



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by THOMAS PERRIN SMITH, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

THE TERMS

AD 0 DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable half yearly, in advance. If the paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for. Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, part of a tract of Land called "Boyd's Folly," containing one hundred and ten acres, more or less, the property of Edward and Thomas Atlix, to satisfy a debt due Robert Kedy, use of Washington Reice. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, and attendance given by RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff. apr 16 (23) 3

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed, will be sold on Tuesday the 7th of May next, one negro man aged forty years, one horse cart, three head of horses, and five head of cattle, the property of Turbot Betton and Nathan Betton, to satisfy a debt due to Thomas L. Emory. Sale to commence at 4 o'clock in Centerville, and attendance given by RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff. of Queen Ann's county. apr 12 (23) 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed, will be sold on SATURDAY the 11th of May, three Houses and Lots in New Town, twenty one acres of Land named Pine Point, and four and three quarters of an acre named Woodon Underbridge. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock P. M. at the suit of Frances J. Mitchell. Sale on the premises, at one o'clock P. M. GEO. HAYWARD Late sh'ff. of Worcester county. apr 3 2

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22d of May next, on the premises, a tract or parcel of Land called "Sutton & the Addition," containing 510 acres, more or less—five head of cattle, and ten head of sheep, subject to prior executions; the property of William Thomas, taken to satisfy the claims of John & Thomas Higgins, use of David Higgins and Wm. W. Moore. Sale to take place at three o'clock. JAMES CLAYLAND, sh'ff. of Talbot county. apr 30 4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, at the court house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the evening, all the right of James Merchant to a tract of Land, or part of a tract of Land, called Turkey Neck, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less. Taken by virtue of writs of fieri facias, at the suit of James Seib, use of Thomas P. Bennett and William Cox and others, against the said James Merchant, and sold for cash only. JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'ff. of Talbot county. apr 20 (23) 4

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 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 Siddeman, 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

FOR SALE, AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF DUELLING PISTOLS.

Any person wishing to purchase, may try them.—The price is \$100. Apply at the Star office. apr 23 3

FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF MULES.

On six months credit, for good approved paper. They may be seen at the farm of Lambert W. Spencer, who will make known the price to those wishing to purchase. CHARLES D. BARROW. apr 23 3

PUBLIC SALE.

In obedience to a decree of the Judges of Caroline county court, by a commission to me directed at March term, 1816-17 will sell at public vendue, at Denton, on the 21st day of May next, all the real estate of Pickett Cox, late of Caroline county aforesaid, deceased, being part of a tract of Land called North Wales, containing two hundred and ten acres. This Land adjoins the Lands of Peter Edmondson, Thomas Ford and Daniel Cheezum, and lies near to Dover Bridge, and will be sold on twelve months credit, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in 12 months with interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said Pickett Cox, are hereby requested to exhibit their claims against the said estate, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, on or before the 21st day of November next, legally proved. Wm POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of P. Ross. apr 23 4

MERINO SHEEP.

The subscriber offers for sale full blooded Merino Ram Lambs of this season, of superior quality, at \$25, and 15 16 Merino at \$15. The Lambs to be taken away in June. EDWARD LLOYD. apr 30 4

THE SUBSCRIBER

Inform the Public, that he has taken Mr. RICHARD COXALL into Copartnership, under the firm of HAYNE & COXALL. GEORGE HAYNE. Baltimore, March 15 1816

HAYNE & COXALL,

No 9, South Wharf. Take the liberty of informing the public, that in addition to the COMMISSION BUSINESS, (which the senior partner has heretofore confined himself to alone) they intend carrying on the GROCERY BUSINESS extensively, and have now on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Liquors of the best quality, and flatter themselves that they can supply country Merchants with every article in their line, as low for Cash, or good acceptances at short dates, as any house in this city. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. Baltimore, apr 30 3q

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on Monday, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sandler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Duck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same route every Tuesday and Friday. From the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore. The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants, ROBERT KEDDY, THOS. PEACOCK, SAM'L CHAPMAN, JAS. MURDOCH. apr 30

N B The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS:

- AMONGST WHICH ARE: Gingsams, Silks, Lusters, Flairs, Chinese Crapes, Stripes, Waterloo Shawls, Bengal ditto, Imitation do, Calicoes, common and dress, Chintz do, Cambrics 4 & 6 4, Dark and light do. 7 4, 8 4 and 6 4, Madras Handkerchiefs, Do. Shirtings, Pocket do, Steam Loom do, Women's white cotton hose, Super Long Cloth, Women's do. do, Coloured do, Fancy Muslins, Silk Florentine, Large Shawls, White Marseilles vesting, Tambo Book Muslin, Coloured do, Plain do, Royal rib'd do, Leno do, Cotton Cassimeres, Denims, Linen Checks, Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26, Brown Holland, Fine Broad Cloths, Black Cambrics, Do. Cassimeres, Coloured do.

