, that it was impossible that there could be a stronger conviction on the part of Great Britain, that it was with her, than there was on the part of America, that it was on her side. It was better to look to some practical arrangement, by which, without concession of right by either party, the mischief complained of on both sides might be prevented. To this end the attention of our government has been turned. We believed that Great Britain had never heretofore contended that the American government was bound to prohibit the merchants of the United States from employing foreign seamen, any more than it was bound to forbid their shipping contraband articles. America was, however, now willing to take upon herself such an obligation, and to exclude British seamen from her merchant service, and we believed such exclusion might be as effectually executed as our revenue laws.—Here we called their attention to the act which Congress had passed on that subject, and to the message of the President to that body towards the close of its last session, upon the supposition, that if the exclusion of British seamen should be absolute and entire, there would no longer exist any ground for the claim of impressment, and of course no objection to its abandonment. We stated, that besides the motive which existed with our government of guarding against collision with Great Britain, another powerful one operated, that of encouraging our native seamen, and of not being obliged to rely on the uncertain supply of foreigners. To this system, as a substitute for that of impressment, it did not appear to us that Great Britain could object, unless it was that it was impracticable in its execution.—We had no doubt ourselves, that even admitting that there might be, as in cases of smuggling, occasional instances of evasion of the system of exclusion, it would nevertheless be, upon the whole, much more favorable in its result to Great Britain.—This system would apply to, and operate upon, every American vessel; whilst that of impressment reached only the cases of those vessels with which it accidentally came in contact. We were aware of the difficulties which had heretofore opposed a satisfactory arrangement on this subject. Still it was one of such vital importance, so tending to bring the two countries into collision, that it was impossible it should receive a consideration too earnest and too anxious.

The next point which it seemed to us important to settle, was the trade of America with the colonies of the enemies of Great Britain. Towards the end of the last European war, questions growing out of that trade had been terminated by the conquest of those colonies by Great Britain, but many of them having been restored at the peace, the disputes which heretofore existed, might again arise.—The former arrangements on this subject might, with some modifications, serve as a basis.

We then stated, that we did not intend, in this preliminary and unofficial conversation, to discuss the other points belonging to this branch of the subject. A definition of blockades was desirable and could not, it seemed, be attended with much difficulty, as we believed that there was no real difference between the two countries with respect to the abstract principle. But we apprehended that the disputes which might hereafter take place on that subject, would arise almost exclusively from question of fact which no previous definition could prevent.

As, in the event of war, Great Britain might desire to know the disposition of our government on the subject of privateers and prizes, we would only now say, that the principle which might be adopted with respect to Great Britain whether of admission or exclusion, must equally and impartially apply to all the parties to the war.

These were all the topics noticed by us, and we enforced and illustrated them by various other observations. The British gentlemen professing not to have expected those points to be brought forward which applied to a belligerent state of one of the parties, expressed a wish to know, whether in our view the two subjects were inseparable, and whether we could not come to an agreement on those topics which were probably less difficult to be adjusted, leaving the others for further consideration, and future arrangement? We replied, that heretofore they had always been blended together by our government, and that we intended to bring them all for consideration; that at present, however, we only presented them for consideration, as it would be premature at this time to make any of them a *sine qua non*; and that whether a treaty, omitting some of them would be acceptable, must depend on the general tenor, upon the extent and

importance of the subject which might be comprehended in the arrangement.—They proceeded to remark, that some of the subjects had been always found to involve extreme difficulty, particularly that of impressment; that Great Britain was certainly prepared at all times, to receive and to consider any proposition that America might be disposed to make in relation to it; but one of the gentlemen remarked, that from the deep interest which was felt by Great Britain in it, she must view with great jealousy, by which he said that the enquiry which they had just made as to our willingness to separate the two subjects, proceeded from a wish to ascertain whether it were likely that any practical result, could be speedily obtained, if they entered upon the negotiation at this time.

On the subject of discriminating duties mentioned by us, they said their government would receive favorably the proposition for a mutual abolition of them. As to the trade with India, their government was not at all disposed to shut us out from it.—In regard to the trade to the West Indies, considering the difficulties which had heretofore presented themselves in placing it, by treaty, upon a footing satisfactory to both parties they feared it would not now be practicable to enter into any stipulation respecting it, which should meet the views of the two countries.

The interview terminated by their stating, that they would report to the cabinet the substance of what had passed between us, and by their pledging themselves to do all in their power to afford us an early answer. On the 16th instant, having been again invited by the vice-president of the board of trade to call at his office we accordingly attended, and were received by the same gentlemen. They stated that they had reported to the cabinet what had passed at the last interview, and were now prepared to give us an answer on the several topics to which the conversation related. In doing this they would observe the order which had been marked out by us.

1st. On the commercial intercourse between the two countries, they were authorized to state, that their government was ready to treat with us on the footing of the most favored nation; and were also willing to enter into any arrangement by which all discriminating duties on importations and tonnage should be mutually done away. They were willing to admit us to the enjoyment of the trade with British India, unobscured by the restriction on the outward voyage contained in the unratified treaty; but must still insist on that contained in the treaty of 1794 on the return voyage. Considering that we had candidly stated, that we had no equivalent to offer, except what was to be found in the trade itself, they would expect for this concession, a spirit of accommodation on our side, in other parts of the commercial arrangement, the fur trade, or some other.

The trade with the British West-Indies, they stated, had always been a subject of great difficulty, and their government was not prepared to make any change in that colonial policy, to which they had so long adhered; but they would hope that this would not form any obstacle to the negotiation.

With respect to the trade with their American possessions, they were ready to receive & discuss any propositions we might have to offer, with an anxious desire to place it on a footing mutually satisfactory.

2dly. On those subjects which related to a state in which one of the parties should be at war, and the other in peace, it was not necessary to disguise that they had been always attended with great difficulties. Still they were willing in a spirit of amity, and with candor, to receive and to discuss any propositions we might offer.

With regard to blockades, they could not think it necessary to enter into any treaty definition of them, as the questions which might hereafter arise on that subject (according to our own statement) would relate rather to the fact, than to the principle, on which the two governments seemed to agree. Indeed, they thought that such a definition might tend to weaken, as implying a doubt of the correctness of the principle.

In relation to the trade with enemies' colonies, besides the intrinsic difficulty of the question, as heretofore experienced in all attempts to arrange it there was another arising out of their want of information, as to whether France had adopted any, and what, system of colonial policy, since the restoration of her colonies. It might be, that she had opened their trade to foreign nations in peace as in war, in which case the questions that had heretofore existed could not be agitated again.

Impressment had, they continued, of all this class of subjects, been found most difficult to arrange. They were aware how important it was considered in both countries, and how, in both, it touched public sensibility. As heretofore they were now ready to receive and consider any proposition our government might make respecting it. And even without any treaty stipulations, their government was now anxiously engaged in devising means to prevent the abuses of which we complain. If the law which we had mentioned at the last interview, should be effectual in its object, it would doubtless do away a great motive with them for impressment. Still they were bound to consider, with the most vigilant attention, any proposition for the abandonment of what they must consider a right essential to their safety. That law did not, however, as they understood, settle the question, who

were to be considered as British subjects, a question on which the two countries might not be able to come to an understanding.

With regard to our ideas respecting privateers and prizes, they were certainly fair and inextinguishable.

As they had hinted at some accommodation in the fur trade, or in other parts of the commercial arrangement, for their supposed concession respecting the India trade, we thought the occasion suitable for stating, that we were positively expected not to consent to the renewal of the trade between British subjects and the Indians within our territories. We stated, that the disposition of our government on this subject did not proceed from commercial, but political considerations. They did not insist upon it, nor seem to think, that the determination of our government would prevent an arrangement of the Canada trade.—One of them inquired, whether we expected, in like manner, to be excluded from the trade with the Indians in their territories? To which we replied, certainly?

We explained the law for the exclusion of foreign seamen from our service, and mentioned that the naturalization of seamen would be almost altogether prevented in future by the necessity of a continued residence of five years. We stated, that we were authorized to enter into stipulations that would forbid the employment of such British seamen as might, under our laws, be hereafter naturalized, but that we could not do it with respect to those who were already naturalized.—We had, tho', that as to them, an exception might be made, permitting, on both sides, the voluntary employment of such seamen, natives of one country, as might have heretofore been naturalized under the laws of the other country. We added, that the number of British seamen already naturalized, which could constitute, as it appeared to us, the only difficulty in an arrangement, was very inconsiderable. Dr Adams concurred in opinion, that they were not many.

We made some further explanations, and finally told them that, considering the dispositions which we had been happy to meet with in them, we would now say, that we would enter upon the negotiation, reserving to ourselves, however, the right, as our powers were several, as well as joint, to withdraw from it, if circumstances should make it eligible to do so, and to leave to Mr. Adams, whom we daily expected, to conclude it.

The interview closed, by their undertaking to provide themselves immediately with the necessary powers to proceed in the negotiation; and by an assurance, that they would continue to do all in their power to bring it to a speedy and successful issue.

Extract of a minute of a conversation which took place at Lord Castlereagh's, between his Lordship and Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, April 16, 1815.

Lord Castlereagh then called the attention of the American commissioners to a communication made by them at Ghent relative to their power to treat on the commercial intercourse between the two countries. He said, before he gave an answer to that communication, he should be glad, if it were agreeable to the American commissioners, that there should be an unofficial conversation between them and the British commissioners, who negotiated the treaty of peace, together with Mr. Robinson, whom he would associate with them for that purpose, to ascertain if it were likely, that some general principles could be agreed upon to form the basis of a treaty of commerce. He should prefer, that this conversation, like that which he understood had taken place in the former negotiation between Lords Holland & Auckland, and Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney, should be free from official forms and tho't such a course best calculated to ascertain if it were likely that the two governments could come on any practical result on this interesting subject.

It was observed by one of the American commissioners, that such a conversation would be of terms of inequality, the American commissioners being invested with powers, and the other gentlemen having none; unless it was understood, not only that it should be considered as entirely unofficial, but that the same gentlemen should afterwards be commissioned to conclude a treaty, if it were thought that one could be formed.—Lord Castlereagh remarked in reply, that such was certainly his intention.

The conversation ended in an understanding that the American commissioners would consult together upon the three topics mentioned by Lord Castlereagh, and communicate on the following day to Mr. Goulburn the result of their deliberations.

The American Plenipotentiaries to the Secretary of State. LONDON, 3d JULY, 1815.

SIR, We have the honor to transmit a convention for regulating the commercial intercourse between the U. States & G. Britain, which we concluded this day with the British plenipotentiaries.

Messrs. Clay and Gallatin's despatch of the 18th May last, has informed you of the preliminary steps taken by them on that subject. Mr. Adams arrived in London on the 25th of May, and on the 5th of June we were invited by Messrs. Robinson, Goulburn, and Adams, to meet them on the 7th. At this conference after a mutual exhibition of our powers, and some general observations, we delivered them our project of a commercial convention, a copy of which, (marked 1.)

is herewith enclosed. They promised to take it into immediate consideration and on the 9th, informed us that they would prepare and transmit to us a *contre projet*.

Believing that there was no prospect of an immediate arrangement on the subject of seamen, and knowing that without it no treaty, defining the rights and duties of belligerent and neutrals was admissible, we excluded all that related to that branch of the subject from our project, and confined it to objects purely commercial.

We took the 3d article of the treaty of 1794, respecting the intercourse with Canada, as the basis of the corresponding article, omitting, according to our instructions, whatever related to the Indian trade. In drawing the other articles, we were principally guided by the unratified treaty of 1805, by the instructions given in relation to it by the Secretary of State, in his despatch of May 20th, 1807, and by the act of Congress, of 3d March last, for abolishing all discriminating duties.—From the previous explicit declarations of the British plenipotentiaries, we deemed it useless to offer any article on the subject of the intercourse with the West India islands, and only inserted a clause, to prevent the application to that intercourse of the provisions contemplated by the convention.

On the 16th the British plenipotentiaries addressed to us a note, enclosing their *contre projet*, (marked 2); and on the 17th we transmitted our answer (marked 3).—The whole subject was discussed at large in conferences held on the 19th and 21st.—The British plenipotentiaries, in a note of the 20th, (marked 4), stated the substance of their answer to ours of the 17th. In the conference of the 21st, we delivered the additional clause to the 2d article of the *contre projet*, (marked 5), and afterwards on the same day, we transmitted our note (marked 6.)

It will be perceived by these notes that we had come to an understanding as to the intercourse between the United States and the British territories in Europe, and that we disagreed on three points; the intercourse with Canada; placing, generally, both countries on the footing of the most favored nations; and the intercourse with the British East Indies.

On the first point the British plenipotentiaries persisted in refusing to admit that the citizens of the U. States should have the right to take their produce down the River Saint Lawrence to Montreal, and down the River Chambly (or Sorel) to the Saint Lawrence. And without that permission the article was useless to us, and unequal in its practical operation.—The provision that the importation of our produce into Canada should not be prohibited, unless the prohibition extended generally to all similar articles, afforded us no security; as no similar articles are imported into Canada from any other foreign country; whilst the corresponding provision, respecting the importation into the U. States, thro' Canada, of the produce and manufactures of G. Britain, effectually prevented us from prohibiting such an importation; since this could not be done without extending the prohibition to the importation of all similar articles, either of British or other foreign growth or manufacture, in the Atlantic ports of the U. States.

The article for placing respectively the two countries on the footing of the most favored nation, limited, as was insisted on by the British plenipotentiaries, to the intercourse between the United States and the European territories of Great Britain, was unnecessary; since all that appeared desirable on that subject was secured by the second article; and a provision of that nature, unless offering some obvious advantage, was deemed embarrassing, on account of the difficult attached to its execution.

With this view of the two subjects and finding that to arrange them in a satisfactory manner was impracticable, we proposed in our note of the 21st to omit altogether the articles relating to them.

On the subject of the intercourse with India, the British Plenipotentiaries contrary to the impression made in the unofficial conversation of Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, had insisted on our official conferences, that our admission to that trade was on the part of Great Britain, a concession altogether gratuitous; and for which, particularly as to the privilege of indirect outward voyages, she ultimately expected an equivalent. Whilst we strenuously contended that an equivalent was found in the trade itself, which was highly beneficial to India, or, at all events, considering the nature of the commercial intercourse generally between the two countries, in the other provisions of the convention. On the same ground we urged our claim to be placed in India on the same footing, at least, as the most favored nations. To which, was replied that they made a distinction between nations which had possession there and those which had none. The refusal not being altogether explicit, we renewed our proposal to that effect in our note.

The British Plenipotentiaries, in a note of the 23d, (marked 7), acceded to our proposal to omit the 2d and 5th articles, and refusing that on the subject of India, offered to omit the article altogether and to sign a convention embracing only the provisions respecting the intercourse between the U. States and the British territories in Europe.

This proposal we rejected in our note of the 24th, (marked 8). But in order to meet, if practicable, the views of the British government, and to avoid making any distinction between the East India trade and the other branches of commerce

we proposed to omit the duration of the whole convention to four years, and we offered, as an alternative, an arrangement for the sole purpose of abolishing the discriminating duties, in conformity with the act of Congress of the last session.

In a note of the 25th, (marked 9), the British Plenipotentiaries informed us that they found it necessary to refer our last proposals to their government, and by their note of the 27th, (marked 10), they accepted our offer of a convention embracing the last India article, and limited to four years, to be calculated from the date of its signature. We replied to this in a note dated 30th June, and (marked 11), and on the same day arranged, in a conference, the details of the convention.

We beg leave to add that the same restriction which confines our vessels to the principal ports of India is, except in special cases, imposed, by the act of parliament, on British subjects; and that, besides the discriminating in the export duty from England, the difference on the import duty on the article of cotton, had, by a late act of parliament, been increased to two pence sterling per pound in favor of every species imported in British vessels, and even of Brazil cotton, imported in Portuguese vessels.

We have the honor to be, Respectfully, sir, Your obedient serv'ts, (Signed)

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, H. CLAY, ALBERT GALLATIN. The Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State, Washington.

[The letters now published embrace all the correspondence on the subject of the British Treaty, except the documents accompanying these letters, from No. 1 to 11 inclusive, which we are obliged to defer till our next.] Nat. Intell.

THE ALGERINE TREATY.

Documents accompanying the Message of the President, transmitting to the Senate the Treaty of Peace with Algiers.

U. S. SHIP GUERRIERE, Bay of Algiers, July 4th, 1815.

SIR, We have the honor to refer you to the official reports of Commodore Decatur to the Navy Department, for an account of the operations of this squadron previous to our arrival off Algiers on the 28th ult.

Having received information that the Algerine squadron had been at sea for a considerable time longer than that to which their cruises usually extend, and that a despatch boat had been sent from Gibraltar to Algiers to inform us of our arrival in the Mediterranean, we thought that they might have made a harbour where they would be in safety.—We, therefore, whilst they were in this state of uncertainty, believed it a proper moment to deliver the President's letter, agreeably to our instructions. Accordingly, on the 29th ult. a flag of truce was hoisted on board the Guerriere, with the Swedish flag at the main. A boat came off about noon, with Mr. Norderling, Consul of Sweden, & the captain of the port, who confirmed the intelligence we had before received, and to whom we communicated information of the capture of their frigate and brig. The impression made by these events was visible & deep. We were requested by the captain of the port, Mr. Norderling declaring he was not authorized to act, to state the conditions on which we would make peace; to which we replied, by giving the letter of the President to the Dey, and by a note from us to him, a copy of which (No. 1.) we have the honor to transmit herewith. The captain of the port then requested that hostilities should cease pending the negotiation, and that persons authorized to treat should go on shore, he and Mr. Norderling both affirming that the minister of marine had pledged himself for our security and return to our ships when we pleased. Both these propositions were rejected, & they were explicitly informed that the negotiation must be carried on on board the fleet, and that hostilities, as far as they respected vessels, could not cease. They returned on shore. On the following day the same persons returned, & informed us that they were commissioned by the Dey to treat with us on the proposed basis, and their anxiety appeared extreme to conclude the peace immediately. We then bro't forward the model of a treaty, which we declared would not be departed from in substance, at the same time declaring that although the U. S. would never stipulate for paying tribute under any form whatever, yet that they were a magnanimous and generous nation, who would, upon the presentation of consuls, do what was customary with other great nations, in their friendly intercourse with Algiers.—The Treaty was then examined, and they were of opinion that it would not be agreed to in its present form, and particularly requested that the article requiring the restitution of the property they had captured, and which had been distributed, might be expunged, alleging that such a demand had never before been made upon Algiers. To this it was answered that the claim was just and would be adhered to. They then asked, whether, if the Treaty should be signed by the Dey, we would engage to restore the captured vessels, which we refused. They then represented that it was not the present Dey who had declared the war, which they acknowledged to be unjust, conceding that they were wholly in the wrong, and had no excuse whatever, requesting, however, that we would take the case of the Dey into considera-

don and upon his agreeing to terms with us more favourable than had ever been made with any other nation, to restore the ships, which they stated would be of little or no value to us, but would be of great importance to him, as they would satisfy the people with the conditions of the peace we were going to conclude with them.

We consulted upon this question, and determined that, considering the state of those vessels, the sums that would be required to fit them for a passage to the United States, & the little probability of selling them in this part of the world, we would make a compliment of them to his highness in the state they then were, the commodore engaging to furnish them with an escort to this port. This, however, would depend upon their signing the treaty as presented to them, and could not appear as an article of it, but must be considered as a favor conferred on the Dey by the U. States.

They then requested a truce, to deliberate upon the terms of the proposed treaty, which was refused; they even pleaded for three hours. The reply was, "not a minute; if your squadron appears in sight before the treaty is actually signed by the Dey, and the prisoners sent off, ours would capture them." It was finally agreed that hostilities should cease when we perceived their boat coming off with a white flag hoisted the Swedish consul pledging his word of honor not to hoist it unless the treaty was signed, and the prisoners in the boat. They returned on shore, and although the distance was full five miles they came back within three hours, with the treaty signed, as we had concluded it, and the prisoners.

During the interval of their absence a corvette appeared in sight, which would have been captured if they had been detained one hour longer. The treaty has since been drawn out anew, translated by them, and duly executed by the Dey, which we have the honor to transmit herewith.

Mr. Shaler has since been on shore, and the cotton and money mentioned in the 4th article, have been given up to him. They now show every disposition to maintain a sincere peace with us, which is, doubtless, owing to the dread of our arms: And we take this occasion to remark, that, in our opinion, the only secure guarantee we can have for the maintenance of the peace just concluded with these people, is the presence, in the Mediterranean, of a respectable naval force.

As this treaty appears to us to secure every interest within the contemplation of the government, and as it really places the U. States on higher ground than any other nation, we have no hesitation, on our part, in fulfilling such of its provisions as are within our power, in the firm belief that it will receive the ratification of the President and Senate.