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash. JAMES THOMAS. Easton, apr 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master. Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour. For freight, or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point. (P. S.) All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to. The Public's obedient servant, CLEMENT VICKARS. Easton Point, feb. 29

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list in the present year, including the contingent expenses of the several departments and offices; for the compensation of the several loan officers and their clerks, and for books and stationery for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants; for the support of the mint establishment; for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations; for the support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers; for surveying the coast of the United States; for making the Cumberland Road; for ascertaining the titles to lands in Louisiana; for providing certificates of registry and lists of crews; and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated, that is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers, & attendants, five hundred & ninety five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, and the deduction to be made on account of the absence of members or delegates for any part of the present session, shall be in the proportion which the days of their absence respectively bear to the whole number of the days of the session.

For the expense of firewood, stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two houses of congress, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of congress, including the librarian's allowance for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars.

For rent and repairs of the tenement occupied by the President of the United States, since August, one thousand eight hundred & fourteen, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the department of state, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, eleven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said department and in the patent office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the incidental and contingent expenses of the said department, including the expense of printing and distributing ten thousand four hundred copies of the laws of the first session of the fourteenth Congress, and printing the laws in newspapers, sixteen thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand four hundred and thirty two dollars and twenty eight cents.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger in the office of the secretary of the treasury, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters, and for stationery and printing in the office of the secretary of the treasury, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For defraying the expenses of issuing treasury notes, a sum not exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

For stating and printing the public accounts for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, thirteen thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars and five cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the comptroller of the treasury, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and contingent expenses in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the auditor's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand four hundred and thirty two dollars and twenty eight cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the auditor of the treasury, two thousand two hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the auditor of the treasury, three thousand dollars.

year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, ten thousand one hundred and thirty two dollars and sixty five cents, and the further sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the auditor, four thousand dollars.

For expense of stationery, printing and contingent expenses in the auditor's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the treasurer, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the treasurer's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, four thousand two hundred and forty dollars and four cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the treasurer's office, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of stationery, printing, and contingent expenses in the treasurer's office, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissioner of the general land office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, ten thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For stationery, printing, and contingent expenses in the general land office, including vellum for land patents, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For arrears of compensation due to the chief clerk in the office of the said commissioner, three hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, nine thousand eight hundred and fifty cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the register of the treasury, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred & fifteen, sixteen thousand two hundred and twenty eight dollars and thirty two cents.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of the register of the treasury, eight hundred dollars.

For expense of stationery, including books for the public stocks, printing the public accounts, and other contingent expenses of the register's office, two thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars.

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including rent of buildings now occupied by the department, expense of removing the records during the late war, transporting the same to the building preparing for them, cost of furniture for the offices, cases for the fire proof, and compensation to a superintendent and two watchmen employed for the security of the treasury building, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts for the treasury department, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For cost of vellum for patents for military bounty lands, printing them, and record books and wheels for military bounty lottery in the office of the commissioner of the general land office, seventeen thousand three hundred dollars.

For compensation to two clerks to be employed in the said office, to write and record the patents, seventeen hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of war, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of war, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand two hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger & his assistants, in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of war, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the war department, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand seven hundred and seventy five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation for additional clerks to be employed in the office of the accountant of the war department, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the paymaster of the army, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the paymaster's office, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, thirteen thousand three hundred dollars.

For additional compensation of fifteen per cent. to the clerks employed in said office, on the sum herein before appropriated, one thousand nine hundred and ninety five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses of the office of the paymaster, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent general of military supplies, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the superintendent general of military supplies, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, seven thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expenses of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the superintendent general of military supplies, six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the commissary general of purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the secretary of the navy, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, seven thousand two hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing, and other contingent expenses in said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the accountant of the navy, being the sum appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, twelve thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks to be employed in the office of said accountant, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of said accountant, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the commissioners of the navy board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the navy board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the office of the navy board, including the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for the service of the preceding year, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation of the messenger, including the sum of three hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents for the service of the preceding year, seven hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents.

For the contingent expenses of the navy board, including the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars for the service of the preceding year, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the post master general, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the assistant post master general, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the secretary of the post master general, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks employed in the general post office, being the amount appropriated for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, fifteen thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to additional clerks, four thousand two hundred and five dollars.

For deficiency in appropriation for clerk hire for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, nine hundred and thirty five dollars.

For compensation to the messenger and assistant messenger, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of the general post office, three thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the several commissioners of loans, and for allowance to certain commissioners of loans in lieu of clerk hire, fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks of sundry commissioners of loans, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor general and his clerks, four thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the surveyor of lands south of Tennessee, and his clerks, and for the contingent expenses of his office, three thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages to persons in the different operations of the mint, including the sum of six hundred dollars allowed to an assistant engraver, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of furnaces, cost of iron and machinery, rents and other contingent expenses of the mint, two thousand four hundred and eighty dollars.