We have the honour to be, With respect, Sir, Your obedient serv'ts, STEPHEN DECATUR, WILLIAM SHALER.

The hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State. (No. 1.)

The American Commissioners to the Dey of Algiers.

The undersigned have the honor to inform his highness the Dey of Algiers, that they have been appointed by the President of the U. States of America, commissioners plenipotentiary to treat of peace with his highness, and that pursuant to their instructions they are ready to open a negotiation for the restoration of peace and harmony between the two countries, on terms just and honorable to both parties; and they feel it incumbent on them to state explicitly to his highness, that they are instructed to treat upon no other principle, than that of perfect equality, and on the terms of the most favored nation: no stipulation for paying any tribute to Algiers, under any form whatever, will be agreed to.

The undersigned have the honour to transmit herewith, a letter from the President of the U. S. and they avail themselves of this occasion to assure his highness of their high consideration and profound respect.

The following circular has been addressed by the Paymaster of the Army of the U. States, to the several District Paymasters throughout the U. States, and is published for the information of those concerned.

ARMY PAY OFFICE. CITY OF WASHINGTON, } Jan 6, 1816. }

SIR, Your continuance in the service of the U. States for the purpose of adjusting and paying the out-standing claims to compensation for military services rendered prior to the 1st inst. and at present existing within the [state of territory of] as the case may be, having been authorized, you are hereby apprised of the same, and directed to hold yourself in readiness to obey the orders of the paymaster of the army, and to enter with all imaginable promptitude and activity upon the duties assigned to you, whenever funds are placed in your hands for the purpose above mentioned, which will be done as soon as the Secretary of the Treasury furnishes me with the proper means of making you acquainted. But that the public Treasury may not be too heavily pressed upon, and that large sums may not for any considerable time lie undisturbed in your hands, it is probable these remittances will be made from time to time, in such

sums as may be in the power of the Treasury to grant, and as the actual demands on you shall require, of which you will take care seasonably to advise me, by the transmission of correct estimates.

The instructions heretofore received by you from this office, and the experience you have already had in relation to the duties of a Paymaster, preclude the necessity of my descending at present into very minute details: I would nevertheless remark—

1st. That it might be well for you to give due notice in some of the newspapers of extensive circulation within the district under your charge, that you are authorized to receive, adjust and pay the claims existing therein, for military services rendered prior to the year 1816: and that it will be proper for all persons concerned to come forward with their claims accordingly; or that you will attend at certain places, on certain days, to receive, adjust and pay them. The attendance here alluded to, will, in some instances, probably be found indispensably necessary, and I would by all means advise it to be done, where the nature of cases appear to require it. In giving this notice to the claimants of your district, it would doubtless aid & facilitate the settlement of their claims, if a reference to the laws, and a sketch of the kind of evidence and vouchers necessary to substantiate their claims were annexed to the notification. On this particular head I must refer you to the law, and instructions heretofore received from me, as well as those now given.

2d. To guard by all possible means against imposters, and fraudulent and unjust claims, however specious the form may be in which they approach you.

3d. To measure all claims by the laws, the rules and regulations which were in force at the time the service was performed; and in all cases where the certificate on honor of any officer was requisite to substantiate a claim, to have his oath substituted in lieu thereof.

4th. To pay no claim that did not accrue for services rendered prior the 1st Jan. 1816.

5th. To pay no claim of militia unless it is clearly shown, 1st. That the services were rendered in virtue of, or under the immediate orders of the government of the U. States, and not of an individual State or Territory; or 2d. That being called into actual service by the government of an individual State or Territory, the services shall have been duly recognized on the part of the U. States, and payment for them sanctioned accordingly.

Numerous detachments of militia having been called out since the 18th April, 1814, I consider it proper to direct your attention particularly to two acts of that date, relative thereto; they were transmitted to you soon after their passage in Congress.

Your first payments should unquestionably be in redemption of the due bills you have issued (if any) in lieu of money; the distresses of the original holders of them; the material connection they have with your accounts; and the usurious speculations which are daily committed upon them, render it important that they should be made the first objects of attention; you will therefore call in and pay them off as early as practicable.

Mr. — is also continued in service, and designated as your assistant, and of which you will without delay notify him; he is placed under your orders and directions, and is to obey them.

I am, respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant, ROBERT BRENT, P. M. U. S. Army.

A gentleman in Louisiana, we are informed, by a correspondent in that country, has recently written a work, the object of which is to prove, that the Mississippi may be reduced within its banks, and that the swamp of Louisiana may be rendered dry and habitable; which the author conceives he has completely established. He has also formed an estimate of the quantity of labor necessary for the above purposes, and computes that part of it which will fall within the State of Louisiana, at less than has already been expended on the levees. The most practicable means of accomplishing the above purposes are laid down, as he conceives, with clearness and precision. The necessary works for this purpose, he further contends, ought to be immediately commenced, because in case of delay, the country will sustain an annual deterioration.—It is said this work is to be published. Nat. Intel.

ROADS AND CANALS.

There are two names which will ever be honored in America, whilst it remains a Republic, FRANKLIN and FULTON, both of whom have suffered by political persecutions, however, did not arise from the general voice of their fellow citizens, but from the anti-republican hatred of a faction.—We know of only one statue to the memory of Franklin—before the end of the present century, there will be many in honor of these illustrious Americans.

FULTON died only a few months ago, and he has left a reputation that will be perpetuated in both the eastern and western hemispheres—his admirable improvement of the steam engine in impelling vessels on the water, is a new era in

history, and will ever signalize his name and his country.

Every day demonstrates the vast importance of steamboats, & that they will speedily have a strong influence on the inland communication of the U. States, by diverting the transmission of goods from the Atlantic ports to the Mississippi and Ohio. Already the States of New York, Pennsylvania & Virginia, perceive the coming change, and are making laudable efforts to make it, by plans to cut CANALS and make ROADS, in order to open easier, cheaper, and more convenient conveyances to the western states, which are rapidly rising into importance. Shall the State of Maryland be slow and backward in its endeavors to facilitate its communication with the Ohio?—We hope not. All parties and all professions must see the necessity of forwarding the general prosperity of this section of the Union. When all are to profit by such exertions, all must join to effect their accomplishment.

The following extract from Gov. Shelby's speech to the legislature of Kentucky, dated the 5th December last, will demonstrate upon what grounds we urge our recommendation to the people of Maryland, to be alert in preserving their station in the Republic:

"The navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, by steam boats regularly sailing up and down these waters, afford to our country a fair prospect of receiving many of our imports upon much cheaper terms than can be obtained by bringing them from the ports of the eastern states. Should this succeed, it will also be highly advantageous in opening a direct barter of our export produce for importing goods, thereby saving to the State the commissions and percentages of the intermediate agents and merchants employed in our present circuitous trade." Balt. American.

The following information on oath before the British House of Commons, is as important and impressive, and opens as extensive a field of usefulness for steam boats, as any acts which have heretofore met our eye. Dem. Press.

ON THE CAPABILITY OF STEAM BOATS.

Mr. Dodd, the Engineer, in his examination by a committee of the House of Commons, who were enquiring into the most expeditious and safe mode of conveying the mail to Dublin, gave the following account:—

He had just arrived in London, after performing a voyage from Glasgow in a steam boat—during a voyage he experienced some extremely heavy gales of winds and high seas, & found her more sea worthy than any other vessel he had ever been in, being fully capable of going ahead in violent gales, and over high seas. He ran into Dublin against wind and tide, and beat the mail into Wexford by three hours. In Milford Haven he ran round the Waterford packet two or three times whilst she was on her course and he writing a letter to Dublin.

This voyage demonstrated that steam engines are applicable to propel vessels at sea in all kinds of weather; that they have the peculiar advantage of going against wind or tides; and in a calm, when another vessel could not at all proceed, would go at the rate of from seven to nine knots an hour; they are much more secure than vessels with sails, as they cannot be lost on a lee shore.—While this vessel was off Port Patrick in Scotland, it blew a complete gale of wind, and Mr. Dodd found her to go upwards of three knots against the wind; during a voyage of 1500 miles, she passed every vessel she came up with on the ocean. The burden of this vessel, which is called the Thames, is upwards of 72 tons, and draws from 4 feet to 4 feet 6 inches of water, with passengers on board. The engine has a 14 horse power, and upon an average requires a ton of coals to work 100 miles.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 16, 1816.

On account of the severe weather for several days past, we have had no mail from Annapolis, which leaves us bare this morning of the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature.

JOHN TILGHMAN, Esq. of Queen Ann's county, has been appointed by the Governor and Council, Clerk of said county, vice Jno Browne, Esq. dec'd.

INLAND NAVIGATION.

The subject of the great canal from Hudson River to Lake Erie, is again in agitation, and we are happy to observe that appearances afford ample ground for belief, that a serious and energetic attempt is soon to be made, to carry this great undertaking into execution. We observe by the New York papers, that a very numerous meeting has been held in that City, at which it was agreed to present a memorial to the Legislature of that State, for the purpose of soliciting legislative aid and influence; and a committee was also appointed to receive the subscriptions.

The President of the United States has recognized Mr. Fontenay as Consul of his majesty the King of France and Navarre, by the port of Charleston.

Also, the following Consuls and Vice Consuls of this Catholic Majesty:

Don ANTONIO ANTONIO VILLACOROS, Consul for the States of North and South Carolina, to reside at Charleston.

Don BARTOLOME REYES, Consul for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia.

Don CARLOS MULVEY, Vice Consul for the State of Georgia, to reside at Savannah.

Don JOAQUIN ZAMORANO, Vice Consul for the District of Columbia, to reside at Alexandria.

Don DIEGO MOREAU, Vice Consul for the State of Louisiana, to reside at N. Orleans.

Nat. Intel. Capt. STEPHEN DECATUR, of the Navy, appointed by the President of the United States, (with the consent of the Senate) to be a Commissioner of the Navy Board, vice Capt. Isaac Hull, resigned.

The United States frigate Java, Com. Perry, sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Newport, Rhode Island.

General Armistead T. Mason has been chosen a Senator to Congress from Virginia, in the place of Mr. Giles, resigned.

George Ringgold has contested the election of Gen. Baer, esq. of this district. Congress has not yet decided on the case.

We understand, that on Saturday last the Banks in this city refused to receive any more Treasury Notes as deposits.

It appears by the Albany Argus, that there are printed, weekly, in that State, 77 newspapers, from different presses, or establishments, which are thus classed—Republican, 42; Federal, 34; neutral, 2.

The average number of papers from each press is estimated at 700 at each publication, it gives an aggregate of 53,900 per week, or 2,768,000 annually. The cost of the paper, at a moderate calculation, exceeds 40,000 dollars. There are also published in the State, several literary, scientific periodical works, and 4 county newspapers issued from daily offices, which are not included in this estimate.

[The above conclusions of the Argus are far below the actual consumption of paper; for, in this city alone, nearly 30,000 are expended per annum for the purchase of paper for newspaper establishments.] N. Y. Paper.

STATE OF THE PRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Magee, publisher of the Dublin Evening Post, was to be discharged from his majesty's jail in January, 1816, after he shall have paid \$1000 to his sovereign lord George III. defender of the faith, &c.—Mr. Magee's imprisonment commenced in July, 1813—His crime was publishing the Catholic Revolution of the county of Kilkenny!—A grand theme for a new oration by Governor Morris.

The impartial reader will contrast the different effects of legitimate dominion in two countries, viz—In Ireland, the Bishops are persecuting the Catholics; whilst, in France another Bishops are persecuting the Protestants!

Newspaper printing is a business requiring the most intense labour, and the closest application, both of body and mind. It is a business destructive of health and ease; frequently cuts short the thread of existence, and is a bar to every pleasure of life! Do not those, then, who devote themselves to its duties—who sacrifice health, pleasure, and even life itself, to the benefit of their fellow citizens, do they not merit their reward? We know we address reasonable, honest men—we know they will answer, "yes—they do." Bost. paper.

DEER FIGHT.

A Gentleman, residing at John's Island hunting there a few days since, discovered the bodies of THREE dead DEER, who had been engaged in fighting; and their horns were so entangled, that they cannot be disengaged, without breaking them. He has preserved them, with the head of the animals. Instances have before come to our knowledge, of two dead Deer being found in a similar situation; but we never before heard of a circumstance like the above related. [Charleston Courier.]

SMALL POX.

From the 20th to the 26th of December, twenty persons died in New York of the small pox.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, Mr. WILLIAM BARNETT, to Miss SALLY MULLIKIN, both of this town.

DIED, on Wednesday last, at Chester-Town, Gen. BENJAMIN CHAMBERS, Clerk of Kent county after a lingering illness.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his dwelling Plantation, situate about eight miles from Easton, adjoining the Lands of John G. Thomas, Charles Gibson and John Sedgwick, on the road leading from the Three Bridges Branch to the Chapel, and only one and a half miles from Wye River. This farm contains about three hundred acres of land, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, two thirds of which being of a stiff loam, with a very large branch, that is susceptible of making a valuable meadow at little expense—a sufficiency of timber, (mostly white oak,) and wood to supply it. On the premises are a good dwelling house, smoke house, barn, granary and barn, with a small orchard. A further description of this farm is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises. If the above farm is not sold at private sale before Thursday the 15th of February next, it will on that day, if fair, if not, the next fair day be offered at public sale on the premises, on terms which will then be made known, and attendance given by Henry Thomas. Jan. 16 3

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Bruff, deceased, WILL be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale before) a tract of LAND, containing 430 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centerville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighbourhood, and has an excellent portion of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are a two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c. &c. there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase. As the above premises are adjoining the property of Col Philip Fildenton, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will show them at any time, or on the subscriber, living in Centerville. The terms of payment will be two thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given. Margaret Bruff. Jan. 16 4

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of Thomas Duffin, taken in execution under a fieri facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until Tuesday, the 30th inst. at one o'clock, at the Court House in Denton. Geo. A. Smith, Sheriff of Caroline county. Jan. 9 [16] 3

CASH.

Will be given for fifteen or twenty likely young NEGROES. For terms apply to Thomas Ragland, at the Fountain Inn Tavern, Easton. Jan. 16 3

Navy Commissioners' Office.

Washington, January 4, 1816.

The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the Russian or English canvass. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the U. States, and must— 1. Be twenty inches wide; 2. Most contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvass, of the same number and width, contains. 3. Must weigh as much, per square yard, as a square yard of Russian or English canvass weighs. 4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds. 5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards; and 6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the cloth, one inch and a quarter from the selvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvass of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office, on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words, "Proposals for a supply of canvass." Such as are dispensed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners, for acting on behalf of the United States; they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvass, and will not for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a larger supply of canvass, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Not for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

Jno. Rodgers, President of the Board.

The several Printers employed to publish the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office. Jan. 16 5

In Chancery, January 5, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Peter Owens, deceased, made and reported by Roger Nathan, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of March next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star three successive weeks before the 15th day of February next. The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$110 4.

Test— James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can. January 16 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

January Term, 1816.

On application of HANNAH SPENCER, administratrix of William G. Spencer, deceased, it is ordered, that the three weeks succeeding notice in the Star, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test— Richard Barroll, Regy of Wills for Kent county. January 16 3

In compliance with the above order.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William G. Spencer, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under our hand this 16th day of January, 1816. Hannah Spencer, adm'x of W. G. Spencer, dec'd. Jan. 16 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Henry, late of Queen Ann's 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 first day of June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1816. James McGuire & Wife, exors of Wm. Henry. Jan. 16 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lee, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of June next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1816. James McGuire & Wife, adm'rs of Thos. Lee. Jan. 16 4

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Granary and Milling House, with about twenty acres of land, at Skipton Landing, on Wye River, which is considered a suitable stand to keep a large and run a boat. For terms apply to Edward M. Daniel.

FOR SALE.

A valuable tract of about one thousand acres of timbered LAND, situated in Dorchester county, between two navigable creeks, the one emptying into Nanticoke river, and the other running into Fishing bay. This property would be a desirable acquisition to a person conducting the ship building business, as the shore of the Nanticoke is remarkably well situated for that purpose, and the land affords an abundance of suitable oak timber, as well as a great quantity of good pine; the latter of which would make 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.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHEAP GOODS, AMONGST WHICH ARE Wood's London blue and black Cloths, black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cord, of superior quality and colors, blue, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres, flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities, fashionable Waistcoating, elegant Lounging and double Flannels, of a variety of fashionable colors, white and black 4-4 Crape, black Florentine, plain and figured, Mill Muslin, Lace's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Celivocs, &c. Together with a variety of other DRY GOODS, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF Speceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

DRY GOODS.

And of which they offer low for Cash. Clayland & Nabb. January 2, 1816.

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of Tristram Needles, & Co. Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT, where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of GADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions. Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND Children's Shoes of every description. Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colors, and aided by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufactory—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom. Tristram Needles, Peter Harris. Easton, Nov. 7

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1815. Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days. Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter. A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known, and the printers authorized to insert it in their respective newspapers. December 5

NOTICE.

The subscriber is grateful for past favors, and in the line of his profession proffers his services to his former employers and those who may be pleased to engage him—his ready and unremitted attention may be relied on, and no exertion shall be wanting to give satisfaction. William K. Austin. Easton, Jan. 9

WANTED TO HIRE.

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—one used to a Farm. Apply to James Nicholson. January 9

In Chancery, December 19, 1815.

Ordered, That the additional sale of a part of the real estate of Richard S. Thomas, made and reported by Geo. W. Thomas, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 19th day of February 1816. Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 19th day of January, 1816. The Report states the amount of the sale to be \$675 00. True copy Test—James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Cam. January 2, 1816

BLANK BOOKS, For sale at the Star Office.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons attached to the 4th Regiment of Maryland Militia, having claims against the State of Maryland, for military services rendered in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is prepared to discharge their respective claims. James M. Lambdin, Pay Master, 4th Regiment Md. Militia. Easton, Jan. 9

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors, in his line of business, as an INS-KEEPER, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same; and also begs of those that are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, with money or their notes, as he has to keep his creditors in a good humour. Richard Barrow. Easton January 2, 1816. N. B. He will take in payment any kind of Country produce, but promises. R. B.



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE UNION TAVERN, Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office, Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that his exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given. James Murdoch. Easton, Jan. 9

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, 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

NOVEMBER 7, 1816.

NOT YET RENTED.

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. Zebulon 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. Horea Satterfield. John L. Kerr. October 17.

By Order of the Orphans' Court,

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wright, of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of June next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand and seal this 24th day of December, 1815. Edw. Wright, adm'r.

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 the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next May term of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors.—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, to appear before the said county court, 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 Nicholas Arner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1815. Lemuel Purnell.

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, at Easton, Md. January 1, 1816. A—Thomas Arrington, John Atwell, Matthias Bordley, Tristram Bowdie, Joby Beuson, Rev. F. Barclay, Hannah Brown, Thomas Bullen, 2, Dr. John Barnett, Charles Berry, G. W. Benny, Nicholas Benson, Thomas Bliggely, A. Boufield, John Bullen, 2, Wm. Bromwell, C—Mary E. Cockayne, Wm. Cooper, Turbutt Calahan, Ann Catrop, Edward De Courcey, Henry Council, Joseph Campton, Frances Casey, Elizabeth Colston, Edward Courcey, Thomas Coward, Henry Cason, Eliza Cater, D—Susan Dickerson, Dr. H. Dixon, Joseph Dawson, Henry Dickinson, Eliza Downes, George Dashiell, Richard Dawson, Margaret J. Doran, Joshua Dennis, Robert B. Dudley, E—John Edmondson, Henry Edmondson, Thomas C. Earle, Dr. Edward Earle, F—Wm. Foster, Samuel Floyd, G—John Forman, C—Ann Gray, Jeremiah Garey, John Garey, H—Jacob Howard, Mary Hamilton, Samuel Hopkins, Ann Hensley, Jan 2

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. January 1, 1816. A—Richard Arscott, Francis Arlet, Thomas Ashcom, B—Samuel J. Bannister, Eliza Bruff, Lewis Bianco, C—John Clayton, Wm. Chambers, Clerk of Q. A. county, Eliza Cater, Edward De Courcey, Benjamin Corden, D—Edward Deford, John Dodd, Thomas Dodson, E—Theodore Emory, Roderick Erickson, F—Peter Foster, John S. Fildem, G—Sam C. Griffith, H—Jacob Hughes, Ann Hodcock, Wm. N. Horton, Keney Harrison, Robert Harcaste, K—Joshua Kennard, Ann J. Kennard, Eliza Keen, John Leeds Kerr, L—Wm. Legg, M—James Massey, Moses Meredith, Edward Markland, Jan 9

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1816. A—Hannah Atkinson, B—Henry Bochm, Susan Brown, Elizabeth Brown, Fred Boyer, Lewis Bianchi, Miss Buchanan, Wm. Burchpall, Nancy Beck, C—David Crane, Mileny Coy, Thomas Copper, Samuel Crouch, Elizabeth Crouch, D—Henry Driver, Robert Dunn, F—Wm. Foreman, Michael Foreman, Wm. Frisby, Richard I. Frisby, Richard Fillingim, Sarah Farrell, G—John Gale, Benj. Greenwood, Charles Groome, Elizabeth Garnett, Esmin Gale, H—Benj. Hanson, 2, Martha Hanson, John C. Hynson, Mary Harden, Eleanor Hymon, Frances C. Hall, K—Robert Keady, Barbara King, Benjamin Kelly, JNO. SOMERVILLE, P. M. Jan 9

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 Enalls Seth), a minor about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and slender made; he has a remarkably long head, and the hinder or back part thereof is uncommonly large; he has lost a piece of the rim of his right ear, which was bit off by a negro in a fight. He had on and carried with him a tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue 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 Joseph B. 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 out of the State, the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. Susan Seth, guardian to Mary Enalls Seth, a minor.

FOR RENT.

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to James Stoakcs. Easton Point, Dec. 12

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement. Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors. Whiteleysburg, Del. Dec. 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and Talbot county in general, that she will take in Peiceses and Dresses of any description to make, which shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice, by the Public's most obedient servant, Elizabeth Work. Easton, December 5

Seventy-Five Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on the night of the twenty seventh of December last, a negro lad named STEPHEN, Aged eighteen or nineteen years, about five feet seven or eight inches in height, has a sharp nose, a thin visage, large eyes, not of a very robust form of body; his legs are much scarred by bites—He has a downcast look, and is slow of speech; has rather a singularly formed foot, and very long dark toes. He took with him a new white kersey round jacket and trousers, an old straw hat, a pair of coarse white yarn stockings and a pair of double soled coarse shoes, an old stuff coat, and other clothing—all of which it is likely he will change. The above reward will be given to any person who takes him out of the State; \$50 if taken out of the county and in the State; and \$30 if taken in the county—in either case delivering him to the subscriber. William Emory. Jan. 9

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscribers, living near Wye Hill, 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. Ces- ar'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 \$80; if out of the county and in the State, \$100; and if out of the State, the above reward. Ennalls Martin, jun. Susan Seth. Aug. 28

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER. GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to—Had on when he went away, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nanken trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, shoes lined and bound. PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one for hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Merceilles waist coat, one pair of nanken trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c. George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. John Seth. Head of Wye, Dec. 12

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a mulatto girl named POLLY DUMBY—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 colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ 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 she is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood. The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner, or the sum of \$30 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this State—and all reasonable charges if brought home. Richard Sherwood. Oct. 24

Forty Dollars Reward.

Broke from the goal of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 22d inst, a black fellow who calls himself DANIEL MURRAY, committed as a runaway—about 23 years of age, dark complexion, pleasing countenance, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and well made—Had on when committed, a coarse and trowsers of corduroy, a drab great coat much worn, and a castor hat also much worn. The above reward if taken up out of the State and secured, or \$25 if taken up and secured in any county of the State, will be given by Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff of Caroline county. Dec. 26

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 19th October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cut, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of drab colored domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law, to pay his prison fees. Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford county. Nov. 21

NOTICE.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross hatched cotton petticoat and jacket, a coarse 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 black slippers. She is an excellent houseworn. Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tighman. It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centreville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline near Denton. Daniel Wilson.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

For apprehending a negro man named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton. The said negro man ran away from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighbourhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his carriage house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally pots, or when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips; and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one who secures him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State. John L. Bozman. Nov. 14

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 vatom hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pants, a teal 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 phony liquor. Whoever takes up said negro lad, and will deliver him to Denton goal, 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 Sunday night last, the 1st inst, a negro man called BZEKIEL, 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 tow linen shirt and trousers, and an old wool hat. Also—a negro girl named SARAH, 19 years of age, about 5 feet high. Her clothing was a white twill cotton coat and jacket. The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home. Hugh Valiant. Near Dover Bridge, Caroline county, Md. Sept. 5

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, or a New Lincol), 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 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 Catrop. August 15

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a mulatto girl named POLLY DUMBY—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 colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ 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 she is at this time lurking about in that neighborhood. The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner, or the sum of \$30 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this State—and all reasonable charges if brought home. Richard Sherwood. Oct. 24

Forty Dollars Reward.

Broke from the goal of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 22d inst, a black fellow who calls himself DANIEL MURRAY, committed as a runaway—about 23 years of age, dark complexion, pleasing countenance, about 5 feet 4 inches high, and well made—Had on when committed, a coarse and trowsers of corduroy, a drab great coat much worn, and a castor hat also much worn. The above reward if taken up out of the State and secured, or \$25 if taken up and secured in any county of the State, will be given by Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff of Caroline county. Dec. 26

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Harford county, as a runaway, on the 19th October, a negro man who calls himself JOE RANKIN, about 22 or 23 years of age, six feet one and a quarter inches high, straight made, and has a pleasant countenance; he has a scar, apparently from a cut, on his head near the left ear, and his finger next the little finger on the right hand is crooked in the joint next the nail. His clothing when committed was a coarse made of drab colored domestic cloth, light cord pantaloons, a fur hat, shoes and stockings. He says that he belongs to Capt. David Wilson, near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law, to pay his prison fees. Jason Moore, sh'ff of Harford county. Nov. 21

NOTICE.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, large breasts—She has a large scar on her right arm just above her elbow, occasioned by a burn or scald—a small scar on her face by the side of her nose, as though scratched with a pin—a large nose with big nostrils—Mary had on and carried with her the following described clothing: a blue and white cross hatched cotton petticoat and jacket, a coarse 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 black slippers. She is an excellent houseworn. Mary was purchased by me in the month of January last of Mr. Peter Foster, of Queen Ann's county, who had purchased her with several others some time previous of Richard Cook Tighman. It is probable when she leaves Queen Ann's, where it appears she has been some time lurking, she will make for Baltimore or Philadelphia. Mary is well known in Centreville, having resided there several years. The above reward will be given to any person who takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that I get her again—and all reasonable charges if brought home to the subscriber, in Caroline near Denton. Daniel Wilson.



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 line.

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of Thomas Duffin, taken in execution under a fieri facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at one o'clock, at the Court House in Denton.

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff of Caroline county

Jan. 9 1816

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber appointed Trustee by the Hon. the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying those tracts, parcels of tracts, and parcels of lands and premises, situated, lying and being in Kent county, and State of Maryland, known and called by the names of "Timber Level," "Addition to Timber Level," "Peters' Forest," "By Chance & Chance," which were heretofore devised in trust for a certain Mary Sutton, by a certain John Carroll, formerly of Kent county, aforesaid, now deceased; will offer for sale the said estate, containing by appraisement, 300 acres of LAND, at the tavern of Mr. Ephraim Vansant, in George Town Roads, Kent County, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, then at the same hour on the next fair day. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the whole sum, and not before, will receive a deed from the trustee conveying the title of the lands so sold.

James E. Barroll, trustee.

Chester Town, Jan 9

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his dwelling Plantation, situate about eight miles from Easton, adjoining the Lands of John G. Thomas, Charles Gibson and John Seth, on the road leading from the Three Bridges Branch to the Chapel, and on one and a half miles from Wye River. This farm contains about three hundred acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, two-thirds of which being of a stiff loam, with a very large branch, that is susceptible of making a valuable meadow at little expense—a sufficiency of timber, (mostly white oak,) and wood to supply it. On the premises are a good dwelling house, smoke house, corn house, granary and barn, with a small orchard. A further description of this farm is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.

If the above farm is not sold at private sale he fore Thursday, the 15th of February next, it will on the day (if fair, if not, the next fair day) be offered at public sale on the premises, on terms which will then be made known, and attendance given by

Henry Thomas.

Jan. 16

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Buff, deceased,

Will be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY, the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centerville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighborhood, and has an excellent portion of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are, a two story frame dwelling house, and kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c.—there are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Fiddemon, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will shew them at any time; or on the subscriber, living in Centerville. The terms of payment will be two thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given.

Margaret Bruff.

Jan. 16

FOR SALE.

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



THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch.

Easton, Jan. 9

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors, in his line of business, as an INSURER, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same; and also begs of those that are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, with money or their notes, as he has to keep his creditors in a good humour.

Richard Barrow.

Easton January 2, 1816

N. B. He will take in payment any kind of Country produce, but premises R. B.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons attached to the 4th Regiment of Maryland Militia, having claims against the State of Maryland, for military services rendered in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, are requested to call on the subscriber, who is prepared to discharge their respective claims.

James M. Lambdin, Pay Master, 4th Regiment Md. Militia.

Easton, Jan. 9

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia,

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

Wood's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cords, of superior quality and colours, Drab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres, Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities, Fashionable Waistcoating, Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours, White and black 4 4 Crape, Black Florentine, plain and figured, Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other

DRY GOODS,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

All of which they offer low for Cash.

Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT,

where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, a mong which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and aided by workmen of the first abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufactory—we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles, Peter Harris.

Easton, Nov. 7

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.

Aug. 29

ALMANAC FOR 1816,

For sale at the Star Office.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Documents transmitted by the President to the Senate, with the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and the United States.

(1.)

Article 1.—There shall be, between the Territories of the U. States and all the dominions of his Britannic majesty in Europe, a reciprocal and perfect liberty of commerce and navigation. The people and inhabitants of the two countries respectively, shall have liberty, freely and securely, and without hindrance and molestation to come with their ships & cargoes to the lands, countries, cities, ports, places, and rivers within the territories and dominions aforesaid, to enter into the same, to resort there and to remain and reside there, without any limitation of time; also, to hire and possess houses and warehouses for the purposes of their commerce; and generally the merchants and traders on each side, shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always, as to what respects this article, to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Article 2.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation in the U. States, of any articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe; or of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, than are or shall be payable on the like articles being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any higher duties or charge be imposed in either of the two countries, on the exportation of any articles to the U. States, or of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to every other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation or importation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, or of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe, to or from the said states, or the said dominions which shall not equally extend to all other nations.—No other or higher duties or charges, shall be imposed in any of the ports of the U. States, on British vessels (such only excepted as may be bound from or to British possessions to which vessels of the U. States are not permanently admitted) than shall be payable in the said ports by vessels of the U. States, nor in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe on the vessels of the U. States, than are or shall be payable in the said ports by British vessels. The same duties of exportation and importation, and also the same drawbacks and bounties shall be respectively paid and allowed, in either country, on all articles the produce, growth or manufacture of the U. States, or of his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe, whether such exportation or importation be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels.

Article 3.—His Britannic majesty agrees, that the vessels of the U. States shall be admitted, & hospitably received, in all the sea ports and harbours of the British dominions in the East Indies; and that the citizens of the said states may freely carry on a trade with the said territories, in all articles of which the importation or exportation respectively, to or from the said territories, shall not be entirely prohibited: Provided only, That it shall not be lawful for them, in any time of war, between the British government and any other power or state whatever, to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government there, any military or naval stores or rice.

The citizens of the U. States shall pay for their vessels, when admitted into the said ports, no higher or other duty, or charge, than shall be payable on British vessels in the ports of the U. States.—And they shall pay no higher or other duties, or charges, on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the same articles when imported or exported in British vessels. But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the U. States shall not carry any of the articles exported by them from the said British territories, to any port or place, except to some port or place in America, where the same shall be unladen; or to some port or place, or ports or places in China or the Indian seas, whence the said vessel shall proceed as aforesaid, to some port or place in America, and there unladen the whole of the articles exported, in the manner above mentioned, from the aforesaid British territories.

And such regulations shall be adopted by both parties, as shall, from time to time, be found necessary to enforce the due and faithful observance of this stipulation. It is also understood that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the United States to carry on any part of the coasting trade of the British territories, without the special permission of the British

government there: But the vessels going from one port to another of the said territories, for the sole purpose either of discharging their original cargoes, or part thereof, or of completing their return cargoes, are not to be considered as carrying on the coasting trade. Neither is this article to be considered to allow the citizens of the U. States, to settle or reside within the said territories, or to go into the interior parts thereof, without the permission of the British government established there; and if any transgressions should be attempted against the regulations of the British government in this respect, the observance of the same shall, and may be enforced against the citizens of America in the same manner against British subjects or others, transgressing the same rule. And the citizens of the U. States, whenever they arrive in any port or harbor in the said territories, or if they should be permitted, in manner aforesaid, to go to any other place therein, shall always be subject to the laws, government, and jurisdiction of whatsoever nature, established in such harbor, port or place, according as the case may be.—The vessels of the U. States may also touch for refreshment at the Island of St. Helena, or at such other ports or places as may be in the possession of G. Britain, in the African or Indian seas, but subject, in all respects, such regulations as the British government may, from time to time, establish there.

Article 4.—The navigation of all the lakes, rivers, and water communications, the middle of which is or may be the boundary between the U. States & his Britannic majesty's dominions on the continent of North America, shall, at all times, be free to the citizens of the U. States, and to his majesty's subjects. The said citizens and subjects may freely carry on trade and commerce with each other, and for that purpose pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories of the two parties, on said continent; and no higher or other tolls, or rates of ferrage, than what a. e. or shall be, payable by natives, shall be demanded on either side. All goods and merchandise, whose importation into the U. States shall not be wholly prohibited, may freely, for the purpose of the commerce above mentioned, by his majesty's subjects, and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by citizens of the U. States, on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the said U. States; and, in like manner, all goods and merchandise, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may freely, for the purposes of the commerce above mentioned, be carried into the same, in the manner aforesaid, by the citizens of the U. States; and such goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by his majesty's subjects, on the importation of the same from Europe, into the said territories.—All goods, not prohibited, to be exported from the said territories respectively, may, in the same manner, be carried out of the same to the two parties. No duty of importation or exportation shall be levied by either party, on peltries or furs, which may be bro't, in the manner aforesaid, by land or inland navigation, from the said territories of one party into the said territories of the other party.

Article 5.—It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties respectively, to appoint consuls for the protection of trade; and agents for the protection of seamen, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party; & the said consuls and agents shall enjoy their liberty and rights which belong to them by reason of their functions. But before any consul or agent aforesaid, shall act as such, he shall be, in the usual form, approved & admit ed by the party to whom he is sent; and it is hereby declared to be lawful and proper, but in case of illegal and improper conduct towards the laws or government, a consul or agent aforesaid, may either be punished according to law, if the laws will reach the case, or be dismissed, or even sent back, to the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

Article 6.—It being the intention of the high contracting parties, that the people of their respective dominions shall be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, it is agreed that in case either party shall hereafter grant any additional advantage in navigation or trade, to any other nation, the citizens or subjects of the other party shall fully participate therein, freely where it is freely granted to such other nations, or yielding the same compensation where the grant is made for some equivalent.

(2.)

The British plenipotentiaries to the American plenipotentiaries.

Beard of Trade, June 16, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to transmit to the plenipotentiaries of the U. S. a *contre projet* for the arrangement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries. The American plenipo-

centiaries will observe, that the article respecting the British East Indies is not proposed to be included in the body of the treaty, but in a separate article, and more limited in point of duration they would be suitable to the arrangements of the treaty itself. The undersigned, nevertheless, flatter themselves that the American plenipotentiaries will see in the proposed article for the East Indies, a course of proof of the liberal and conciliatory disposition with which the British government is disposed to act upon the subject.

It will be recollected that at one of the unofficial conferences, and subsequently, at the first official conference held with the American plenipotentiaries, the undersigned stated by order of their government, that if the power of going from the U. S. to the British dominions in the East Indies by an indirect course were conceded, G. Britain must be considered as entitled to some equivalent for the concession, and that the fur trade was pointed out by the undersigned, as capable of furnishing that equivalent.

The American plenipotentiaries, having stated that their instructions did not permit them to grant by stipulation any commercial intercourse between his majesty's subjects and the Indians residing within the acknowledged boundaries of the U. States, and that having suggested any other measure of finding an equivalent, the undersigned would have been fully justified in tendering a *contre projet* which wholly omitted the concession in question. But his majesty's government, anxious to renew the commercial relations of the two countries, in the true spirit of peace and harmony, has authorized the undersigned to offer a separate article by which the indirect voyage from the U. States to the British East Indies will be permitted without equivalent, for the space of two years, in the confident hope that during that period the American government will be enabled to propose such an equivalent as may induce G. Britain to make that permission commensurate with the general duration of the treaty.

The undersigned will be happy to have the honor of seeing the American plenipotentiaries on any day which may suit their convenience, and request them to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

Article 1.—There shall be between all the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, and the territories of the U. States of America, a reciprocal liberty of commerce. The inhabitants of the two countries respectively shall have liberty fully and securely to come with their ships and cargoes to all such places, ports, and rivers, in the territories aforesaid, to which other foreigners are permitted to come; to enter into the same, and to remain and reside in any parts of the said territories respectively, also to hire and occupy warehouses for the purposes of their commerce, and generally the merchants and traders of each nation respectively shall enjoy the most complete protection and security for their commerce, but subject always to the laws and statutes of the two countries respectively.

Art. 2.—No other higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe, or manufacture of the U. States, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the U. States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, than are or shall be payable in the like articles being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any other or higher duties or charges be imposed in either of the two countries on the exportation of any articles to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or to the U. States, respectively, than such as are payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country: nor shall any prohibition be imposed upon the exportation or importation of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or of the U. States, to or from the said territories of his Britannic majesty in Europe or to or from the said U. States, which shall not equally extend to all other nations.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, on the vessels of the U. States than shall be payable on British vessels, nor in any of the U. States on British vessels than those payable in the same ports by vessels of the United States.

Art. 3.—The navigation of all lakes, rivers and water communications, the middle of which is or may be the boundary between his Britannic majesty's territories on the continent of North America, and the U. States shall, with the exceptions herein after mentioned, at all times be free to his majesty's subjects and the citizens & subjects of the United States. The inhabitants of his Britannic majesty's territories in North America

and the citizens and subjects of the United States, may freely carry on trade and commerce by land or inland navigation as aforesaid, with goods and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the British territories in Europe or North America, or of the United States, respectively, within the territories of the two parties respectively, on the said continent, (the countries within the limits of the Hudson's Bay Company only excepted) and no other or higher duties or tolls or rates of ferriage or portage respectively, shall be taken or demanded than what are or shall be payable by natives respectively shall be taken or demanded on either side. All goods or merchandise whose importation into the U. States shall not be wholly prohibited may fully for the purpose of the commerce above mentioned be carried into the said U. States in the manner aforesaid, by his Britannic majesty's subjects, and the said goods and merchandise shall be subject to no higher or other duties than would be payable by citizens of the U. States on the importation of the same in American vessels into the Atlantic ports of the U. States.

And in like manner all goods and merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States, whose importation into his majesty's said territories in America, shall not be entirely prohibited, may fully, for the purpose of the commerce above mentioned, be carried into the same by land, or by means of such lakes, rivers and water communications as above mentioned, by the citizens of the U. States, and such goods or merchandise shall be subject to no other or higher duty than would be payable by his majesty's subjects on the importation of the same from Europe into the said territories. No duty shall be levied by either party on peltries or furs which may be brought in the manner aforesaid, by land or inland navigation from the said territories of another, but tolls or rates of ferriage, or portage may be demanded and taken in manner above mentioned on such peltries or furs.

It is hereby declared, that nothing in this article contained, as to the navigation of rivers, lakes or water communication shall extend to give a right of navigation upon or within the same in those parts where the middle is not the boundary between his Britannic majesty's territories and the United States of America.

Art. 4.—It shall be free for each of the two contracting parties to appoint consuls for the protection of trade, to reside in the dominions and territories of the other party. But before any consul shall act as such, he shall in the usual form be approved & admitted by the government to which he is sent; & it is hereby declared that in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws or government of the country to which he is sent, such consul may either be punished according to law, the offended government assigning to the other the reasons for the same.

It is hereby declared, that either of the contracting parties may except from the residence of such consuls such particular places as such party shall judge proper to be so excepted.

Art. 5.—It being the intention of the contracting parties that the inhabitants of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, and the inhabitants of the U. S. shall, in respect to commerce between the said territories, be placed on the footing of the most favored nation; it is agreed, that in case either of the contracting parties shall hereafter grant any additional advantages in commerce or navigation to any European nation, as to the importation or exportation, to or from such other European nation and his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or to or from such European nation, and the territories of the U. States, the citizens and subjects of the other contracting party shall likewise enjoy the same freely where it has been freely granted to such other European nation; and, where conditionally granted, on the same terms & conditions on which such advantage shall have been granted, or on terms or conditions which may be afterwards agreed upon as equivalent thereto by the contracting parties.

(2.)