For allowance for postage in the gold and silver coinage, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of copper to coin into cents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Indiana territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Mississippi territory, nine thousand dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the governor, judges and secretary of the Illinois territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For stationery, office rent, and other contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses incurred by printing the laws of said territory, one thousand one hundred and seventy six dollars and twenty five cents.

For the discharge of such demands against the United States on account of the civil department, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in the course of settlement, at the treasury, two thousand dollars.

For compensation granted by law to the chief justice, the associate judges and district judges of the United States, including the chief justice and associate judges of the District of Columbia, sixty thousand dollars.

For compensation to the attorney general of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For the compensation of sundry district attorneys and marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For defraying the expenses of the supreme, circuit and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and the jurors and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, penalties and forfeitures, and for defraying the expenses of prosecutions for offences against the United States, and for the safe keeping of prisoners, forty thousand dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, eight hundred and sixty dollars.

For the payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For making the road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio, three hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the state of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act, passed on the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, entitled "an act to enable the people of the territory north west of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes."

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, stakeages of channels, bars and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses, ninety seven thousand four hundred and sixty four dollars.

To place the amount heretofore appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the cost of the United States, which was carried to the surplus fund on the thirty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, twenty nine thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven cents.

For defraying the expenses of ascertaining and adjusting land titles in Louisiana, five thousand dollars.

For defraying the expense of surveying the public lands within the several territories of the United States, including the expense of surveys of private claims in Louisiana; for ascertaining the boundaries of the state of Ohio; surveying the township lines in the Creek purchase, and of the salaries of two principal deputies in the state of Louisiana, one hundred and sixty three thousand four hundred dollars.

For defraying the expense of printing certificates of registry and other documents for vessels, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement, at the treasury, four thousand dollars.

For the salaries, allowance and contingent expenses of ministers to foreign nations, and of secretaries of legation, one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, fifty thousand dollars.

For the expenses necessary during the present year for carrying into effect the fourth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace concluded with his Britannic majesty at Ghent, on the twenty fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the commissioners appointed under those articles, twenty three thousand three hundred and thirty two dollars.

For the salaries of the agents of claims on accounts of captures, at London, Paris and Copenhagen, at two thousand dollars each, six thousand dollars.

For replacing the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated and carried to the surplus fund in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, for objects in relation to the intercourse with the Barbary states, twenty five thousand dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the appropriation of last year for the intercourse with foreign nations arising from the difference in the exchange in transmitting the money to Europe, and in the death of officers and to meet similar expenses the present year, fifty thousand dollars.

To replace the sum of two thousand dollars, being part of an appropriation of five thousand dollars appropriated by an act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, to discharge claims on account of depredations committed by the Osage Indians and since carried to the surplus fund, two thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, forty seven thousand dollars.

For the relief of distressed American seamen for the present year, and to make good a deficiency in the preceding year, fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made, shall be paid & discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars, reserved by the act making provision for the debt of the United States, and out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We have received London papers to the middle of March, by the arrival at Boston of the ship Galen from Liverpool.

They are filled almost exclusively with discussions on the property tax, army estimates, and the agricultural distresses of the country, arising from the low price of produce and the heavy taxes which affect the farmers.

On a motion, in the House of Commons, to reduce the standing army to 10,000 men, there appeared for it 130, against 204; majority for ministers 72.

A most numerous meeting of the bankers and merchants of the city of London was held on the 6th of March, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to repeal the income tax.

The Lord Mayor presided; and a number of spirited resolutions were passed, one of which accuses Parliament of being guilty of bad faith in continuing the property tax in time of peace, when they have stood pledged for years to repeal it on the cessation of war.

The Congo Steam Boat sailed from Plymouth (Eng.) the 3th of March for Africa.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

LOSS OF THE LIVERPOOL FRIGATE. With extreme sorrow we announce the loss of the Liverpool frigate, in the

Downs. The Liverpool was one of the new frigates of the first class, built to match the large American frigates. It is not much above a twelvemonth since she was launched.

LONDON, MARCH 14.

A communication was made to Parliament of the intended marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Wales with the Prince of Saxe Cobourg.

FALMOUTH, MARCH 4.

Pat back the Indian Chief, with the loss of fore and main top mast, and her mainmast sprung.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

Yesterday, in the House of Commons, bill to regulate the intercourse with the Island of St. Helena, and also another to provide for the safe custody of Napoleon Bonaparte, were brought up, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time this day, (Thursday.)

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

On the motion of Mr. Robinson, the American Convention Bill was committed.

The right hon. gentleman in the committee moved a resolution, placing the duties on American produce imported into G. Britain in American ships, upon the same footing as if bro't over in British vessels. He took the opportunity of stating, that in the discussions connected with this subject, the American commissioners displayed the utmost spirit of conciliation and fairness.

The report of the committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.

They are in much want of corn bread in the South of France: 10,000 quarters of red Leicestershire wheat have been shipped in the Humber, for Marseilles, within the last fortnight.

PARIS, MARCH 14.

The fermentation which still unhappily prevails, and the menacing attitude of Lyons and several of the contiguous departments, have excited just apprehensions in the Ministers of the Allied Powers.

Since I wrote to you last, M. de Polignac was deputed to the Duke of Wellington, whom he met at the Elysee Bourbon, with M. Fagan, Ambassador of the King of the Low Countries, and intimated the intention of the Court to operate a change in the Ministry in favor of the Ultra Royalists. The Duke gave no conclusive reply, but in conjunction with M. Pozzo di Borgo made shortly after an energetic representation to the King himself. M. Pozzo di Borgo's was, I understand, verbal; his Grace, I have every reason to believe, conveyed his sentiments by letter.

NEW YORK, APRIL 26.

By the sloop Commerce, from Falmouth, we have received Jamaica papers to the 23d of March: Forty six American and British prisoners from Santa Martha and Cathagena, arrived at Kingston on the 23d of March in the British ship Drake.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Galen, Captain TRACY, 43 days from London, and 33 from the Isle of Wight, bringing our files down to the 18th ult. The following items embrace their principal interests, as regarding the present political affairs of Europe:

A long debate took place in Parliament on the 12th of March, on the Duke of Bedford's motion on the State of the Nation. His Grace drew an animated picture of the distresses under which the country labored, and strongly objected to a large military force in time of peace. His motion for a committee of inquiry, was however, negatived by 140 to 71.

The income tax was most strenuously opposed.

Lord Castlereagh moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better securing the person of Bonaparte. It was thought he was already pretty safely lodged.

The war being now at an end, the legitimate Governments of the Continent have time to look after their domestic affairs and particular the public press.

The trial of the Editor of the *Rhenish Mercury* commenced at Coblenz on the 17th last, before the Correctional Tribunal. The defendant objected to the competence of the Court. The Court deferred giving judgment upon this plea until the 23d. This cause has excited great interest.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

Report states, that the expenses of the establishment at St. Helena, with the collateral charges of sea-guards, transports, provisions and other necessary appendages, do not amount, altogether, to much less than 300,000 pounds sterling a year.

It is rumored in the Brussels papers that the Emperor of Russia has obtained from the King of Prussia, the cession of all the country situated between the Meuse and the Rhine, containing a population of nearly 2,000,000, which the Emperor, it is said means to give as a wedding gift, to his sister, who is to marry the Prince of Orange.

The French Budget presents a total expenditure of nearly 826,000,000 of francs, for the current year; and a total receipt of 827,000,000.

Our Paris papers state, that the trial of Admiral Linois and Col. Boyer had closed. Linois was unanimously acquitted, and immediately set at liberty; Boyer unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

Colonel Boyer was found guilty of insubordination towards his chief, Admiral Linois, inasmuch as he was author or instigator of the revolution which placed Guadeloupe under the dominion of the usurper.

Government, it is said, have instructed our ambassador at Paris, to abstain from all official interference in the proceedings of the French Tribunal, relative to Sir R. Wilson, and his imprudent companions.

Count R. Dillon has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, in the French service.

Gen. Bailard, detained at the Abbaye, has been set at liberty.

The famous Mehee, has been shot at Morbrison, by the gens d'armes, who were ordered to arrest him: but were resisted with such violence, as to render such an alternative necessary.

The French Chamber of Deputies have decided one important point in the Election Law; that all the Chamber shall be renewed, and not by one-fifth—Married men or bachelors of 30 are eligible as members.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, APRIL 30.

Washington City, April 26, 1816.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

By a resolution of a meeting of Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, held on the 16th March last, it was made our duty to ascertain whether the gentlemen recommended at that meeting to the people of the United States as proper persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, from the 4th of March next, were willing to accept those offices, if elected. We have performed that duty, and request you to publish the enclosed correspondence on that subject.

With sentiments of respect, your obedient servants,

S. SMITH, RD. M. JOHNSON.

Washington City, March 17, 1816.

SIR,

On the 16th instant you were recommended to the people of the United States by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States for the term of four years, to commence on the fourth of March next; and by a Resolution of the Meeting, it was made our duty to ascertain whether you are willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) S. SMITH, Chairman. RD. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

Washington, March 22, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me, that I had been recommended to the people of the United States, by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the United States, for the term of 4 years, to commence on the 4th of March next, and that it was made your duty, by a Resolution of the Meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected.

Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence; emanating from such a source, I can only say, that should the suffrages of my fellow citizens call me to that trust, I should feel a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance, that a faithful zeal, in endeavoring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence, of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be, With great consideration, Your very obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. MONROE. Gen. S. Smith, Col. R. M. Johnson.

City of Washington, March 18, 1816.