1st separate article. His Britannic majesty agrees, that the vessels of the U. States shall be admitted, and hospitably received at the principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, *videlicet*: Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, & Prince of Wales Island, and that the citizens of the said U. States may fully carry on trade between the said principal settlements and the said U. States, in all articles of which the importation and exportation respectively, to and from said territories shall not be entirely prohibited: provided only, that it shall not be lawful for them in any time of war between the British government and any power or state whatever to export from the said territories, without the special permission of the British government, any military stores or rice. The citizens of the U. States shall pay for their vessels when admitted, no other or higher duty or charge, than shall be payable on the vessels of the most favored European nations. And they shall pay no other or higher duties or charges on the importation or exportation of the cargoes of the said vessels, than shall be payable on the said articles when imported or exported in the vessels of the most favored European nation.

But it is expressly agreed, that the vessels of the U. States shall not carry any articles from the said principal settlements to any port or place, except to

some port or place in the U. States of America, where the same shall be unladen.

It is also understood, that the permission granted by this article, is not to extend to allow the vessels of the U. States to carry on any of the coasting trade of the said British territories, but the vessels of the U. States having in the first instance proceeded to one of the said principal settlements of the British dominions in the East Indies, and then going to their original cargoes, or part thereof, from one of the said principal settlements to another, shall not be considered as carrying on the coasting trade.

The vessels of the U. States may also touch for refreshment, but not for commerce, in this course of their voyage to or from the British territories in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of St. Helena, or such other places as may be in the possession of G. Britain in the African or Indian seas. It being well understood, that in all that regards this article, the citizens of the U. States shall be subject in all respects to the laws & regulations of the British government from time to time established.

2d separate article.—It is hereby agreed and declared, that the first separate article of the present treaty, shall be limited in its duration to the period of two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty.

(3.)

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley Street, June 17th, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries of the 16th inst. enclosing their *contre projet* for the arrangement of the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Anxious to ascertain, with as little delay as possible, whether there be any probability that such an arrangement can now be concluded as shall be satisfactory to both parties; the undersigned will not at this time enter into a discussion of the subject, and leaving minor points for subsequent consideration, will only propose the following alterations in the *contre projet* of his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries, *videlicet*:

Art. 2.—1st. To reinstate the clause in the *projet* of the undersigned, which provided that the same duties, drawbacks, and bounties, should be paid and allowed in either country, on the importation or exportation of articles the produce, or growth, or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, or of the U. States, whether such importations or exportations should be in British vessels, or in vessels of the U. States.

2dly. To reinstate the clause in the *projet* of the undersigned, which excepted from the condition to equalise tonnage duties, British vessels bound to or from British possessions, to which vessels of the U. States were not permanently admitted; or to introduce a new article providing that neither the intercourse between the U. States & his Britannic majesty's possessions in the West Indies, nor that by sea between the said states and his Britannic majesty's possessions in North America shall be affected by any article in the treaty, but that each party shall remain in the complete possession of its rights, in respect to such an intercourse.

Art. 3.—To reinstate in substance the article proposed on that subject by the undersigned so that the commerce by land or inland navigation, sanctioned by the article be confined to that which may be carried on between the citizens of the U. States and his Britannic majesty's subjects; and so as not to preclude the citizens of the U. States from carrying articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the said States, down the River St. Lawrence, as far at least as Montreal, and down the waters of Lake Champlain, as far at least as the St. Lawrence. Or, if no satisfactory arrangement can at present be found on this subject, to omit the article altogether.

Art. 5.—To place generally each nation on the footing of the most favored nation, without restricting that privilege as relates to the citizens of the U. States to the commerce with his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe.

Second separate article to be omitted. The undersigned will have the honor to wait on his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries on Monday the 19th inst. at 2 o'clock, at the office for trade, when the undersigned hope they will be able to communicate to them, their final determination in the proposed alterations.

The undersigned requests his Britannic majesty's plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The right hon. F. Robinson, H. Goulburn, and Dr. William Adams.

(4.)

The British to the American plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 20th, 1815.

In compliance with the request of the American plenipotentiaries, the undersigned have the honor to communicate to them in writing the substance of the observations which were made on the part of the British plenipotentiaries in the conference of yesterday, upon the different points referred to in the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 17th inst.

Upon the first point relating to a part of the second article of the *contre projet*

of the undersigned, the British plenipotentiaries stated it to be the intention of their government to agree, not only to mutual equalization of such duties as may be properly called tonnage duties upon the importation of goods the growth, produce, or manufacture of the two countries, respectively, whether imported in British or in American ships; they stated further their readiness to accede to a similar and mutual equalization of bounties payable upon the above articles. Upon the subject of drawbacks, they represented that the clause as proposed by the American plenipotentiaries, appeared to give to the vessels of the U. States which might be engaged in the general re-exportation of American produce from this country to all other parts of the world, an advantage equal to that enjoyed by British ships, and that this privilege went beyond the general re-exportation of American produce from this country to all other parts of the world, an advantage equal to that enjoyed by British ships, and that this privilege went beyond the general principal of an article which was confined to the trade between the two countries respectively. They expressed a wish to receive from the American plenipotentiaries, a more precise explanation of their views upon this point.

Upon the second point referred to in the note of the American plenipotentiaries, the undersigned expressed their readiness to agree to a clause which should contain the latter alternative suggested by the American plenipotentiaries.

Upon the third article relating to the intercourse between Canada and the U. States, the undersigned disclaimed any intention of obtaining by any interpretation of the words of the article as they had proposed it, a right to an intercourse with the Indians, residing within the acknowledged limits of the U. States, which the American plenipotentiaries had already stated their instructions forbade them to concede. And they expressed their readiness to agree to the insertion of such words as would clear up any doubt which might exist upon the subject.

As to the navigation of the River St. Lawrence as far as Montreal, and that of the waters flowing from Lake Champlain to that River, the undersigned stated themselves not to be authorized to stipulate the concession of that indulgence in the way proposed by the American plenipotentiaries. The undersigned likewise stated their objections extending article 5. beyond the intercourse between the U. States and his Britannic majesty's dominions in Europe.

In regard to the two separate articles of the *contre projet*, the undersigned stated that they had no authority to grant the first, unless accompanied by a limitation in point of time and when the American plenipotentiaries proposed as a substitute for that article, one which should give the U. States the same privileges as the most favored European nations, in their intercourse, with the British possessions in that quarter, the undersigned, whilst they admitted that in some respect it stood upon different grounds from an article which should grant the indirect voyage to the East Indies, without any equivalent or limitation in point of time; did not feel themselves authorised to hold out any expectation that this new suggestion could be acceded by G. Britain.

The undersigned request the American plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

(5.)

Second sketch of the article for equalizing duties.

The same duties shall be paid on the importation in the ports of any of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, of any articles the growth produce, or manufacture of the U. States and the same drawbacks shall be allowed on the re-exportation thereof, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the U. S. or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid on the importation in the U. States of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, and the same drawbacks shall be allowed on the re-exportation thereof, whether such importation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels. The same duties shall be paid and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the U. States to his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels, and the same duties shall be paid, and the same bounties allowed on the exportation of any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, to the U. States, whether such exportation shall be in vessels of the U. States or in British vessels.

(6.)

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley street, June 21st, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British plenipotentiaries, dated the 20th inst. communicating the substance of the observations which they had made in the conference of the 19th, upon the different points referred to in the note of the undersigned of the 17th inst. The views of the undersigned, with respect to the second article being precisely the same with those stated by the British plenipotentiaries there will be no difficulty in framing a clause embracing the object contemplated by both parties,

and which shall be free from ambiguity.

The explanation given by the British plenipotentiaries upon that part of the 3d article which the undersigned apprehended might be liable to a construction in reference to the Indian trade, not intended by either party, is perfectly satisfactory. But they regret that they cannot accede to the alterations proposed in other respects by the British plenipotentiaries to the article which had been offered by the undersigned, particularly as they affect the privilege of inland navigation by the River St. Lawrence & by the waters flowing from Lake Champlain, nor have they found it practicable to frame any article compatible with the different views entertained by the two parties respecting the intercourse between the U. States & Canada. — They therefore recur to the proposal made in their note of the 17th inst. to omit that article altogether, that proposal not having been noticed in the note of the British plenipotentiaries of the 20th inst.

They make the same offer as to the 5th article of the *contre projet*.

And, 3dly, they hereby renew the proposal made verbally in the conference of the 19th inst. to substitute for the two separate articles, and placing the U. States in their intercourse with the British possessions in India, on the footing of the most favored European nation.

The undersigned request to be made acquainted with the determination of the British plenipotentiaries on these three propositions.

The undersigned tender again to the British plenipotentiaries assurances of their distinguished consideration.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, H. CLAY, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The right hon. F. Robinson, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

(7.)

The British to the American plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 23, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 21st inst. and are happy to find that no difficulty exists on either side to the 2d article. Upon the subject of the 3d article, the undersigned regret to learn that the American plenipotentiaries, have not found it practicable to frame any article compatible with the different views entertained by the two parties respecting the intercourse between Canada and the U. States: — And as the undersigned are equally unable to accede to the proposition made on the part of the U. States, respecting the navigation of waters lying exclusive within the territories of his Britannic majesty, they accede to the proposal of omitting the article altogether. — They have also no objection to the omission of the 5th article.

In regard to the trade with the British East Indies, the undersigned are authorized to substitute for the two separate articles which they had proposed, one which shall put the intercourse of the U. States in that quarter upon the footing of the most favored European nation, inasmuch as it would have the practical effect of granting, in another shape, that which the undersigned are instructed to withhold, unless accompanied by a greater limitation of time than they would think it expedient to apply to the other arrangements of the treaty. If, however, the American plenipotentiaries adhere to their objection to the substance of the two separate articles as proposed on the part of G. Britain, the undersigned are ready to omit altogether any article upon the subject of the East Indies.

The undersigned are nevertheless disposed to consider the arrangements of the second article (as agreed upon or understood) to be of sufficient importance to the mutual interests of G. Britain and the U. States, particularly in the common object of securing a free commercial intercourse between the two countries, to induce them readily to sign a treaty of convention for that single purpose, independent of the other points to which the negotiation has referred.

The undersigned are happy upon this occasion, to renew to the American plenipotentiaries, the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

(8.)

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley street, June 24th, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British plenipotentiaries of the 23d inst. expressing their assent to the proposal of omitting the 2d and 5th articles of the *contre projet*. To the proposal of omitting also altogether any article upon the subject of the East Indies, and of signing an arrangement embracing all the provisions contained in the 2d article, the undersigned do not feel themselves authorized to accede. But they offer to sign a convention embracing that article entire, and the first separate article the whole of which convention shall be limited to the term of four years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications or they will agree to a convention for the sole purpose of abolishing all discriminating duties on American and British vessels and their cargoes, in the intercourse between the U. States and his Britannic majesty's territories in Europe, in the manner contemplated by the 2d article, and as explained & mutually agreed on in the conferences on that subject omitting all the other provisions contained in the same article, and which had for its object to place the two countries, respectively, on the footing of the most favored nation.

The undersigned requests the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their distinguished consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, HENRY CLAY, ALBERT GALLATIN.

The right hon. F. Robinson, H. Goulburn, Esq. and Dr. William Adams.

(9.)

The British to the American plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 26, 1815.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 24th inst. in which they offer to sign a convention embracing the 2d article entire, and the 1st separate article; the whole convention to be limited to the term of four years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, or to agree to a convention for the sole purpose of abolishing all discriminating duties on American and British vessels and their cargoes, in the intercourse between the U. States & the British territories in Europe, omitting all the other provisions contained in the same article, & which had for its object to place the two countries, respectively, on the footing of the most favored nation.

As neither of these proposals were contemplated in the instructions with which the undersigned were originally furnished, and which were framed with a view to a less limited arrangement, they have felt themselves under the necessity of referring the last note of the American plenipotentiaries to the consideration of their government, & will not fail to communicate the result of that reference as soon as they shall be enabled to do so.

The undersigned are happy to avail themselves of this opportunity of renewing to the American plenipotentiaries the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

To the American plenipotentiaries.

(10.)

The British to the American plenipotentiaries.

Board of Trade, June 28, 1815.

In reference to the note which the undersigned had the honor to address to the American plenipotentiaries, on the 26th inst. they are now instructed to acquaint them that the British government is ready to agree to a convention for four years, (to be calculated from the date of its signature), which shall contain the 2d article, as proposed by the undersigned, and as explained & mutually agreed upon in their several conferences, and also the 1st separate article, relating to the East Indies, as proposed on the part of G. Britain; the latter article also to be in force for four years from the same date. The undersigned, in making this communication to the American plenipotentiaries, feel it to be their duty to state in the most explicit manner, that altho' in the earnest desire of promoting a good understanding between the two countries, the British government has, at the present time forborne to insist on making in the body of the treaty any marked distinction between its concession in regard to the East Indies and its other concessions for which a stipulated equivalent is obtained; yet that it still considers itself as granting to the U. States a privilege in regard to the East Indies for which it is entitled to require an equivalent; and the undersigned must therefore be distinctly understood as reserving to his majesty's government in any future negotiations the clear right either of withholding this privilege altogether, after the expiration of four years, or of renewing the grant of it for such equivalents, or subject to such modifications as expediency may seem to require at the time of such future negotiations.

The undersigned request to have the honor of seeing the American plenipotentiaries on Friday next the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock at the board of trade, and avail themselves of this opportunity of again offering the assurances of their high consideration.

F. ROBINSON, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAMS.

(11.)

The American to the British plenipotentiaries.

Harley street, 30th June, 1815.

The undersigned have had the honor to receive the note of the British plenipotentiaries dated the 29th instant, and stating the terms on which their government is ready to agree to a convention on the subject of the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain.

The undersigned have already, in the conferences which they had the honor to hold with the British plenipotentiaries expressed their opinion that the proposed convention taken altogether was founded on the principles of reciprocity, was equally advantageous to both parties, and contained in itself a fair equivalent for every presumed concession made by either party. But both governments will undoubtedly have a clear right after the expiration of four years of refusing to renew or of subjecting to modifications any of the stipulations now agreed on which may appear to either party injurious, or requiring some further equivalent. The same earnest desire of promoting a good understanding between the two countries which has been expressed on the part of G. Britain, has induced the undersigned to

greeted a convention more limited both as to its objects and duration, than they had contemplated, with a hope that in the mean time its deficiencies may be supplied, and such other provisions may be adopted as will conduce to mutual convenience, and tend to strengthen the relations of amity & friendship happily restored between the two countries.

The undersigned will have the honor to meet the British plenipotentiaries this day, and feel pleasure in renewing the assurances of their high consideration.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
H. CLAY,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
*The right hon. R. Robinson,
H. Goulburn, Esq. and
Dr. William Adams.*
(COPY.)

The undersigned, his Britannic Majesty's charge d'affaires in the U. States, has the honor to acquaint the American secretary of state, for the information of the president, that he has received his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's ratification, in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, of the commercial convention between the two countries signed at London on the 3d of last July, and that he has been authorized and is ready to proceed to the exchange, whenever the ratification on the part of the U. States shall have taken place.

In communicating this intelligence, the undersigned has received the Prince Regent's command, at the same time, to transmit to the government of the U. States the accompanying declaration, explanatory of the intentions of his Majesty's government, in so far as regards the intercourse of vessels belonging to the U. States with the island of St. Helena: the existing circumstances of the world having rendered it necessary that that island, should for the present, be exempted from the ports of refreshment enumerated in the third article of the said convention.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity of requesting the American secretary of state, to accept the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed)
ANTHONY ST. JNO. BAKER.
[The declaration above mentioned, which we have already published, closes the documents.]

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee of Ways and Means, on the 9th inst. made a Report to the House of Representatives on the subject of the Revenue,—the length of which prevents its insertion in this morning's Star. The Report was read and committed to a Committee of the whole House.—It concludes with the following Resolutions:

1. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force, until the 30th day of June next, and until an act shall be passed establishing a new tariff of duties, the act entitled "an act for imposing additional duties upon all goods, wares & merchandise, imported from any foreign port or place, and for other purposes," passed on the 1st July 1812.

2. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force, the act entitled "an act laying a duty on imported salt; granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries, passed on the 23rd July, 1813.

3. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force, the act entitled "an act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States," passed on the 24th July, 1813.

4. Resolved, That it is expedient to continue in force, the act entitled "an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers, and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies; and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions," passed on the 2d Aug. 1813,—and also the act supplementary thereto, passed on the 10th of Dec. 1814.

5. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal from the day of next, so much of the act, entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise," passed on the 23d of December, 1814, as imposes additional duties on postage.

6. Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the U. States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," passed on the 9th of January, 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied for the year 1816, and succeeding years, to 3,000,000; and also so to amend the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the district of Columbia," passed on the 27th day of Feb. 1815, as to reduce the direct tax to be levied therein, annually, to 9999 20-100.

7. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the U. States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed on the 21st of Dec. 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th and 24th sections thereof, from and after the 1st day of April next; and from

the same day to add 100 per cent. to the amount of the duty, which stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.

8. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal, from and after the 18th of April next, the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured within the U. States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver, and plated ware, and jewelry, and paste work, manufactured within the U. States," passed on the 27th day of February, 1815, from the same day.

9. Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and gold and silver watches," passed on the 18th of January, 1815.

10. Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles, after the 30th of June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

11. Resolved, That the deficiency arising from the reduction or abolition of any of the duties heretofore pledged by law for the support of the government, for the payment of the public debt, and the establishment of a sinking fund shall be supplied by appropriating to those objects, a sufficient amount from the product of taxes or duties proposed to be continued or increased.

12. Resolved, That it is expedient that from and after the year 1816, an addition shall be made to the sum of \$8,000,000 of dollars, now annually appropriated for the public debt, so as to make the whole sum to be appropriated annually to that purpose 13,500,000 dollars.

LITTER OF VIRGINIA BANKS.

Mr. Mercer, in the House of Delegates, from the Select Committee on that subject, presented a voluminous report on the sundry petitions on the branches of the existing Banks, or the incorporation of independent Banks within various parts of the commonwealth.

The report winds up with the following proposition; that it is expedient to establish fifteen new banks, viz.—at Abingdon, Charleston in Brooke, Wheeling, Morgantown, Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Staunton, Winchester, Romney, Martinsburg, one in Jefferson county, one in Loudoun, a Warrenton, West End in Fairfax and at Dumfries.—The said Banks to pay a premium equivalent to what has been paid by the existing banks; that they shall emit specie; if they cease to do so without the authority of law, their charters may be revoked by the General Assembly; the public taxes to continue to be paid in specie, or the notes of the Banks of Virginia or Farmers' Banks—that additional means be provided by law for enforcing the issue of specie by the banks of Virginia;—and the most effectual means be provided for protecting the privileges of the chartered banks against the abuses of unauthorized private banking.

Richmond Inquirer.
FROM THE NEW YORK COLUMBIAN.

The Duke of Richelieu presented to the Chamber of Peers the Royal Ordinance for the trial of Marshal Ney, and the following remarkable passage is contained in his speech: "We say that the Chamber owes to the world a striking reparation; it must be prompt in order to repress the indignation that springs up on every side; you will not permit this impunity to be any longer protracted, and to engender new scourges, more terrible perhaps than those we have just escaped. The decision of the court martial is a triumph for the factious.—Their joy must be made short, or it will become fatal. We conjure you, therefore, and in the name of the king we command you, to proceed immediately to the trial of Marshal Ney." This furious denunciation may be regarded as the death-warrant of this great captain, who falls at the mandate of a man who has been governor of a Russian province, whilst Ney was the ornament of the French army, and the terror of its enemies.

FROM THE SAME.
One of the most influential persons & most notable speakers in the chamber of deputies is M. Hyde de Neuville.—It will be recollected that he and his brother quit France at the time of the explosion of the infernal machine in the Rue Saint Nicaise (in the contrivance of which they were accused of having participated) and resided in the neighbourhood of this city until the return of the Bourbons carried them back.

It was Neuville, who negotiated the arrangement between general Moreau and the quondam king of Hanover, and who asserted, (ere he embarked in this port last summer, about 4 weeks before the news arrived of the battle of Mount St. John), that the Bourbons had gained Fouché and hoped to seduce Carnot.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

The receipts of the house on N. Year's night amounted to \$2024—the greatest sum taken in America, in one night. Mr. Price, manager, has gone to England for reinforcements to the company.

A writer in the last Franklin Herald, in giving a summary of the population of the world, &c. says the continent of America is supposed to contain nearly 150 millions of inhabitants; with Europe, Asia and Africa, 780 millions—of these 780 millions, are Christians, Jews, Mahometans, Pagans, and Idolaters.—That the whole number of Christians is 180 millions, being subdivided into 40 millions of Protestants, 40 do. Greek Church, & 100 do. of the Roman Catholics. That it is supposed there are 17 millions of Roman Catholics in South America—32 do. in France—10 do. in Italy and Naples—15 do. in Spain and Portugal—and in Austria 32 millions. Of the Protestants 30 millions are Episcopalians; the remainder are subdivided into various denominations.