SIR,

On the 16th inst. you were recommended to the people of the U. States, by a general meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, to commence on the 4th of March next; and by a Resolution of the Meeting it was made our duty to ascertain whether your Excellency is willing to serve in the office designated, if elected. We therefore request the favor of an answer as soon as convenient.

With sentiments of high consideration and respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

(Signed) S. SMITH, Chairman. RD. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

His Excellency Daniel D. Tompkins.

Albany, April 6, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th of March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the Republican members of Congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them in designating me as a candidate for the office of Vice President, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS. Hon. Samuel Smith, Hon. Richard M. Johnson.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, THE SUN.

A spot of considerable magnitude has appeared on the disk of the Sun for the last two days, which has given rise to many conjectures.

The public will pardon the following very hasty remarks, as only a few minutes were afforded to prepare them.

In the first place, we say, the spot is not a transit of Venus or Mercury, for neither of them, at present, is in the same part of the heavens with the Sun, and a transit of those planets is always effected in 6 or 8 hours; nor can it be a Comet, for its velocity, for the most part, is superior to those planets.

The spot is situated nearly north of the Sun's centre, about one and a half digits, or 12m. 16s. from the north limb. It appears stationary as observations were accurately taken, and no apparent change discovered after about five hours.

Through a telescope it appears somewhat like a spider, having parts extending from the main body, and its magnitude cannot be less than two minutes, as it is very visible to the naked eye.

It is more than probable that this spot is in the surface of the sun in which case its surface would prove to be about 36 times that of the earth.

If this conjecture be true by the sun's revolution about its axis, it will be seen gradually to advance to the circumference of the sun, and disappear in about 9 or 10 days.

It is probable that this spot is a comet fallen into the sun. The apparent shape of the spot, helps to confirm this conjecture, as it is of an elliptical form, somewhat pointed at one end, which is the shape into which globular bodies are thrown when fallen obliquely upon a plane.

This idea is not altogether new, for Sir Isaac Newton computes that a Comet in 1680 approached towards the sun's surface, within less than a sixth part of the sun's diameter; and by moving with an immense velocity in that nearness, he concludes that it must have been retarded by the resistance of the sun's atmosphere, and consequently must approach nearer and nearer after every revolution, till at last it falls into the sun.

Galileo who made the first discovery of spots in the sun, observed one in 1612, which was so large as to be plainly visible to the naked eye.

Should a comet travel immediately to or from the sun, it might in that case appear stationary. But this we have no reason to expect.

Nothing further can be said, until further observations be obtained.

DANIEL MCCLURE, Nautical and Mathematical Academy, Tuesday Evening, April 30.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 1. SOLAR SPOT.

There is now a very large spot on the Sun, visible to the naked eye; when viewed through a small spy-glass (which magnifies 15 times) it appears in shape like a Bee, the black part, or nucleus, representing the body, and the lighter shaded parts, or umbra resembling the wings expanded. The length of the nucleus appears to be about equal to a twenty fifth part of the sun's diameter, which would make it 35,320 miles; the umbra is doubtless of much greater extent. It has advanced about two-thirds across the disk from the eastern side and seems to have passed rather above the centre.

It will, probably, be visible three or four days longer, and will gradually move to the western side, and then disappear behind the body of the Sun. Should it continue, it will be seen again, (after being invisible for 13 or 14 days,) when the Sun's Revolution on its Axis, will bring it round to the Eastern side, and it will again travel across the disk.

Solar spots of so large a size, have been very rarely seen; Dr. Herschell saw one in 1779, which he estimated at 50,000 miles in diameter. The present one is including the umbra, probably, quite as large.

COUNTERFEITING. EASTON, (PENN.) APRIL 26.

Some very important cases were determined by the Court of Oyer and Terminer, holden at Easton last week. The Commonwealth against John Sidle, for uttering and passing a counterfeit note, of fifty dollars, on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of the city of Philadelphia, came before the Court on Tuesday, and after a fair and impartial trial, the defendant was found GUILTY. On the Monday following, his honor Judge Porter sentenced him to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia, and to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth against Rudolph Trach, Arthur Kelly, John Miller, and John Sidle, on a charge of conspiracy to deceive and defraud the citizens of this Commonwealth by uttering, publishing, and passing counterfeit notes as true and genuine, next engage the attention of the Court. On Thursday morning the trial commenced, and on the night of the Saturday following, the Jury bro't in a verdict of GUILTY. On Monday last, the Court sentenced them as follows:

Rudolph Trach to pay a fine of one thousand dollars to the Commonwealth, and to be confined and kept at hard labor in the Penitentiary of Philadelphia for 5 years.

John Miller to pay a fine of \$20, and to be committed to the same prison for 5 years.

Arthur Kelly to pay a fine of \$20, and to be imprisoned in the same prison for 4 years.

John Sidle to pay a fine of \$50, and undergo an imprisonment, in the same prison, of 5 years; which added to his former sentence will make a term of 10 years and \$100 fine.

Although we feel some commiseration for these unhappy men, we have

reason to exult at their detection; as it is a fact that they have been employed in this shameful business upwards of 3 years, defrauding the people of this and the neighbouring counties of their hard earnings, by the circulation of false money. At this time a great number of these spurious notes are in circulation, and have very lately been offered to the citizens of this borough, who would, no doubt, have been deceived had they not been advised of the circumstance. We would advise all to be upon their guard. The detection of these men should not hull us into security, as it has been pretty well established that there are upwards of 70 concerned.

#### LIST OF ACTS.

Passed at the first session of the fourteenth Congress.

An act to authorise the President of the United States to lease for the term therein mentioned, the new building on Capitol Hill, for the better accommodation of Congress.

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

For the relief of Jonathan B. Eastman. To authorise the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed, by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Charles Markin. Rewarding the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, for the capture and destruction of the British sloop of war Penguin.

To enlarge the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the Direct Tax and for other purposes.

For the relief of Henry Fanning. To regulate the commerce between the United States, and the territories of His Britannic Majesty, according to the convention, concluded the 3d July, 1815; and the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 22d December, 1815.

For the relief of William Morrisset. For the relief of John Redman Cox. For the relief of Martin Cole, John Pollock, George Westner and Arahm Welby.

For the relief of Charles Ross and Samuel Breck, surviving executors of John Ross deceased.

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

To incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.

For the relief of certain purchasers of public land in the Mississippi territory.

To authorise the President of the United States to lease the Saline, near the Wabash river, for a term not exceeding seven years.

For the relief of Jonathan White. For the relief of John C. Camp. To amend an act for the relief of Edward Halliwell.

For the relief of Wm. Harmon. Providing an additional compensation to the District Judge of the southern district of New York.

Making further provisions for military services during the late war, and for other purposes.

board of trustees of the Vincennes University.

For the relief of Young King, chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

For the relief of William Flood. Placing certain persons on the list of navy pensioners.

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to John T. Courtney and Samuel Harrison, or their legal representatives.

In addition to the act to regulate the post-office establishment.

For the more convenient arrangement of the time and places of holding the Circuit Courts of the United States, for the Districts of South Carolina & Georgia.

Granting to Amos Spaffords the right of pre-emption.

For the relief of Ephraim Shaylor. For the relief of Patrick O'Fling, and Abigail O'Fling, and Edmund O'Fling.

For the relief of Thomas Ap Catesby Jones. To authorise the sale of lands, forfeited to the United States, in the District of Jeffersonville, at the land office in said district.

Providing for the sale of a tract of land at the British fort at the Miami of the Lake, at the foot of the Rapids, and for other purposes.

Providing for the sale of a tract of land at the lower rapids of Sandusky river.

For the relief of Thomas Farer, Wm. Young and Wm. Mosely.

For the payment of the militia, in the cases therein mentioned.

For the relief of John M. Forbes.

For the free importation of stereotype plates, and to encourage the printing & gratuitous distribution of the scriptures, by the Bible Societies within the United States.

Directing the discharge of Ebenezer Keeler and John Francis from imprisonment.

Directing the discharge of Moses Lewis from imprisonment.

For the remission of certain duties on the importation of books for the use of Harvard College, and on the carriage and personal baggage of his excellency Wm. Gore, governor of the British province of Upper Canada.

Authorising the judges of the circuit court, & the attorney for the district of Columbia, to prepare a code for the jurisprudence for the said district.

To provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands in the territories of Illinois & Missouri.

To authorize the survey of two millions of acres of the public lands, in lieu of that quantity heretofore authorized to be surveyed, in the territory of Michigan, as military bounty lands.

Concerning pre-emption rights given in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the state of Louisiana, and in the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

For the relief of David Coffin, Samuel and Wm Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, jun.

Supplementary to an act making alterations in the treasury and war department, passed the 8th day of May, 1792.

Declaring the consent of Congress to acts of the state of South Carolina, authorizing the city council of Charleston to impose & collect a duty on the tonnage of vessels from foreign ports; and to acts of the state of Georgia, authorizing the imposition and collection of a duty on the tonnage of vessels in the ports of Savannah and St. Marys.

Providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.

For the relief of Elizabeth Hamilton.

Regulating the currency within the U. States of the gold coins of G. Britain, France, Portugal and Spain, and the crowns of France, and five franc pieces.

For the relief of Morris Turner.

Authorising payment for persons captured by private armed vessels.

Authorising the payment of a sum of money to Joseph Stewart and others.

To establish a land district in Illinois territory, north west of the district of Kaskaskia.

For reducing the duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise.

To indemnify Jabez Masury and others.

For the relief of Mansah Minor & Isaac Denison.

To alter certain parts of the acts providing for the government of the territory of Missouri.

## REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1816.

The CONGRESS adjourned on Tuesday last—during their session 181 laws were passed, a list of titles are in preceding columns, the length of which has precluded some political remarks.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT & SENATE.