From the above statement, it will be seen that only about one-fourth of the whole population of the earth, has embraced the Christian religion. He concludes with the following brief remark: "What a subject for the prayers and exertions of the disciples, and what a field for the labors of ministers of Jesus Christ!"

RICHMOND, JANUARY 9. MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

On the night of the 1st inst. the dwelling house of Mr. Henry H. Burwell, of Mecklenburg county, was consumed by fire, and lamentable to relate, six of the family perished in the flames, viz. Miss Mary Burwell, the eldest daughter of John S. Burwell, Esq. of Franklin, then on a visit; the infant child of Mr. Peyton R. Burwell, who with his lady, are now in Gloucester; and 4 servant maids.—Mrs Burwell died on the next day, and Mr. Burwell the day after, of the burns they received in escaping through the devouring element.

The fire was discovered about midnight, which seems to have commenced at the staircase, and had made such progress as almost to cut-off the possibility of escaping that way.—Mr. Burwell did succeed in passing through the flames with his wife, but they were so severely burnt, as to sink under the affliction. The family were sleeping in the second story, Miss Martha Burwell, saved herself by jumping out of an up stair window, and was caught by a servant woman—she fortunately received but little injury. Mr. Hepburn also escaped in the same way, & was much bruised. Fortunately Mrs. Burwell the elder, and Miss Jane, were from home. M. H. H. Burwell was in the 25th year of his age, and had been married only three months.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On the 22d ult. the house of Mr. N. Hutchins, of Lovell, Oxford County, took fire in the day time, and was entirely consumed, with, dreadful to relate, his wife and an infant child. Mrs. H. was subject to fits, one of which she is supposed to have fallen into the fire, and thus communicated it to the house.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 12. FIRE.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a part of the Mint of the U. States; the cause totally unknown.—The machinery employed in preparing the Gold and Silver bullion for coinage, has suffered considerable injury; but little or no loss, either in the bullion or coins of the precious metals, will be sustained.

The front part of the buildings, containing the coining presses, the books and clerk's office, with the engraver's, and assayer's apartments, is uninjured.

DOYLESTOWN, JANUARY 9. DISTRESSING FIRE!

On Sunday evening last, the house of Mr. Abraham Benner, in Hilltown township, was destroyed by fire!—It was a large new stone building, and Mr. Benner's loss must be very considerable—but it is rendered peculiarly afflicting by the circumstance that his two children, one 5 and the other 3 years of age, perished in the flames!—The family, except the children, were on a visit to a neighbor's, when the fire took place, and its origin has not been ascertained.

SMALL POX.

The Philadelphia Vaccine Society announces that "this dreadful malady has again made its appearance" in that city; & strongly urges the attention of the poor to the importance "of submitting to Vaccination, which is a safe and certain preventive against Small Pox." The Society has vaccinated gratuitously, during the year 1815, 2172 persons; and since its establishment, 8733.

The Scheme of the Bank of the U. S. proposed by the committee, contemplates the charter to continue 31 years—the capital to be \$35,000,000 now, to be augmented by Congress to 50,000,000—each share 100 dollars—the U. States to subscribe one-fifth, individuals the remainder—of the latter three-fourths are to be funded debt, the other fourth, specie—5 dollars in specie to be paid down on each share 5 in 6 months, 5 in 12 months, and 10 in 18—the U. States shares to be either in specie, or 6 per cent. stocks, or treasury notes.—The mother bank to be in Philadelphia—which is to have 25 directors—5 of these to be appointed by the President and Senate of the U. States—one of these 5 to be President of the Bank, &c.—Enquirer.

A South Carolina paper of the 26th ult. says—It is understood, that his excellency the governor has employed Mr. Blackburn to carry into effect the provisions of

the legislature, to obtain an ample and correct map of the state. Mr. B. will enter upon the business as soon as some necessary preparatory arrangements are made.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 23. 1816

WAYS AND MEANS.

By Congressional proceedings to the 15th inst. we find on that day in Committee of the whole, the first five resolutions in the preceding columns, were passed by large majorities, when at a late hour the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

The Legislature of this State, it is expected, will close their session early in the present week. There does not appear in the broken sketch of proceedings that has come to hand, much of public interest up to the 16th inst.

FEDERAL LITERATURE.

The following resolves were introduced by Mr. Kilgour, of Montgomery county, on the 13th inst. which we record in our columns for the use of posterity, being something so new, we deemed, and profound! while they can but enlighten the present, let them progress to future ages, as a specimen of "all the talents" of our day.

N. B. It is said the prefatory remarks of this enlightened statesman excelled all former attempts in the police art.

Resolved, By the House of Delegates of Maryland, elected with a view to the present state of public affairs—That the want of firmness, energy and wisdom, which characterized the conduct of the President of the United States, in the progress of the late war, was only equalled by the folly, want of foresight, and disregard of the plainest rights and interest of the people of this country, which marks its commencement, and deserves our severest censure and animadversion; and that the prompt acceptance of a Treaty containing a virtual abandonment of all the objects for which it was professed to be declared, but too plainly shows the real causes and objects of it had no connection with our national honor and independence.

Resolved, That the blood and treasure exhausted in the late unhappy conflict, whether for conquest or glory, have left the people of the United States no remunerating benefit; and that while with becoming patience and submission we have the additional burthen of taxation thus imposed upon us, by a course of policy, alike ruinous and wicked, we entertain the liveliest fear and alarm for the future state of this country, in the continuance in office of those who had betrayed the high trust reposed in them, and who, guided by an ambition selfish and unprincipled, only wait a like occasion to increase the weight of our burthens, and to renovate all the misery, dangers and sufferings, from which we have lately escaped by the providential deethronement of the Great Tyrant of Europe, who so long banished peace, order and happiness from the world.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

SHRIPS' COURT.

Wm. Thomas Nicholas Goldsborough
Richard Harwood

LEVY COURT.

Nathan Harrington John Stevens, jr
Freeborn Banning Henry Hollyday
Rayston A. Skinner James Seth.
Joseph Martin

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Wm. Thomas Wm. Welsh
James Seth Highman Reed
Francis Wrightson John Dawson
Thomas Martin Charles Dudley
Daniel Fiddemon Thomas Dudley
Joseph Harrison Richard Harrington
Jean Beth Joseph Bruff
Nicholas Thomas Joshua Lucas
Samuel Roberts Charles Goldsborough
Robert Spedden Zebulon Skjume
John Stevens, jr Stuart Redman, Hay-side
Wm. Slaughter Ignatius Rhodes
Samuel Wats Henry Casson
Richard Harwood Thomas B. Pinkind
Arthur Holt Wm. K. Lambdin
Nathan Harrington

Here are 41 appointments, ALL federalists!

—It will be remembered that Talbot has four republican Delegates in the Lower House, and one member of the Senate. This is as it should be.

The rapid reduction by Congress of the present Taxes, it is feared will tend much to the discomfiture of the federalists in this state next fall; they, it is feared, will bear great loss for the losses on which they rode into and now hold the reins of power, to wit, War, Taxes, French Influence, with their celebrated charge *Wifal Misrepresentation* of the three former will have left the turf, while the latter will lose its former powers, and a veil them little before an enlightened people. It is said some of the knowing ones were for holding up, by temporising in their state appointments for next fall's racing; but if we are to take Talbot for a specimen, *neck or nothing* is the order of the day, and a democrat is deemed unworthy the crumbs of their Executive High Mightinesses.

Annapolis, Jan. 19

A message was sent to the House of Delegates this morning by the Senate, proposing, with the concurrence of that branch of the Legislature, to proceed this day at two o'clock to the appointment of a United States Senator, to supply the late seat of Gen. Smith, whose term of service expired on the 4th of March last. The House of Delegates refused to accede to the proposition, by a vote, I believe, of 38 to 23, all the federalists voting against going into the appointment, and all the republicans voting for it.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, January 9. 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS

The rank and file of the army are so far reduced below the authorized peace establishment, that no discharges will be given to soldiers, who are not regularly entitled thereto, except on application to commanding officers of regiments, corps, or posts, and on furnishing good and able substitutes to the respective commanding officers. In all such cases, substitutes must be regularly enlisted, without expense to the United States.

By order of the Secretary of War,
D. PARKER,
Adj. & Ins. Gen.

The Russian and Swedish Ministers, M. DASCHOFFER, and M. DE KAWROW, and M. LEXCHTERER, the Charge des Affaires of the United Netherlands, have severally arrived in this city within a few days.

CONGRESS.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, after further debate, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Jackson, Randolph, Huger, Shelby, and Wright took part, the question was at length taken on the bill for regulating Commerce according to the Commercial Treaty. For the bill, 65—against it 74. The bill is passed and sent to the Senate.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to authorize the appointment of one Admiral and two Vice Admirals, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill from the other House, to regulate commerce according to the Convention of Commerce with Great Britain, was read and passed to a second reading. *Nat. Intell. of Jan. 16.*

The following appointments have been recently made by the President of the U. States, with the consent of the Senate:

PETER B. FORRE, of N. York, to be Commissioner of the U. States, to carry into effect the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

JOHN HOLMES, of Massachusetts, to be the Commissioner of the United States, under the 14th article of the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

WILLIAM PORTER, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States, at Palermo. *Nat. Intell.*

DECATUR AND STEWART

The Pennsylvania Delegation in Congress, gave dinner on the memorable 3d of January, at M'Keown's hotel in Washington, to Commodore Decatur and Capt. Stewart, of the navy. Captain Biddle arrived in Washington on the preceding evening, and joined in the entertainment.

Of the deaths in New York for the week ending on Saturday, the sixth instant, ten were of the consumption, and twenty two of the Small-Pox!

Nicholas R. Meore, Esquire, a Representative in Congress, from Maryland, has resigned his seat.

It is said that the Hon. WILLIAM PUTNEY is to be the republican candidate, and the Hon. JOHN GODDARD the federal candidate for Governor in the State of New Hampshire, at the next election.

Gov. Strong, of Massachusetts, has declined a reelection.

MARRIED, on Tuesday last, by the Rev'd Mr. Fountain, Mr. SAMUEL THORNTON, to Miss RUTH SYLVESTER, both of Caroline county.

DIED, on the 10th inst. at Chester Town, Md. in the 67th year of his age, General BENJAMIN CHAMBERS. He was one of the few revolutionary patriots, that the hand of time had spared to his acquaintances and friends, by whom his memory will long be cherished. His public services, both in a civil and military capacity, are too well known to be readily forgotten, and his private virtues can be best appreciated by those who knew him best.

On Tuesday night last, Miss ANNA MARIA WATERS, daughter of Col. R. Waters, of Baltimore, aged 16 years.

Departed this life on Friday night last, Major WILLIAM DUNN, a man generally esteemed while living, whose death is greatly lamented.

MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that there will be a MILITARY BALL held in his Long Room, on the 22d February next, in memory of the illustrious Washington.

RICHARD BARROW.

COL. WM. B. SMYTH,
MAJ. D. MARTIN,
MAJ. J. CALDWELL,
ROSA J. YOUNG,
W. G. TILGHMAN, Esq.
A. HANDS, Esq.

Jan. 23. 5

NOTICE.

All persons who are attached to the "Eastern Light Infantry Blues," and others, who have heretofore obtained guns and accoutrements upon the responsibility of the Officers, are hereby particularly requested to deliver them up, in good order, on or before the first day of February next, to Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, who is hereby authorized to receive the same.

GEO. W. SMITH, Capt.
Easton L. I. Blues.

Jan. 23. 5

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making.

In all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

January 23

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of

Frazier & Sawyer,

intend carrying on the House Carpenters and Joiners' Business, in the town of Easton; and from their knowledge and determination to pay strict attention to the demands of the public, they solicit a share of patronage.

JOSEPH FRAZIER,
JOHN SAWYER.

Jan. 23. 4

A STRAY.

During the night on which fell our late great snow, a young blonde STEER, unattended to this place, broke his inclosure and wandered off, since when the owner has not been able to get any intelligence of him. Any parties who mark about him are not notified, except that he has got a part of his tail, which was torn off whilst breaking him to the yoke, but summed. Any intelligence of such Steer will be thankfully received in this office.

Jan. 23. 3

EDUCATION.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington College have the pleasure of informing the public...

The Visitors and Governors assure those Parents and Guardians who may think proper to send their children to this Seminary...

By order of the Board—Colin Ferguson, sec'y. Chestertown, Jan. 9

Four valuable Farms for sale.

The subscriber wishes to dispose of his Lands lying in Dorchester county, situate near the waters of Nanticoke...

Persons wishing to purchase, it is presumed, would view the premises—a further description is deemed unnecessary...

Dorchester county, sept 12

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter...

Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of Samuel Robertst, Near Easton, or to Philemon B. Hopper, In Centreville.

FOR SALE.

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements...

Easton, november 28

In Chancery, January 5, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Peter Owens, deceased, made and reported by Robert NAIM, as Trustee...

James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can.

CASH

Will be given for fifteen or twenty likely young NEGROES. For terms apply to Thomas Ragland, at the Fountain Inn tavern, Easton.

January 16

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

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. Zebulon Corner...

John L. Kerr.

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 Pitt, known by the name of Jamaica Point...

Perry Spencer.

NOTICE.

The subscriber is grateful for past favors, and in the line of his profession proffers his services to his former employers and those who may be pleased to engage him...

William K. Austin.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—one used to a Farm. Apply to James Nicholson.

January 9

BLANK BOOK

For sale at the Store

Navy Commissioners' Office, KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States...

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvas of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office, on or before the 4th day of March next...

THE SEVERAL PRINTERS EMPLOYED TO PUBLISH the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month...

NOTICE. FUNDS HAVING BEEN ASSIGNED FOR the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon...

THE COMMISSIONERS OF LOANS in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

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

FOR RENT. The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship carpenter, or a person sailing a boat.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Akeley, late of Caroline county, dec'd, either on bond, note, or book account...

NOTICE. The subscriber begs leave to inform the Ladies of Easton, and Talbot county in general that she will take in Peleases and Dresses of any description to make, which shall be made in the best manner and on the shortest notice...

By Order of the Orphans' Court, THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Benjamin Wright...

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January Term, 1816.

On application of HANCOCK SPENCER, administratrix of William C. Spencer, deceased...

Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William C. Spencer...

Hannah Spencer, adm'x of W. C. Spencer, dec'd

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Harper...

James M'Guire & Wife, ex'rs of Wm. Harper.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE. That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lee...

James M'Guire & Wife, adm'rs D. B. N. of Thos. Lee.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Chester-Town, Md. January 1, 1816.

- A—Hannah Atkinson, Martha Kennard, B—Henry Buchm, L—Joshua Lamb, C—Susanna Brown, M—Merrett Miller, D—Elizabeth Brown, Mr Maguire, E—Fred Boyer, N—Esther Newcomb, F—Lewis Bianchi, Edmond Numbers, G—Miss Buchanan, O—Samuel Owens, H—Wm. Burchall, P—Joseph Porter, I—Nancy Beck, Capt Pearson, J—David Crane, Milcha Pearce, K—Milchey Coy, Henry W. Peirce, L—Thomas Croucher, John Pasley, M—Elizabeth Crouch, Henry Phillips, N—Henry Driver, R—Andrew Raborg, O—Robert Dunn, Col. Reed, P—Wm. Foreman, Joseph Rochester, Q—Michael Foreman, Rev. Wm. Ross, R—Wm. Frisby, Frances Ringgold, S—Richard J. Frisby, Philip Ricketts, T—Julia Ann Ringgold, S—Robt. G. Simmonds, Wilson Stavelly, U—John Gale, T—Richard S. Thomas, V—Benj. Greenwood, Benj. Turner, W—Charles Groomer, Matthew Tighman, X—Elizabeth Garnett, Ann Thompson, Y—Rasin Gale, Marmaduke Tilden, Z—James Veary, W—Mark Winters, A—James West, B—John Wroth, C—James Woodall, D—Fanny Woodall, E—Rev. Simon Wilmer, F—Robert Wright, Esq.

JNO. SOMERVILLE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Centreville, Md. January 1, 1816.

- A—Richard Arcott, John M'Feeley, B—Francis Arlet, Richard Moffett, C—Thomas Ashcom, Ann Moffett, D—Samuel J. Bannister, Stephen Mays, E—Eliza Brett, N—John Neavitt, F—Lewis Bianco, Daniel Newnam, G—John Chambers, Mary R. Nicholson, H—Wm. Clavton, O—Joseph Owens, I—Clerk of Q. A. Court, P—John Peckham, J—Eliza Cator, Amela Phillips, K—Edward De Coursey, John P. Paca, L—Benjamin Gosden, Sarah Primrose, M—John Dodd, Lemuel Purnell, N—Thomas Dodson, Wm. L. Parr, O—Theodore Emory, James Roe, P—Roderick Erickson, Margaret Rogers, Q—Peter Foster, John Rigby, R—John S. Fifeham, Charlotte Kinggold, S—Sam. C. Griffith, James Suddler, T—Jacob Hughes, Solomon Scott, U—Ann Hoddick, Mary Street, V—Wm. N. Horton, Kenesaw Harrison, Mary Spry, W—Robert Hardcastle, T—Thos. B. Turpin, X—Joshua Kennard, Caroline Thompson, Y—Ann J. Kennard, V—Mr. Villet, Z—Eliza Keen, W—Daniel Watson, A—John Leeds Kerr, John T. Watson, B—Wm. Legg, Daniel H. Wiggins, C—James Massey, John Waters, D—Moses Meredith, Elizabeth G. Worrell, E—Edward Markland.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. Broke from the goal of Denton, Caroline county, Maryland, on Friday night, the 22d inst. a black fellow who calls himself DANIEL MURRAY...

Wm. Emory.

SCHOOL BOOKS For sale at the Store

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 the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen Ann's county...

Lemuel Purnell.

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.

Ennals Martin, jun. Susan Seth.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward. For apprehending a negro man slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton.

John L. Bozman.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

John Seth.

Seventy-Five Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Centreville, Queen Ann's county, on the night of the twenty seventh of December last, a negro lad named STEPHEN.

William Emory.

SCHOOL BOOKS For sale at the Store

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.

Henry Carup.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called FZB-KLEL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high...

Hugh Valian.

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 Henry Purnell Seth...

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

NINETY DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the employ of Thomas Culbeth, Esq. in Denton, Maryland, on Sunday, the 17th inst. a Negro Lad about 18 years old, called LEWIS...

Solomon Browne, guardian to Matthew Smith's heirs.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a negro woman named MARY. She is about 28 years old, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high...

Daniel Wilson.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a mulatto girl named POLLY DENBY. She is about sixteen or seventeen years old, five feet two or three inches high...

Richard Sheryer.

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1816.

No. 22—846.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

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

THE TERMS

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

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

MILITARY BALL.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Talbot and the adjacent counties, that there will be a **MILITARY BALL** held in his Long Room, on the 22d February next, in memory of the illustrious Washington.

RICHARD BARROW,

Col. Wm. B. SMYTH,
Maj. D. MARTIN,
Maj. J. CALDWELL,
Doct. J. YOUNG,
W. G. TILGHMAN, Esq.,
A. HANDS, Esq.

Jan 23 5

NOTICE.

The sale of the property of *Thomas D. Smith*, taken in execution under a fieri facias, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Charles Hobbs, executor of John Grayson, which was to have taken place this day, is postponed until **TUESDAY**, the 30th inst. at one o'clock, at the Court House in Denton.

Geo. A. Smith, sh'ff
of Caroline county.

Jan. 9 [16] 3

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber appointed Trustee by the Hon. the Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying those tracts, parcels of tracts, and parcels of lands and premises, situated, lying and being in Kent county, and State of Maryland, known and called by the names of "Timber Level," "Addition to Timber Level," "Peters' Forest," "By Chance & Chance," which were heretofore devised in trust for a certain Mary Sutton, by a certain John Carroll, formerly of Kent county aforesaid, now deceased; will offer for sale the said estate, containing by appraisement, 300 acres of LAND at the tavern of Mr. Eohram Vansant, in George Town & Roads, Kent County, On **TUESDAY, the 6th day of February next,**

at 11 o'clock, A. M. if fair, if not, then at the same hour on the next fair day. The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security for the payment of the purchase money with interest within twelve months from the day of sale, and upon payment of the whole sum, and not before, will receive a deed from the trustee conveying the title of the lands so sold.

James E. Barroll, trustee.

Chester Town, Jan. 9 4

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell his dwelling Plantation situate about eight miles from Easton, adjoining the Lands of John G. Thomas, Charles Gibson and John Seth, on the road leading from the Three Bridges Branch to the Chapel, and only one and a half miles from Wye River. This farm contains about three hundred acres of Land, well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, two-thirds of which being of a stiff loam, with a very large branch, that is susceptible of making a valuable meadow at little expense—a sufficiency of timber, (mostly white oak,) and wood to supply it. On the premises are a good dwelling house, smoke house, corn house, granary and barn, with a small orchard. A further description of this farm is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase are invited to view the premises.