To be Directors of the Bank of the United States (on behalf of the United States)—William Jones, Stephen Gerard, Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, James A. Buchanan, of Baltimore, John Jacob Astor, of New York.

CURE FOR THE HYDROPHOBIA. Philadelphia, August 6, 1799. The following we have just received from England, from the Rev. Wm. Gordon, Rector of St. Nicols.

St. Nicols, Feb. 28, 1800.

SIR, Observing in the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, of September 7, 1799, an article dated Alexandria, August 13th, "Died on Friday morning, near Dumfries, Mr. Daniel Ford, in the 26th year of his age, of that dreadful malady the typhophobia." He was bitten as I observed by a mad dog, in the neck—I have here sent you an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog.

THE CURE. Take the leaves of Rue picked from the stalk and bruised, Venier Treacle or Mithridate, and scrapings of Pewter, each 4 ounces—boil all these together over a slow fire, in three quarts of Ale, till one pint is consumed—keep it in a bottle, close stopped, give of it nine spoonfuls, a little warm, to the person bitten, several mornings successively, and six to a dog, to be given for nine days after the bite; apply also some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N. B. This receipt was taken out of Cathrop Church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person that took this medicine but what was cured.

Your humble servant,  
WM. GORDON.

Boston, April 30. The U. S. frigate Macedonian, Captain Warrington, yesterday sailed for South America, to intercept for the release of the American citizens detained as prisoners at Cartagena and Santa Martha.

Through the vigilance of Mr. Jack, (News Reporter of the Exchange Coffee House) who last evening boarded the Liverpool Packet, capt. Jackson, outside of the Light, we have London papers to the 20th March, four days later than those by the Galen.

The question on the Property Tax has been decided against the ministry, for the tax 201, a gainst it 238. Stocks were depressed a little, in consequence of the expectation of a loan; three per cents which were on the 18th, 62 1/2 fell to 61 5/8 on the following day. Paris accounts had been received to the 16th. Boyer had not been executed; and it was expected the King's clemency would be extended to him. In the Chamber of Deputies, an Income Tax of 10 per cent, on all incomes above 1000 frs was proposed;—this tax says a member, will not be considered a hardship, since the king has given up a third of his civil list. His majesty was recovering from his late indisposition. Funds 59 fr. 90 c.—Bank Actions had fallen from 1068 to 1060.

PUBLIC SALE. Will be sold at public sale on sixth day (Friday), the 17th inst. at the late dwelling of Peter Harris, deceased, a variety of

GOODS AND CHATELS, Among which are—Two Horses and One Wagon, Three Milch Cows, and sundry articles of Household Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Exor. of Peter Harris, deceased. 5th mo. 7th 2

The members of the Ugly Club are requested to meet at Ugly Hall, this evening, at 8 o'clock. By order,  
RICHARD GRIFFIN, Presd.  
EBENEZER TRATAG, Sec'y.

NOTICE. The officers of the 12th Brigade of Maryland Militia, who received arms by my order from the Armory at Easton; in the course of the late war, will deliver them, with all their accoutrements, unto the Armorer at Easton, in good order, as soon as possible.

## A CARD.

The Misses GOVERS will open a Seminary for young Ladies on the first of May next at their residence in the vicinity of Rock Run, Stafford county, Md. six miles from Havre de Grace, on the navigable waters of the Susquehanna, and 35 miles distant from Baltimore, where young Ladies will be received and taught on the following terms: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Orthography and Composition; Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps; Mythology, Chronology, Ancient and Modern History; Embroidery, Plain Sewing and Fancy Needle Work.

At \$6 per quarter, and \$2 entrance, \$28 00  
Music per quarter \$12, \$1 entrance, 48 00  
Drawing per do. \$5, \$1 entrance, 30 00  
German Language \$2 per quarter, 8 00  
Board and washing at \$30 per quarter, 120 00  
Books and bed furniture provided by parents.

The elevated and healthful situation of this Seminary, recommends it to parents who wish for pure and invigorating air, in which the young Ladies are obliged to reside, which delicate young Ladies are obnoxious in cities and low districts, while applying themselves to the several branches of education. The moral and religious instruction of the pupils will receive particular attention. Letters directed to Havre de Grace.

The Easton Star will give the above particulars and forward their bill to the Editors of the Star, on the 19th of May.

I do hereby certify, That from satisfactory evidence, I am now convinced that the charges of impositions I have made against Thomas Jones, Jun. and Susan his wife, relative to the money of Mr. Abernethy, which was lost in my house, are without any just foundation, and that I am satisfied of their innocence, and therefore regret that I ever expressed any doubts, and those charges. Witness my hand this 4th day of May, 1816.

RICHARD BARROW.  
Test—John Tisler, m'y 7

In Chancery, May 3, 1816. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of William H. Traverser, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 3d day of July next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 3d day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$1810. True copy,  
Test, THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can. May 7. 3

In Chancery, May 3, 1816. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee, for the sale of the real estate of Henry Hadson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shown to the contrary before the 3d day of July next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 3d day of June next.