If the above farm is not sold at private sale before Thursday the 15th of February next, it will on that day (if fair, if not, the next fair day) be offered at public sale on the premises, on terms which will then be made known, and attendance given by

Henry Thomas.

Jan. 16 5

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Bruff, deceased,

Will be sold at public sale, on **TUESDAY**, the 14th of May next (if not sold at private sale before) a tract of LAND, containing 450 acres, situated about three miles and a half from Centerville. This Land is well adapted to the growth of wheat and corn, and is equal in point of quality to any in the neighbourhood, and has an excellent portion of wood and timber, with a considerable quantity of meadow ground, which, by attention, may be made very valuable. On the premises are, a two-story frame dwelling house, an kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c. There are four apple orchards of excellent fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees. This property being convenient to mill and market, renders it worthy the attention of persons wishing to purchase.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Fiddeman, any person wishing to view the same, will please to call on him, who will show them at any time; or on the subscriber, living in Centerville. The terms of payment will be two-thirds of the purchase money down on the day of sale, and the residue in six months thereafter—when an indisputable title will be given.

Margaret Bruff.

Jan 16 ts

CASH

Will be given for fifteen or twenty likely young NEGROES. For terms apply to

Thomas Ragland,
at the Fountain Inn Tavern, Easton,

Jan 16 5

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

Documents accompanying the Message of the President, transmitting to the Senate the several Indian Treaties recently concluded.

DETROIT, 9TH SEPT. 1815.

SIR, We have the honour to inform you that we yesterday concluded and signed a Treaty with the sachems, red men, and warriors of the Wyandot, Delaware, Shawance, Seneca, Ottawa, Chippewa, Poutawatic, and Miami tribes of Indians. One copy of this Treaty will be delivered to you by Mr. Graham, the other has been deposited with Toibee, (or the Crane,) the principal chief of the Wyandots.

Altho' our instructions did not render it necessary, yet we deemed it proper to include in this treaty, as well those tribes who had not been friendly to us, as those who had been hostile—

1. Because many individuals belonging to the friendly tribes, had taken up arms against the U. States, and could only in this way be fully restored to their former situation.

2d. Because these tribes wished and expected to be included in the treaty.

We hope that the President will approve the course, and that the several articles of the treaty will be satisfactory to him.

We found no difficulty in prevailing on the Indians to agree to renew & confirm all former treaties, and again to acknowledge themselves under the protection of the United States, and of no other power. The Prophet, & most of those who were immediately connected with him, left the council and retired to the British territory, before the treaty was signed. They professed, however, in open council before they went away, the most pacific intentions, and declared that they would adhere to any treaty made by the chiefs who remained.

We had at the council a very full representation of all the tribes who are parties to the treaty, and we have every reason to believe that they will adhere to it as strictly as they ever have adhered to any former treaty with us, unless the British agents should interfere to prevent it.

The Wyandots are much dissatisfied that the road from the rapids of the Miami, to the western line of the Connecticut reserve, has been laid off so as to cross the Sandusky River at the Seneca village, instead of crossing at Lower Sandusky. They say that the road running as it is laid out, will injuriously interfere with the settlement of the Senecas, to whom they granted the lands on that part of the Sandusky, many years before the treaty of Brownstown was made; and that their understanding of the treaty was, that the road was to run from the rapids of the Miami to the reserved tract at Sandusky. It is their wish that the road should now take that direction, but they are willing that it should strike the Sandusky any where between the reservation and an old Indian path that strikes the River about three miles below the Fort.

Fully persuaded, from all the information we have received, that a much better road may be got in this way, than that marked by the commissioners, we have written to the surveyor general, informing him of our having agreed with the Wyandot chiefs that it should be so run.

The chiefs complained to us, that our citizens were constantly trespassing upon their lands, some of them having commenced considerable farms, without their approbation, while many more employed themselves in hunting and destroying the animals which were so necessary to them, and which indeed afforded the only support to their families.

We found, upon inquiry, that this complaint was not without foundation, and we did not hesitate to promise the Indians that decisive measures would be taken to redress them. We are induced to believe that a proclamation of the President printed and distributed along the frontiers, would have the desired effect. It is unnecessary that we should say anything to you, sir, of the importance of giving the Indians an example of good faith, by the strictest fulfilment of every engagement we make with them. Good policy, as well as justice, requires this, as a contrary conduct would have the effect of procrastinating a further extinction of title to lands which are now so ardently desired by the citizens of Ohio.

The subject of compensation to the Indians who remained faithful to us during the war for property destroyed by our troops, has engaged our attention. There exist considerable difficulty in adjusting some of their accounts, from the difficulty of obtaining proper proof, and it appeared that the words of your instructions did not embrace some descriptions of property, the loss of which could be as easily ascertained, as the remuneration appeared to us just and reasonable. Believing that it was within the spirit of

your instructions, we have therefore agreed to include the horses that were clearly ascertained to have been stolen by our people, and to compensate the Seneca tribe for their houses, which were wantonly burned by our militia. We had less difficulty as to the former of these items, because, payment under such circumstances is guaranteed by existing treaties; and on the latter because they were promised compensation by General Harrison, at the time when the destruction of the houses took place.

As we are unable to close the accounts here, for the want of the testimony of Messrs. Johnston and Stickney, Indian agents, it has been agreed that General Harrison should undertake the adjustment of the accounts of the Shawanoe tribe, at Lima, on his return and General M'Arthur those of the Wyandots and Senecas, at Sandusky.

Illness has prevented General M'Arthur from signing this letter.

We have the honor to be, With great respect, sir, Your humble servants,
WM. HENRY HARRISON,
JOHN GRAHAM.

The Hon. W. H. Crawford, Esq.
Secretary of War.

St. Louis, October, 1815.

SIR,

Being about to finish all the duties which, as commissioners appointed to treat with the Indians of the Mississippi and its waters, it is possible for us to perform in the present year, we feel it incumbent on us to give you a more minute detail of our proceedings, and of the causes that have protracted our duties to the present time, than has hitherto been transmitted to the department over which you preside.

On the 11th of May we met at this place, which was as soon after the receipt of our commissions and instructions as was practicable. Our first duty being to send invitations, according to our instructions, to the different tribes or nations of Indians with whom the U. States were at war at the time of the ratification of their late treaty with G. Britain; every effort in our power was employed to procure proper persons for that purpose; but in this, success was for some time unattainable. Several of the hostile tribes had previously been notified by the governors of this and Illinois territory of the treaty, and the stipulations it contained in regard to themselves. But contrary to every reasonable expectation, the intelligence thus communicated seemed to have generated new and additional hostility; which was so repeatedly developed in the most flagitious depredations and massacres on the frontiers, as to produce universal alarm. Those acts of hostility appearing to increase rather than diminish, after we commenced our duties rendered it extremely difficult to engage any persons to go into the Indian country subjected us to disappointments by some whose fears prevented them from fulfilling engagements after they had made them; put it out of our power then to send to several of the tribes; and caused our missions to be more expensive in consequence of having to send a greater number of men together, and sending up a party in a fortification boat, as a necessary precaution to guard against danger; without which, they could not have been induced to go upon any terms.

Having, at length, eventually succeeded in procuring some men for the purpose, we prepared and sent off thirty seven talks, (of which a copy is herewith transmitted,) directed to different tribes, hoping that our messengers might be able to engage Indians to carry some of those talks to those places where it would otherwise have been impossible for us to have sent them. In some instances the Indians having left their summer's hunt, our messengers were unable to find them; in consequence of which we had to wait for further information and send again.

The messengers whom we had engaged to go by the direct route to Prairie de Chien, were stopped at the mouth of Rock River by the Sacs, who would permit them to proceed no further. This event, however, we had anticipated; and had previously determined to send some person (if one could be procured) up to the Mahas on the Missouri, thence to pass over by land to the river St. Peters, and thence to Prairie du Chien. This mission we deemed very important for several reasons: 1st. It was well ascertained that the British had been endeavoring, and with some success too, to engage the Indians of the Missouri river in the war against us. It was, therefore necessary to prevent those machinations from eventuating in hostilities, that we should apprise the tribes upon whom they had been practised, of the new state of relations between ours and the British government; as there was no reason to believe that the latter would have caused any such information to be there communicated. 2dly. By the authority and under the directions of the governor of this territory, with the promised co-operation of general Howard, while commanding in this district, a part of the

Sioux and other Indians of the Missouri had been engaged in the war on our side and were then at war with those Indians who had been hostile to us, several of whom they killed after our treaty commenced; as then the war thus instigated, must have been considered as the act of our government, good faith, in consequence of the treaty with G. Britain, required that it should cease. 3dly. The government having determined to establish strong military posts high up the Mississippi river, & there then being reason to believe would have been attempted within the past season, it was desirable that the Indians of the River St. Peters and others in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien, should be made acquainted with the views and intentions of our government; as much movements, if unexplained, would naturally have excited in them fearful apprehensions in consequence of their having been engaged in the war; and might have put it in the power of the most contemptible British trader to have produced a serious opposition in that quarter. 4th. Our instructions positively required that we should give immediately information to those tribes of the peace that had been concluded between the U. States and G. Britain, and we saw no other practicable means of effecting it. Besides, it was not to be doubted that by making them the communicators and overtures we were authorized to do, many good consequences would result therefrom, and an important object of government would be effected, even if those Indians should not come down and treat with us.

We should not, however, have been able to have accomplished the objects, had not Lieut. Kennerly, (one of the disbanded officers, equally distinguished for his bravery and enterprise) seeing the utter impossibility of our procuring any other person, voluntarily offered to go on this mission, in which although he could not succeed to the extent of our wishes, in consequence of having his horses stolen from him, his services were, notwithstanding, very important, and he succeeded in sending talks by Indians whom he met with, to those he could not visit.

The Indians who had been hostile to our government, generally manifested an evident backwardness to negotiate with us; attempted to temporize in every possible way, without committing themselves too far; and particularly by promising, but delaying, to send forward deputations to treat with us; and by sending incompetent deputations. In which conduct, we have many reasons for believing that they were influenced by unprincipled British traders, who endeavored to dissuade them from coming to the treaty, represented our invitations as insidious attempts to decoy them into our power that we might massacre them; induced them to believe that Michilimackinac would never be surrendered; and that the war between the U. States and Great Britain would shortly thereafter be renewed.

Knowing that the Indians had, in several instances, and in a late one in particular, refused to comply with their treaties, because, as they alleged, those who made them had not competent power to bind the tribes to which they belonged, we felt it our duty to enquire particularly, whether the tribes with whom we proposed to treat were properly represented; and in some instances we had to send back Indians of different tribes for more competent deputations, in all of which cases, however, the Indians, interpreters and agents, admitted that those tribes were not sufficiently represented. Owing to the disappointments and difficulties that have already been explained, we have constantly had under our charge more or less Indians, from the commencement of the treaty till the 30th ultimo, when we sent off about one hundred and twenty-five, being all that then remained.

The delays that have necessarily intervened (otherwise so much to be regretted) have certainly been productive of three of the most important treaties that we have made, viz. those with the Foxes, the Kickapoos, and Laways, which could not have been effected upon the same terms at the commencement of the treaty, nor for some time thereafter.

Those treaties, with all others, that we have concluded, have been mentioned in our former communications, & are herewith transmitted.

According to our instructions, we confined those treaties to the sole object of peace. But the Indians, in several instances, were extremely solicitous that they should also have embraced other subjects; and some further negotiation with some of them, seems to be recommended by every dictate of policy.

The Piankashaws are extremely anxious to reside in this territory, and wish to be permitted to sell the small tract of land which they own in the Illinois territory near the Wabash, for plows, hoes, farming utensils, &c. which are necessary to enable them to make a new establishment.

The Laways are very desirous of coming more closely under the protection of

the United States; and for that purpose wish to cede a part of their lands in order to obtain annuities, like the rest of the neighboring Indians. As this is a spontaneous offer on their part, and as the land would be a valuable acquisition on many accounts, and particularly so in the event of future hostilities, it might be very advisable to accede to their proposition.

The Potawatomes now occupy, and assert a right to the land on the Illinois River which is contained in the cession made by the Sacs and Foxes in 1804, and it is certainly to be apprehended that without some adjustment of the dispute, the surveyors appointed to survey the military land within the Illinois Territory will meet with some serious opposition.

The Chippewas, Minnemous, & Winnebagoes, who were all invited to send deputations to meet us at Portage de Sioux, did not send a single man, nor assign any reason for their not doing so.

The Sacs of Rock River, not only most explicitly refused to treat with us, but manifested without disguise their opposition to the views of our government, and committed many of the most wanton depredations upon the frontier, ever after the treaty commenced. Their conduct has been so outrageous & improper, that for the sake of example to others, and to produce a proper respect for our government, good policy requires that they should be compelled to make some retribution at least; and if it shall be thought proper that our duties shall be resumed in relation to them, we should indeed be very desirous of some particular instructions upon the subject.

The Indians about Prairie de Chien are represented by Mr. Bouvin (the agent at that place) & several other persons who have lately returned from thence, as being in a state of the greatest commotion, occasioned by their divisions with regard to peace with the U. States; all of which together with the conduct of the Sacs, and the failure of the Winnebagoes, Minnemous, and Chippewas to meet us, is tho' by the most intelligent white men who have been in that country, as well as by some of the most respectable friendly Indians, to be the result of the immense presents which the British government have lately distributed, and the constant intrigues of British traders, who certainly have a greater quantity of merchandise on the Mississippi at present than they have ever had in any former year. Indeed from accounts from various quarters it appears that they are making the greatest possible efforts to retain their influence over the Indians, and to engross the whole of their trade.

Lieut. Kennerly informs us, that while among the Indians of the Missouri, he received information that British traders were among the Mandans; where, it was supposed, they were making an establishment, as they had invited the Sioux to visit them at that place. This establishment is doubtless to be supplied from Hudson's Bay, or by the Northwest Company of Canada; and, if permitted to mature itself, will enable them to engross the whole of the trade of the upper parts of the Missouri River, while equal extensions will be made by them to the trade of the upper parts of the Mississippi down the Red River of Lake Winnepeg, between which Rivers the portage is very inconsiderable, and communication easy.

Having treated with a part of the Indians above, Prairie de Chien, it might be desirable, for the purpose of removing all jealousies, (too easily excited among them at any time,) and cultivating a good understanding with them, to treat with the rest. But that, in the present year, is totally impracticable.

On our first meeting, our attention was confined exclusively to those Indians who had been engaged in the war against us; we, however, afterwards had the honor to receive a letter from the hon. A. J. Dallas, of the 11th of June last, which, with its enclosure, enlarged our powers and directed our attention to new objects, which have occupied a considerable portion of our time. In conformity to our latter instructions, we endeavored to keep ourselves constantly informed of the dispositions and intentions of the Indians, and the conduct of the British traders among them; the general result of which is already communicated.

We also gave invitations to, and were invited by, several of the tribes who had remained firm in the interests of the U. States; the good consequences of which were very apparent; and, indeed, if we had not been authorized to do so, the jealousies and discontents of those tribes would have been great and serious.

The Shawanocs and Delawares of this territory, made known to us at Portage de Sioux, certain grievances of which they complain, in talks delivered by two of their principal chiefs, which at their request, we have the honor herewith to transmit for the information of the President.

It not having been made our particular duty to investigate the causes of complaint, as alleged by them, we can only say, that as at present advised, we shall

them well founded. And being well acquainted with the uncommon sobriety and general good conduct of those Indians; the attachment which they have evinced towards our government; their confidence in its justice; the alacrity with which they afforded their co-operation with us in the late war; the progress of civilization among them, &c. we feel it our duty to recommend them to the benevolence, as well as to the justice of our government.

The Cherokees of Arkansas complain bitterly of the white people, who they say, destroy their game, settle among them without their consent, and act in such a manner as to produce disorder, discord, and confusion.

Those Indians wish a certain tract of country to be assigned them; its bounds to be ascertained; and that the most efficient measures may be taken to prevent our own citizens from mixing with them, or otherwise intruding upon their lands.

We have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your ob'dt humble serv'ts,
WM. CLARK,
NINIAN EDWARDS,
AUG' TE. CHOUTEAU.
Hon. W. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

SPEECH

From Peppesko and Wawbepelathy, to the Commissioners, on the 12th of September, 1815, at Portage des Sioux, for the Shawanese and Delawares.

PEPPESKO.

It is thirty years since, that we have come to this country; when we arrived the Spaniards told us to look for a suitable piece of ground to settle ourselves. After we found the said above-mentioned place, we informed the Spanish officer of it, and that we intended to settle ourselves. After we were settled, the commanding officer told us to remain at peace; hunt quietly; not to steal horses, not to go to war with any other nations.

The Spanish commander told us that we might occupy the place of land between the River Cape St. Come, and to the first Creek above Cape Girardeau; this is what the Spaniards told us. Afterwards, the Spaniards went away, and the Americans took possession of this country. Soon after we went and visited the American commander, who made us the same recommendations, and gave us the same advice we had before heard from the Spaniards, and that we should experience no difference; and that we should be as happy with them as we had been with the Spaniards. We were very much pleased after the council we held with the Americans. We returned home and told our warriors and young men, that their speech was just the same we had understood from the Spaniards. Governor Clark, my father! since three or four years, we are very much crowded by the whites, who steal our horses and many other things; but yet, it has not made us angry; hoping that the American government will do us justice and take pity on our situation. Now, that the commissioners are assembled to settle all matters with different tribes, we take this opportunity to lay under your considerations our present situation, and hope you will do all in your power to see us righted. My fathers! it is all I have to say, and beg of you to inform the President of the U. States of our state and situation.

WAWBEPELATHY.

When the Spaniards told us to choose a piece of land, and after we had made choice of it, we obtained from them a grant which has been since recorded by the board of commissioners; and we understood that all the concessions granted to the whites, by the Spaniards, were all good; and we expected ours would be so too; we live amongst the whites, and our behaviour has been such, that no honest white man can have any cause to find fault with us; and we are certain they will never have any cause to complain of us hereafter: we have always conducted ourselves honestly, and intend to continue so.

Early in the spring on my return from hunting, I found my house that had been broke open, and what I had left in it was all gone. I then took the resolution of moving to another place on river Castor, to settle myself, provided my father, Governor Clark, would be pleased of my doing so.

He recommended us to raise stock and cultivate our land, with industry; and his advice we have followed, and wish to remain at this new settlement, if we can be permitted so to do; and do not care any thing more for our old town. But again, lately, we have been encroached upon by a white family, by the name of Jenkins; which we hope, you will remove from those lands, if we are permitted to remain on them.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 19.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, made by the President of the United States, during the recess of Congress, have been recently confirmed by the Senate, viz:

Wm. Barnett, of Georgia, Benjamin Hawkins, of North Carolina, & Edmund P. Gaines, a Major General in the service of the U. States, Commissioners for running the boundary line with the Creek Indians.

Jonathan Fisk, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the

Southern District of the State of New York.

Roger Skinner, of New York, to be Attorney for the Northern District of the same State.

Nicholas Gray, of New York, to be Register of the Land Office of the U. States west of Pearl River.

William Davies, of Georgia, to be Attorney of the U. States for the Georgia District.

Nathaniel A. Ware, of the Mississippi Territory, to be Secretary in and for the said Territory.

John W. Livingston, of New York, to be Marshal for the Northern District of New York.

Wm. S. Pennington, of New Jersey, to be Judge of the District Court in and for the New Jersey District.

Nathl Lufborough, Walter S. Chandler, and John Heugh, to be Justices of the Peace for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

George W. P. Custis, to be Justice of the Peace for the county of Alexandria, in the same District.

Solomon Sibley, of the Michigan Territory, to be Attorney of the U. States for the said Territory.

Thomas Rowland, of the same Territory, to be Marshal thereof.

Thomas Towles, of Kentucky, to be one of the Judges in and over the Illinois Territory.

Ninian Edwards, of the Illinois Territory, to be Governor of the said Territory.

James Prince, of Massachusetts, to be Marshal for the District of Massachusetts.

John Adams Smith, of New York, to be Secretary of the Legation of the U. States in London.

William Shaler, of New York, to be Consul General of the U. States for the City and Kingdom of Algiers.

Thomas Aspinwall, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at London.

Samuel Hazard, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Antwerp.

Philip De Peyster, of New York, to be Consul for the Island of Guadeloupe.

John Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul for the Island of Martinique.

Samuel S. Voorhees, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

Andrew Steuart, of Maryland, to be Consul for the Island of Manila.

Thos. D. Anderson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul for the City and Kingdom of Tunis.

Robert Mullany, of New York, to be Consul of the Island of St. Croix.

Robert W. Fox, of Great Britain, to be Consul at Falmouth, in Great Britain.

James L. Cathcart, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Cadiz.

Robert Sterry, of New York, to be Consul at La Rochelle, in France.

Robert H. Macpherson, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul for the Island of Madeira.

Thomas Johnston, of Maryland, to be Consul at Calais, in France.

Michael Hogan, of New York, to be Consul at Cork, in Ireland.

James Luke, of Ireland, to be Consul at Belfast.

Bernard Henry, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Gibraltar.

John Warner, of Delaware, to be Consul for the Island of Porto Rico.

William Gamble, of New Jersey, to be Collector for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Michillimacineac.

William Gray, of Virginia, to be Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Port Royal.

Thomas L. Butler, of Louisiana, to be Surveyor & Inspector of the Revenue for the port of New-Orleans.

David Richardson, of North Carolina, to be Surveyor & Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pasquotank River Bridge.

Josiah Townsend, of North Carolina, to be Surveyor & Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Hertford, in North Carolina.

Robert Fleming, of New York, to be Collector for the district, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Niagara.

Thomas H. Cushing, to be Collector for the District of New London.

Joseph Carr, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Bangor, in the District of Penobscot.

THE MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Report of the Director to the President of the United States.

MINT OF THE U. STATES,
January 1, 1816.

SIR, I have the honour, at this time, of laying before you, a report of the operations of the Mint, during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear, that during the period there have been struck at the Mint—

In gold coins, 635 pieces, amounting to 3,175 dollars.

In silver coins, 69,232 pieces, amounting to 17,208 dollars; making in the whole 69,867 pieces, amounting to 20,483 dollars.

The high price of gold and silver bullion, for some time past, in the current paper money of the country, has prevented, and, as long as this shall continue to be the case, must necessarily prevent deposits of these metals being made for coinage, to any considerable amount.—But a fresh supply of copper having lately been received at the Mint, we have again resumed the coinage of cents; and

it is believed that we shall, in the course of the year, should no failure in the expected supply of copper take place, be fully able to coin 50 tons weight, amounting to nearly \$47,000; and that, with a regular supply of copper, which can readily be procured, on terms highly advantageous to government, we can continue to coin fifty tons per annum, as long as it may be judged expedient.

The circulation of these copper coins, and of those heretofore issued from the Mint, (amounting to \$351,646) & which must be still nearly all in the country, would, it is presumed, soon supply, in a great measure, the place of the small silver coins, which have now almost totally disappeared.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.
JAMES MADISON,
President of the U. States.

TREASURY ESTIMATES FOR 1816.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 2, 1816.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1816, amounting, in the whole, to the sum of \$19,915,431 45 cents.—There having been already appropriated, by the act of the 21st of December last, the sum of \$9,885,372, for certain military expenses, there will be left the sum of \$10,029,059 45 cents, under the following heads, viz:

For the civil list,	901,512 34
For miscellaneous expenses	573,071 11
For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations	261,000 00
For the military establishment, including the Indian department	14,541,662
From which, deducting the amount appropriated by the act of the 21st Dec. 1815	9,885,372
There is left the sum of	4,656,308 00
For the naval establishment, including the marine corps	3,638,071 00
	10,030,059 45

The funds out of which the appropriations for the year 1816 may be discharged, are the following:

1. The sum of 600,000 dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties of customs towards the expenses of government.
2. The proceeds of the stamp duties and the duty on sugar refined within the U. States.
3. The surplus which may remain of the customs, the direct tax, and the internal duties, (other than those on refined sugar on stamps) after satisfying the payments for which they are pledged and appropriated.
4. The proceeds of such loans as may be made under the unexecuted authority contained in the acts of the 11th of March 1812; the 21st of March and 15th of November, 1814; & the 3d of March, 1815; and of issues of treasury notes, under the unexecuted authority contained in the act of the 24th of February, 1815.
5. Any other unappropriated moneys which may come into the treasury during the year 1816.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most ob'dt servant,
A. J. DALLAS.
The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE BRITISH TREATY.

Whilst this subject was under consideration in the Senate, there were several points on which information was required from the Treasury Department, by the committee on Foreign Relations, as being intimately connected with the merits and bearings of the Treaty. Not having room to publish the documents on this subject at length, we must endeavor to generalize them.

1. As to the quantity of cotton exported to the British dominions in Europe, during the years of our commercial prosperity (on which article, be it borne in mind, a large discriminating duty was paid in G. Britain,) it appeared that the quantity exported to those dominions, including England, Scotland, Ireland, Man and Berwick, was

From 1st Oct. 1806 to 30th September, 1807	53,180,211 lbs.
From do. 1814, to do 1815	44,973,265 lbs.

The last line, though nominally a year of course only embraced the time from the 17th February to the 31st September; during which six months the export was enormous.

2. As to the tonnage of the U. States employed in foreign coasting and fishing trades, it appeared there were employed in the

Year.	Foreign trade.	Coasting.	Fishing.
1805	922,298	284,863	59,445
1806	1,044,005	286,969	66,357
1807	1,116,241	285,090	75,744

No later estimate was furnished.

3. As to the West India Islands, it appeared there was exported, to the following amount, in years ending 30th September.

	1807	1815
British W. Indies,		
Domestic	5,222,276	1,571,490
Foreign	630,361	20,979
All other W. I. Islands,		
Domestic	9,025,497	2,263,993
Foreign	16,004,300	1,263,556

4. As to the value of goods imported in American and foreign vessels from

the Cape of Good Hope, and places beyond the same, the duties thereon, from which an idea of the amount and value of the trade may be formed, were reported as follows:

In 1805	3,370,055
In 1806	3,803,915
In 1807	3,960,088

No estimate given of the last year's duties could afford any criterion of the trade, and none therefore is given.

5. As to the duties on importations from the West India Islands, it appeared that they were

From	In 1805	1806	1807
Brit. W. Indies	1,864,119	2,360,665	1,945,672
Other W. Indies	7,237,525	7,751,855	6,665,526

There was also reported to the Senate an abstract of "Duties of Customs paid in G. Britain in 1807 and 1815," distinguished between the importations from foreign countries and from British colonies, and in British or foreign ships; whereby it clearly appears that the U. States have gained to the merchants very greatly by the Treaty, and of course have so far obtained an advantage to our own over foreign navigation.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 20.

It cannot but be disagreeable to the Public to perceive that a collision of opinion has arisen between the Senate and House of Representatives, on the subject of their respective powers; the Senate having rejected the bill from the House of Representatives, for carrying the treaty of Commerce with Great Britain into effect. Our regrets on this occasion, are, however, greatly alleviated by the knowledge, that this difference proceeds from a division of sentiment in regard to the Treaty itself; not a single Member of either House having expressed an inclination to throw any impediment in the way of giving to its stipulations the most complete effect.—The question is one entirely constitutional in its nature; and the difference of opinion confined to the question, whether legislation be or not necessary to give the Treaty effect.

If this be a question not yet adjudicated under the great national charter, it is fortunate that it has presented itself on an occasion, where no party feelings nor motives of expediency can be supposed to influence the decision of it, and every circumstance favors the exercise of the unbiased judgment of both branches of Congress on the question.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

The public mind has been, for some time past, considerably agitated on the subject of candidates for the Presidency. We have avoided touching the subject, because we thought the discussion premature, and because we were satisfied the republican party would ultimately unite on some individual worthy of their support.

By the following extract of a letter from Washington, it will be seen, that a gentleman whose worth and talents have attached to him many friends, has withdrawn from the competition, and thus narrowed the circle within which a selection is to be made, and increased the probabilities of a nomination by the unanimous votes of the members of Congress. Much has been said against this mode of selecting a candidate—but until a more convenient way of collecting the sense and combining the strength of the republican party can be devised, it must be adhered to, as being attended with fewer evils than to risk the consequences of state, or other sectional nominations.

Extract of a letter dated Pittsburgh, January 7, 1816, to a correspondent in this town.

The trade of the western country to Philadelphia, is about to cease.—The Steam Boat Etna arrived at Louisville in a passage of a few days from N. Orleans, with a full cargo of British goods. This is the first. And the general opinion is, that the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi Territory, the western part of Pennsylvania and Virginia, will be supplied with goods of every description from N. Orleans: this will be a vast advantage to the western country; and will prevent the scandalous system pursued in Philadelphia of shaving our paper; as the Ohio affords such a facility in conveying our produce, Iron, Glass, Whitelead, &c. &c. to that market which will more than pay the amount of foreign goods. While the improvement of the Steam Boat Navigation, will enable the merchant to bring goods from there to Pittsburgh in nearly the same period that is now taken to bring them from Philadelphia, and at least 12 1-2 per cent. less.

Governor Clark of Missouri Territory, has issued a proclamation, requiring all persons who have settled on the Indian lands within said Territory to remove therefrom without delay; stating that if said order be not attended to, the military power will be called upon to compel their removal. This is right; much of the disturbances with the Indians is occasioned by the whites, who thus encroach upon their privileges.

[Western Spy.]

FROM THE PITTSBURGH MERCURY.

Pittsburg, Jan. 2d, 1816.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Lieut. CONKLING begs leave, thro' the medium of your paper, to contradict a publication in which his name is made use of, relative to an action between a British frigate and the United States' sloop of war Wasp; and authorizes you to state, that the report of his having had a conversation with a British Lieutenant on the subject, is entirely unfounded.

The late transaction at Richmond, concerning the shutting up the Bank of Virginia, has excited so much attention, that we think it proper to state, that the restraint terminated with the day on which it occurred; an inconsiderate man of the name of Fisher, holding some notes of that bank, demanded silver money for ten notes of \$100 each, which, in conformity with the necessity that every where exists, arising out of the excess of paper in circulation, the Bank declined to comply with. Mr. Fisher applied to every lawyer he could find, to commence a suit none of whom would be concerned; he then applied to the superior court for a summons against the president and directors, on a separate action for each of the ten notes. The officers of the bank declined to appear, and thereupon, for his contempt, the bank was for that day closed; the bank thereupon instituted a suit against Fisher for damages, \$10,000

process upon which was issued. It is probable that what ought to have prevailed at first, will have prevailed at last, and that the impossibility of paying specie will show the folly of attempting to enforce it; and that this paper war will be a draw battle. The bank transacted its business in another chamber the same day, and next day the doors were open as usual.

It would be well for those who blindly expect cash payments, to be first assured, that there is a sufficiency of metallic money in the country. THERE IS NOT. Time, prudence, and good management in respectable banks, will gradually reform the present state of error, inevitably the effect of an inordinate spirit of speculation in banking. Auroa.

Resolutions introduced into the House of Delegates of Maryland, on the 10th instant, by General Tobias E. Stansbury.

While the General Assembly of Maryland look back with admiration on the glorious achievements of the American arms generally, during the late war between the U. States and G. Britain, they cannot but feel a just pride in the recollection, particularly, of the distinguished gallantry of Col. George K. Mitchell, Colonel Jacob Hindman, and Lieutenant Colonel Nathan Townson, native sons of Maryland; and therefore as a tribute to their valor from the state which gave them birth, and as an evidence of the high sense entertained by this legislature of their meritorious conduct,

Be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby required, to have purchased and presented to each of them, an elegant sword, suitable to officers of their rank, with such devices & emblems as he may think adapted to the occasion.

And, while this legislature is conferring on the above named gallant sons of the state they represent this well earned distinction, their attention is irresistibly drawn to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, whose invincible constancy in maintaining that important post intrusted by his country to his gallantry and military experience, during the tremendous bombardment on the 13th and 14th of September, 1814, by the British fleet, in which the respective forces engaged were as unequal as was the result in honor to the one, and in disgrace and discomfiture to the other, thereby adding another laurel to his country's fame and entitling him to the admiration of all his countrymen, but more especially to that of the good people of this state, who witnessed his firmness, and now enjoyed the advantages it contributed to preserve.

Therefore, be it resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That his excellency the Governor be and he is hereby required, to have purchased and presented to Lt. Col. Armistead, an elegant sword, suitable to his rank, with such emblems and devices as he may think adapted to the occasion.

And be it further resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore pay to the order of the Governor, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, so much as will enable him to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions.

CARLISLE, JANUARY 17.

Extract of a letter dated Pittsburgh, January 7, 1816, to a correspondent in this town.

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U. STATES CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 23.

On motion of Mr. Wright, Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs, enquire into the reduction of the Army, as directed by law, & when the Peace Establishment was completed, and also, whether the officers of the Peace Establishment retained, are out of those in office during the war, or appointed since the peace, and report the list of officers, if any, appointed since the peace, that are retained, and the State or Territory of their residence.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to lay before this house a statement of the amount of the valuation of real estate and slaves in the several states made by virtue of the act of the 22d July, 1813, for the assessment and collection of the Direct Tax, separately designating in such statement the amount of the valuation of the buildings, lands and slaves in each State.

THE REVENUE.

The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the bill to continue the double duties till 30th June next, and the bill for continuing the salt tax.

We have not room to day for our reporter's account of proceedings. The result was, that the bill for continuing the double duties to June, was amended so as, after that day, to add to the duties then existing (that is, the old duties) 42 per cent. on their amount until a new tariff be enacted.

The two bills were reported to the House; and then at a late hour, The House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 24.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. Robertson offered for consideration a resolution to this effect. Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess, which he may not think it improper to communicate, relative to the demands said to have been made by the government of Spain for the cession of a part of Louisiana.

Mr. R. said, he felt it his duty to make this motion, in consequence of the reports with which the papers, in various parts of the nation, teemed, in respect to this subject. If it was a topic highly interesting to the people of the United States generally, it was particularly so to the people of the State which he represented (Louisiana.) They had been sufficiently annoyed and vexed for the last 15 years, by frequent changes and rumors of changes of their form of government; and whether this report were true or not, it was proper that the minds of his constituents should be quieted in regard to it. The immense distance at which they were situated from the seat of government would make them more anxious to know the truth on this head; and he should feel that he neglected their interests if he failed to make the effort which he had done, to remove all doubts from their minds on the subject.

The motion was agreed to without debate, and without a division; and Messrs. Robertson and Clayton appointed a committee to lay the same before the President.

THE REVENUE.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the acts therein mentioned, (the act laying a duty on bank notes and notes discounted, and the bill laying a duty on sugar refined within the United States) was read a third time. The question on the passage of the bill was decided as follows, Mr. Randolph having required the yeas & nays thereon, in order, as he said, to record his vote against it:

Table with 2 columns: For the bill, Against it. Values: 103, 43.

On motion of Mr. Condit, the title of the bill was so amended as more clearly to indicate its contents.

The engrossed bill to reduce the duties on postage to their old rates, was read a third time and passed.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on the remainder of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question before the House, on the last adjournment, and which now recurs, was, on motion of Mr. Clay, to strike out three millions, the amount of the direct tax proposed to be levied annually on the U. States.

Mr. Clay, considering the decision of the House yesterday, in regard to a proposed increase of the duties on imports, as decisive against his object, which was to substitute for a part of the proposed direct tax, a small additional duty on imports, calculated to produce the same amount, withdrew his motion.

He then moved to amend the resolve respecting the direct tax, so as to limit it to one year, with a view to place it annually under the control of this House.

This motion was agreed to by a large majority. Mr. Hardin then moved to amend the resolve, so as to declare it expedient to repeal the direct tax laws altogether, except so much as is necessary to enforce the collection of the tax already due.

In support of this motion he made a speech of about an hour in length. Mr. Conner then spoke about half an hour in opposition to the motion; and

At the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose and reported progress; and The House adjourned.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's a mercantile house in this place, dated December 18th, 1815.

"The brig Anolostan, Davis, from Norfolk, has arrived here in the short passage of 9 days, and found the market extremely dull for every article of American produce.—Flour 7 dollars.—Intelligence has reached us that CARTHAGENA HAS NOT FALLEN, but is still in possession of the Patriots. Flour at that place was 45 dollars per bbl. at our last advices. Norfolk Beacon.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 20. VALUABLE ARRIVAL.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the very elegant & fast sailing brig Macedonian, Blakeman, in 109 days from Canton, with Teas, Silks, and Nankeens, to J. J. Astor. It will be recollected that this brig sailed from this port in company with the late United States frigate President.

The news of Peace reached Canton via England 4 days after the Macedonian arrived.

SCHUYLKILL FALLS BRIDGE.

The Chain Bridge at the Falls of Schuylkill fell down about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. This unfortunate occurrence is said to have been occasioned by the great weight of snow which remained on it, and a decayed piece of timber. There was no person on the bridge when it fell. Philadelphia Paper.

Extract of a letter from Port au Prince, to a mercantile house in New York, dated December 22

"I arrived at Aux Cayes on the 9th inst. from the city of Carthage, after having seen that city safe. We suffered much by want of provisions from the 1st to the last of October, in which space of time 470 persons are calculated to have died of hunger. Every horse, mule, dog, cat, ass, &c. was eaten. I left it about a month ago, at which time 3 or 4 months provisions had arrived."

NORFOLK, (VA.) JANUARY 19. MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

On Wednesday last, a lad about fifteen years of age, apprentice to Mr. Finlay, carpenter, fell from the third story of a house in Market Square, a distance of 30 feet from the ground, without receiving the least apparent injury.

A London paper of the 25th November, after speaking of Marshal Ney's trial says, "of the other reputed conspirators, it is said that Fouche and Soulé will be brought to trial."

Janjuinais, it is said, means to absent himself during the trial of Ney.

NATCHEZ, (M. T.) DEC. 20.

Two companies of Riflemen, under command of Major Bradford, arrived at this place on Sunday last from Louisville, Kentucky, and departed this morning for Nachitoches.

DR. BURGESS AND LINK-BOY.

A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess the preacher, if he would have a light? "No child," says the doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish then," replied the boy, "you was hung up at the end of our alley, for we live in a devilish dark one."

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To authorize the President of the United States to lease for the term therein mentioned the new building on Capitol Hill, with the appurtenances, for the better accommodation of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to lease in behalf of the United States from the owners thereof, the new building on Capitol Hill, on square seven hundred and twenty eight with the adjoining buildings and appurtenances, for the term of one year next after the passing of this act, and from thence until the Capitol is in a state of readiness for the reception of Congress at a rent not exceeding sixteen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid half yearly by the United States. Provided always,

That any lease to be executed by virtue of this act shall and may be determinable, at any time after the expiration of the first year, at the pleasure of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so soon as the lease aforesaid shall have been duly executed, it shall and may be lawful for the President of the United States to pay to the owners aforesaid, the sum of five thousand dollars, for fixtures, and other extraordinary expences, incurred in fitting up the said buildings and otherwise preparing them for the better accommodation of Congress; and that for this purpose the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. December 8, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN 30. 1816

The Legislature of this State had not closed their session at the date of our last accounts—nor had they appointed a U. S. Senator.

The following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the House of Delegates of this State, by Col. LITTLE, of Baltimore:

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, JANUARY 19TH, 1816.

Viewing with deep sensibility & gratitude the exalted destiny to which, thro' the favor of Heaven, and the wisdom of our Rulers, this nation has been conducted—preserving & cherishing, as a sacred deposit, the only remaining instance of pure republican institutions amongst men—a people with equal rights—a government of equal laws—a home of safety and abundance for our selves—an inviting asylum for the oppressed of every nation—with a national character confirmed for equity and love of harmony by long forbearance under wrongs, and for decision & firmness when forbearance ceased to be a virtue—satisfied with an ample proof of our resources for every exigency, and contemplating the immediate reduction of those burthens which the assertion of our rights required for a time upon the people—we hold ourselves bound to express our gratitude to the Gracious Sovereign of the Universe—our thanks to the wise & virtuous agents of his blessings, and our approbation of those men, and those measures, that have maintained through every danger and difficulty the cause of their country Grateful, indeed, is the return of Peace, when the occasions for war had ceased to affect us—doubly grateful to reach us in the arms of victory, that are the best assurance of future respect from abroad, & that we have won in single handed contest with the most powerful (till then) empire of the world, triumphant masters of every bloody field, & the undisputed mistress of every ocean—allied as she was in arms & policy with every sovereign of Europe, and associating in her cause the powers of Barbary, the Savages of all our frontiers, & traitorous & disaffected in our own bosoms—with such an enemy, full armed, and with the wreaths of victory cropped from every other contest hanging heavy on him, had our country to contend through such an ordeal, still excited by the unprincipled embarrasments perpetually attempted by domestic faction, have our republican institutions triumphed, and the enemy beaten on every hand. Battle after battle—ship after ship, squadron after squadron—army after army, captured, or retire humiliated from the conflict, and leaves us a reputation not less useful than grateful to our feelings—Therefore,

Resolved, That we feel proud of a confirmed confidence in the constitution and government of our country, found by faithful experiment to be sufficient for peace or war, fully capable of protecting our rights without infringing them.

Resolved, That the zeal with which every expedient to preserve an honourable peace was pursued by our National Executive, the distinct and unequivocal terms in which our injuries were urged, the ultimate resort proposed to redress them, the wisdom, decision and firmness with which they persevered in the contest, until the enemy were humbled, & the occasions which led to the declaration of war ceased to operate on our injury, and finally, the promptitude with which an honorable peace was accepted and ratified, entitle them to the approbation and thanks of their countrymen.

Resolved, That the army and navy of the U. States have gratified the most sanguine hopes of their country, and for their humanity to the conquered deserve well of mankind.

Resolved, That the armed people, the militia of the several states, whenever judiciously employed, have justified a confidence in them selves that will remain the surest bulwark of their country's future safety.

Resolved, That we review with satisfaction the faithful support at all times volunteered by the great body of the American people, to their country, their government, and to those men who have administered their political concerns, agreeably to their best interests and express wishes, proving that those who have the firmness and wisdom to pledge the nation for the maintenance of its essential rights, will be faithfully supported by the people through every difficulty, and by every sacrifice essential to its security, unswayed by apprehensions, unmoved by loss, and unseduced by factions.

By order, LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

Extract of a letter, dated Marveilles, Nov. 1, 1815, from an officer of the U. S. squadron, to a gentleman in Providence.

"A report has just reached us, by the American consul, stating the murder of the Duc of Angiers, and a new war with the United States.—So much faith is put in this report, that the sloop Erie will be made ready for fighting an Algerine frigate."

The Union Bank of New York proposes, after the 1st of next month, to pay specie for its notes, and for such deposits as have remained in their vaults since the 1st Sept 1814.

Washington, January 23.

From what has passed in the House of Representatives, it appears probable, as far as depends on the vote of that House, that the double duties will be continued until the 30th June next; after which day, if a new tariff shall not have been enacted, an addition of 42 per cent. on the old rate of duties will exist until the new tariff shall go into operation. It appears probable, also, that the salt tax will be indefinitely continued.—So much extraneous matter enters into the debate on these subjects, that their decision is delayed longer than could have been anticipated.

The Treaty Question is yet before the House; the bill of the Senate on this subject being referred to a committee of the whole in the House of Representatives.

January 24.

M. PEDERSON, his Danish Majesty's minister to the United States, has arrived in this city.—All the Ministers of foreign powers, now resident in the United States, are at present at the seat of government.

JOHN M. FORBES, of New York, late consul at Hamburg, is appointed American Consul General to the Kingdom of Denmark, to the Duchy of Mercklenburg Schwerin, and Consul to the ports of Stralsund and Stebin, in Prussia. Com. CHANCEY arrived in this city on Monday last, on a short visit.

January 25.

Mr. SEURIER, Minister of France, has announced to the Secretary of State that his mission has ceased, and presented Mr. ROHR as Charge des Affaires, to act ad interim, until the arrival of a successor. The Secretary of State

has, in consequence, presented Mr. ROHR to the President, in the character of Charge des Affaires of his most Christian Majesty.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL

THOMAS H. BOWIE, Esq. Register in Chancery, vice James P. Heath, Esq. resigned.

MARRIED, on Tuesday the 23d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Talbot, GEORGE A. SMITH, Esq. to Miss ANN D. CASSON, both of Caroline county.

BANK OF CAROLINE, JANUARY 23d, 1816.

The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENTUM upon the capital Stock of this Institution, actually paid in, for the half year to end the 31st instant, and payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday in February.

By order—THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r. Jan. 30 3

NOTICE.

I WILL sell at public vendue, all the personal estate of Thomas Richardson, Esq. late of Caroline county, dec'd. at six months credit—as follows:

On Monday, the 5th of February, At his farm at Dover Bridge, in Caroline county—three work horses, one yoke of oxen, four teen head of cattle, thirty head of sheep, fifteen head of hogs, about fifty barrels of corn in the ear, thirty four bushels of wheat seeded on the farm, one ox cart, ploughs, harrows, and many other farming utensils

And on Wednesday, the 7th, At his late dwelling house, in the town of Denton—two negro women who are good cooks; six young negroes, two carriage horses, a set cord hand chairs and harness, one horse cart, some milk cows, twenty shares of Caroline Bank Stock, and twenty shares of Dover Bridge Stock, and a variety of valuable furniture, consisting of feather beds, tables, bureaus, chairs, &c. &c.

Wm. POTTER, adm'r. Jan. 30 2

N. B. The negroes will be sold not to be removed out of the State of Maryland, and no bid will be received from any foreign trader. W. P.

NOTICE.

The sale of the Lands of the late ELIZABETH LAMBIN, which was advertised to have taken place on the 18th of January inst. is postponed to THURSDAY the 15th of February, at 11 o'clock. Those wishing to purchase will please to attend.

SAMUEL TENANT, JAMES SETH, JOSEPH FARLAND, RICHARD HARRINGTON, NATHAN HARRINGTON. Jan. 30 3

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on THURSDAY the 15th of February next, if fair, if not, the first fair day following, at the late residence of John Gregory, dec'd.—All the personal estate of the deceased (except his negroes) consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming utensils, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, corn, corn blades, several tons of timothy hay, and about 100 bushels of oats.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above six dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the date—for all sums of and under six dollars, the cash will be required on delivery of the property. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by

JAMES CHAMBERS, ALICE GREGORY, adm'rs of J. Gregory, dec. Jan. 30 3

BAG FOX.

On Wednesday, 31st inst. there will be let loose at Easton, an elegant Bag Fox. Those inclined to partake in the chase are requested to leave their names at the Bar of the Union Tavern previous to the time of the chase, which will be at 9 o'clock A. M. Gentlemen that have hounds are particularly invited.

JAMES MURDOCH. Jan. 30 1

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—used only to a farm. Apply to JAMES NICHOLSON. Jan. 30

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Valentine Browne, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of December next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate: And all those indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber or Mr. Samuel Chapin, Centerville, who is authorized to receive the same

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1816

ANN CALVERT, adm'r of Valentine Browne, dec. Jan. 30 4

NOTICE.

The creditors of JOHN STURGIS, of Worcester County, are hereby requested to take notice, that on the application of the said John Sturgis to me the subscriber, Associate Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, 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 sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto—he having complied with the directions of the said act, and a Trustee having been appointed, and having given bond with sufficient security to appear before the Judges of Worcester county court, at Snow Hill, the first Saturday in May term next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, or to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John Sturgis should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly

Given under my hand this 19th of December, 1815.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, True copy. Test—JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Jan. 30 4

Navy Commissioners' Office.

18th January, 1816

The Board of Navy Commissioners will receive, until the 1st day of April next, proposals for furnishing the following description of articles required for navy use, viz:

- Cannon, carronades and cannon locks
Ball, round, grape, canister and lead
Saltpetre, sulphur
Cannon and priming powder
Muskets, pistols, swords, boarding pikes and battle axes
Copper—sheathing assorted, say 1-8th of 12 ozs 1-8th of 24 ozs 1-8th of 26 ozs 1-4th of 28 ozs 1-4th of 32 ozs and 1-8th of 34 ozs
Copper bolts, spikes, sheathing nails—assorted

Lead in pigs and sheets
Anchors from 500 to 8600 lbs.
Iron Kettleage
Hemp, American

Twine—whipping, sewing and seine
Iron for shipping
Staves—leger pipe, hoghead and gang-cask
Bunting
Seamen's clothing—hats, shoes, trousers, shirts and jackets
Flannel and wadmore for cartridges
Lignum Vitæ and paints

To be delivered either at Washington, New York, or Boston.

Persons tendering a supply of any of these articles, will be pleased to state particularly the kind—the greatest and the least quantity of each article they may be disposed to furnish—and on the envelope of the tenders, they will endorse the substance of their proposals in the following form:

"Proposals to furnish for the use of the Navy, made by _____, in consequence of the Navy Commissioners' advertisement of 18th January, 1816."

With those whose proposals may be accepted, the Commissioners will enter into contract: and in cases where the articles are not to be immediately delivered and paid for, the contractor will be required to give satisfactory security for the performance of their contracts; and it will be well for them to accompany their tenders with the names of the persons disposed to become their sureties, and evidences of their competency

On the 1st day of April, and not before, all the tenders will be opened and acted upon

JOHN RODGERS, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

The Printers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till 1st April, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office. Jan. 30 9

NOTICE.

On the applications of BENTON BRAZIER, LEVIN BRAZIER, and JOHN HALL, of Worcester county, by their humble petitions to the Judges of Worcester county court, at November term 1815, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements—schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they having satisfied the court by competent testimony, that they have resided within the State of Maryland for two years next preceding their application; and being brought before the said court by the Sheriff of Worcester county, upon several executions against their respective bodies, and Trustees being appointed to each of them, preceding their said applications to the said court:—It was thereupon ordered and directed that the bodies of the said Benton Brazier, Levin Brazier, and John Hall, be respectively discharged from imprisonment; and that they appear before the said county court on the first Saturday in May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to them by their creditors:—and it was further ordered and directed by the said court, that the said Benton Brazier and Levin Brazier give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and also a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and at the St. Martin's tavern; and that the said John Hall also give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the said papers printed in Easton, and setting up a like copy of this order at the court house door, and at one of the taverns in Snow Hill—Nov. 18, 1815.

Per order—JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Jan. 30 4

NOTICE.

On application of EVANS HUDSON, of Worcester county, in writing to me in the recess of Worcester county court, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland within two years next preceding his said application—and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county upon an execution against his body—I do therefore hereby order and direct that the body of the said Evans Hudson be discharged from imprisonment; and that he appear before the judges of Worcester county court on the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors—and I do further order and direct that the said Evans Hudson give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, and causing a like copy to be set up at the court house door, and also a like copy to be set up at one of the taverns in Snow Hill, at least three months before the first Saturday after the second Monday of May term next.

Given under my hand this first day of January, 1816.

JAMES B. ROBINS, Ass. Judge 4th Jud. District. True copy. Test—JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. Jan. 30 4

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd. either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims:—And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, to be properly liquidated for settlement

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley, Executors. Whiteleysburg, Dec. 27

NOTICE.

All persons who are attached to the "Easton Light Infantry Blues," and others, who have heretofore obtained guns and accoutrements up on the responsibility of the Officers, are hereby particularly requested to deliver them up, in good order, on or before the first day of February next, to Mr. CHARLES S. SMITH, who is here- by authorized to receive the same.

GEO. W. SMITH, Capt. Easton L. I. Blues.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, A FRESH SUPPLY OF CHEAP GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE Wood's London blue and black Cloths, Black, blue and mixed Cassimeres, and Berlin Cor., of superior quality and colours. Diab, blue, black, green and grey second Cloths and Cassimeres. Flannels, red, white and yellow, of various qualities. Fashionable Waistcoating, Elegant Levantines and double Florences, of a variety of fashionable colours, White and black 4 4 Crape, Black Florentine, plain and figured, Mull Muslins, Leno's, Jaconets, Cambrics, Imperial Long Cloths and Calicoes, &c.

Together with a variety of other DRY GOODS, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Queen's Ware, and some Cutlery.

ALL of which they offer low for CASH. Clayland & Nabb.

January 2, 1816

SHOE STORE.

The subscribers having formed a copartnership under the firm of

Tristram Needles, & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally,

That they have taken the shoe store lately occupied by NICHOLAS VALIANT,

Where they have on hand, a handsome assortment of

LADIES' & MISSES' KID & MOROCCO SHOES, of the latest fashions.

Gentlemen's first quality Boots & Shoes. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MEN'S & WOMEN'S COARSE SHOES, AND

Children's Shoes of every description.

Furnished with a large stock of materials, among which are KID & MOROCCO SKINS of various colours, and aided by workmen of the best abilities both in the Boot and Shoe manufactory, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give satisfaction to those who may be so indulgent as to favor us with their custom.

Tristram Needles, Peter Harris.

Easton, nov. 7

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of

Frazier & Sawyer,

intend carrying on the House Carpenters' and Joiners' Business, in the town of Easton; and from their knowledge and determination to pay strict attention to the demands of the public, they solicit a share of patronage.

JOSEPH FRAZIER, JOHN SAWYER.

Jan. 23 4

Carriage & Harness Making.

The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Barnett, at the head of Washington street, Easton, where he intends carrying on

Carriage & Harness Making,

in all their variety; and being determined to pay strict attention, having good workmen and materials, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOSEPH PARROTT.

January 25

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell their FARM on Kent Island, which formerly belonged to the late Mr. James E. Carter, containing between three and four hundred acres—On this farm are two brick dwelling houses, the largest of which may be put in good repair with very little expense; a brick kitchen, meat house, corn house and granary.

This Land is well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco, and has a proportionable part of good woodland, and is situated on Shipping Creek, which is noted for fine fish and oysters. One third of the purchase money will be required when possession is given—the other two thirds at two annual instalments. There is a crop of wheat sowed on said farm, and possession may be had on the first of January next.

A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those wishing to purchase will view it. Mr. James Bryon, on the premises, will show the Land to those inclined to purchase. For further particulars enquire of

Samuel Roberts, Near Easton, or to

Philemon B. Hopper, In Centreville.

Oct. 31

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 desirable 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

In Chancery, January 5, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Peter Owens, deceased, made and reported by Robert NATION, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 15th day of March next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 15th day of February next.

The Report states the amount of the sales to be \$110 4.

Test— James P. Heath, Reg. Cur. Can.

January 16 3

FOR SALE,

My FARM in Caroline county, near Denton, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Isaac Chance and Joel Clements, containing 150 acres, more or less, now in the tenure of David Sylvester. It will be sold on easy terms, and possession given on the first day of January, 1817.

Mary Trippe. Easton, november 28

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 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

SHORT SETTLEMENTS MAKE LONG FRIENDS.

The subscriber being thankful for past favors, in his line of business, as an INN-KEEPER, earnestly solicits a continuance of the same; and also begs of those that are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts, with money or their notes, as he has to keep his creditors in a good humour.

Richard Barrow. Easton January 2, 1816

N. B. He will take in payment any kind of Country produce, but promises R. B.

Head of Wye, dec. 12

THE UNION TAVERN.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE UNION TAVERN,

Opposite the Farmers Bank and Post Office,

Hopes that by his preparations and strict attention, he may meet with a liberal encouragement—where may always be had private rooms for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Ladies. He assures the public that every exertion on his part to render his establishment agreeable, shall at all times be given.

James Murdoch. Easton, Jan. 9

NOVEMBER 7, 1815.

NOT YET RENTED,

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. Zebulon 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.

John L. Kerr. October 17-

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, 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

FOR RENT,

The House and Lot at present occupied by Capt. Edward Auld. This Lot, having a good wharf attached, is well calculated for a ship car- penter, or a person sailing a boat. There is on the premises every convenience for a family.—For terms apply to

James Stoakes. Easton Point, dec. 12

ALMANACS FOR 1816,

For sale at the Star Office.

nov. 2

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

January Term, 1816. On application of HANNAH SPENCER, administratrix of William G. Spencer, deceased—it is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against said deceased's estate.

Test— Richard Barroll, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of William G. Spencer, late of Kent county, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 18th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1816.

Hannah Spencer, adm'x of W. G. Spencer, dec'd

jan. 16 3

Navy Commissioners' Office,

Washington, January 4, 1816.

The Commissioners of the Navy are willing to contract for, and will pay the current market price, for sail cloth manufactured in the United States, of a quality equal to the Russian or English canvass. The cloth must be fabricated of hemp grown in the U. States, and must

- 1. Be twenty inches wide. 2. Must contain the same number of threads that Russian or English canvas, of the same number and width, contains. 3. Must weigh as much, per square yard, as a square yard of Russian or English canvas weighs. 4. A strip of an inch wide and six feet long must be of sufficient strength to bear a weight equal to three hundred pounds. 5. Each bolt must contain forty yards, and have the name of the manufacturer or manufactory stamped on it, with the weight and number of yards: and 6. A blue thread must run through the whole length of the chain, one inch and a quarter from the selvage.

Persons willing to contract for a supply of canvass of the above description, are desired to send their proposals, sealed, to this office, on or before the 4th day of March next, and they will be careful to mark on the envelope the words, "Proposal for a supply of canvass." Such as are disposed to enter largely into the business, may calculate on the encouragement of the Commissioners, for acting on behalf of the United States, they feel a strong desire to promote the manufacture of American canvass, and will use it for all the purposes of the Navy. They do not wish, however, to contract with one concern or company for a larger supply of canvass, annually, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 150 bolts of No. 1, 125 No. 2, 100 No. 3, 100 No. 4, 75 No. 5, 75 No. 6, 75 No. 7, 67 No. 8.

Nor for a smaller supply, annually, in the like case, than the following number of bolts of the different kinds and qualities, to wit: 75 bolts No. 1, 62 No. 2, 50 No. 3, 50 No. 4, 37 No. 5, 37 No. 6, 37 No. 7, 33 No. 8.

If the terms of any of the proposers are accepted, the Commissioners will forward a contract, to be duly signed by the party; who must also be obligated with two competent securities, in double the value of the contract, for the faithful performance of each and every part of it.

Jno. Rodgers, President of the Board.

The several Printers employed to publish the Laws of the United States, will give the above an insertion once every week for a month, and send their accounts to the Commissioners' Office.

jan. 16 5

NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 30, 1815.

Funds having been assigned for the payment of such Treasury Notes, and the interest thereon, as will become due in Philadelphia, on the 1st day of January next, and on all subsequent days:

Notice is therefore hereby given, That the said Treasury Notes will be paid on the application of the holders thereof, respectively, at the Loan Office in Philadelphia, on the day or days when they shall respectively become due; and interest on the said Notes will cease to be payable thereafter.

A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury

The Commissioners of Loans in the several States are requested to make this notice generally known; and the printers authorized to publish the laws of the Union, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

december 5

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY, To Wit.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of NICHOLAS ARNER, of Queen Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session eighteen hundred & five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And the said Nicholas Arner having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years within this State immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said Nicholas Arner having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next May term of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him by his creditors:—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Nicholas Arner be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors by causing a copy of this notice to be inserted in the Easton Star once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday in May term next, to appear before the said county court, 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 Nicholas Arner should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 4th day of March, 1815.

Isaac Purnell.

nov. 2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of William Harper, late of Queen Ann's 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 first day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1816.

James McGuire & Wife, ex'rs of Wm. Harper

jan. 16 3

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That the subscribers have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Lee, dec'd.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of June next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of January, 1816.

James McGuire & Wife, adm'rs D. B. N. of Thos. Lee.

jan. 16 3

A STRAY.

During the night on which fell our late great snow, a young hindle STEER, unaccustomed to this place, broke his inclosure and wandered off, since when the owner has not been able to get any intelligence of him. Any particular marks about him are not recollected, except that he has lost a part of his tail, which was torn off whilst breaking him to the yoke, last summer.—Any intelligence of such Steer will be thankfully received at this office

Easton, Jan. 23 3

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to.—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro.—Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home.—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat bottle green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waist coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together.—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, dec. 12

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

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

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

Ennalls Martin, jun. Susan Seth.

aug. 22

Three Hundred Dollars Reward,

For apprehending a negro man slave, named ABRAHAM, belonging to the subscriber, and lodging him in the jail at Easton.—The said negro man ranaway from the subscriber some time in the course of the last spring, and returned in September or about the first of October last, to the neighbourhood of the subscriber, where he remained secreted, until he sent off his wife and children, and perpetrated the atrocious act of burning the fodder house of the subscriber, and setting fire to his carriage house, with an evident intention of burning the rest of the houses on the farm. He is a very black negro, tall and very slender in his form; he occasionally puts on, when talking, a dejected countenance, especially about the mouth and lips; and his eyes are remarkable for their long eye lashes. The above reward will be given to any one will secure him safely in the jail at Easton, whether he be taken in or out of this State

John L. Bozman. nov. 14

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 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-robbin, 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

SCHOOL BOOKS

For sale at the Star Office.

nov. 2

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 tow linen shirt and trousers, a pair of blue corded trousers, 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. Nicolson, 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 13

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

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

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his eye-brows with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for their apprehension, 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. 7

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on the 15th instant, a mulatto girl named POLLY DEBBY.—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 colour; her other clothing cannot be particularly described. She is an excellent house girl, and will probably apply for employ 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 relatives belonging to Mrs. Lydia Hodson, of New Market; and it is very likely she is at this time lurking about in that neighbourhood.

The sum of \$20 will be given to any person who will take up said negro girl in this county, and deliver her to the owner; or the sum of \$30 if taken up out of the county, and delivered as aforesaid; or the above reward if taken up and secured out of this state—and all reasonable charges if brought home.

Richard Sherwood. oct. 24

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

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

Daniel Wilson. may 30

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 tawram hat half worn, blue plaid domestic pantaloons, 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