The report states the amount of sales to be \$206. True copy,  
Test, THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can. May 7. 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT, April Term, 1816. On application of Mrs. Smart, deceased, it is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. 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 James Smith, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1816.

AVARILLA SMITH, adm'x of James Smith, dec'd. may 7 3

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Skinner, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

THOMAS LEE, adm'x. may 7 3q

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Charles Stewart, late of Dorchester county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

WILLIAM WILES, & ELIZABETH STEWART, adm'rs. may 7 3q

**BATES OF POSTAGE.**

The following rates of postage are to be charged after the 1st day of May, conformable to an act of Congress, passed on the 9th inst.

**ON SINGLE LETTERS.**  
For any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6 cents  
Over 30, and not over 50 miles, 12 1/2  
Over 50, and not over 100 miles, 18 1/2  
Over 100, and not over 150 miles, 24 1/2  
Over 150, and not over 200 miles, 30 1/2  
Over 200, 36 1/2

Double Letters, or those composed of 2 pieces of paper, double those rates.  
Triple Letters, or those composed of 3 pieces of paper, triple those rates.  
Packets, or letters composed of four or more pieces of paper, or one or more other articles, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight.  
Ship Letters, not carried by mail, are charged like with 6 cents.

**NEWSPAPERS.**  
Each paper carried not over 100 miles, 1 cent  
Over 100 miles, 1 1/2  
But if carried to any place within the state where printed, whatever be the distance, the rate is only one cent.

**MAGAZINES & PAMPHLETS**  
Are rated by the sheet—  
Carried not over 50 miles, 1 cent  
Over 50, and not over 100 miles, 1 1/2  
Over 100 miles, 2

Every four folio pages, eight quarto pages, or sixteen octavo or lesser pages, are to be considered a sheet; also the surplus pages beyond 3 or 4, or 8, or 16, or 32, or 64, or 128, or 256, or 512, or 1024, or 2048, or 4096, or 8192, or 16384, or 32768, or 65536, or 131072, or 262144, or 524288, or 1048576, or 2097152, or 4194304, or 8388608, or 16777216, or 33554432, or 67108864, or 134217728, or 268435456, or 536870912, or 1073741824, or 2147483648, or 4294967296, or 8589934592, or 17179869184, or 34359738368, or 68719476736, or 137438953472, or 274877906944, or 549755813888, or 1099511627776, or 2199023255552, or 4398046511104, or 8796093022208, or 17592186044416, or 35184372088832, or 70368744177664, or 140737488355328, or 281474976710656, or 562949953421312, or 1125899906842624, or 2251799813685248, or 4503599627370496, or 9007199254740992, or 18014398509481984, or 36028797018963968, or 72057594037927936, or 144115188075855872, or 288230376151711744, or 576460752303423488, or 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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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at public sale, on TUESDAY the 14th day of May next, at the court house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the evening, all the right of James Merchant to a tract of Land, or part of a tract of Land, called Turkey Neck, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, more or less.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff of Talbot county.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Major James Bruft, 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.

As the aforesaid premises lie adjoining the property of Col. Philip Adlam, 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.

Margaret Bruft.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale on Friday (Friday) the 17th inst. at the late dwelling of Peter Harris, deceased, a variety of

GOODS AND CHATELS.

Among which are—Two Horses and One Wagon, Three Milch Cows, and sundry articles of Household Furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

TRISTRAM NEEDLES, Executor of Peter Harris, deceased.

5th mo. 7th 2

PUBLIC SALE.

In obedience to a decree of the Judges of Caroline county court, by a commission to me directed at March term, 1816—I will sell at public vendue, at Denton, on the 21st day of May next, all the real estate of Pichett Ross, late of Caroline county aforesaid, deceased, being part of a tract of Land called North Wales, containing two hundred and ten acres.

Wm POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of P. Ross.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22d of May next, on the premises, a tract or parcel of Land called "Sixteen and the Addition," containing 510 acres, more or less—five head of cattle, and ten head of sheep, subject to prior executions; the property of William Thomas, taken to satisfy the claims of John & Thomas Higgins, use of David Higgins and Wm. W. Moore.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff of Talbot county.

Lands for Lease, and Sale.

The subscriber will lease for a term of years, the FARM in Transquakin, called North Yar-mouth, where Col. DAVEN formerly resided—situated on the river, about eight miles from Cambridge; and contains every useful farm house, and a dwelling house well calculated for a large family.

He will also lease, or sell the Farm, and tract of land, near the Poor House, called Renner Neck, containing 700 acres, with the situation of the timber, and arable land, will make, with equal convenience, one or two farms, which he will sell separately, or otherwise, as the purchaser may prefer.

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year—used to al arm. Apply to

JAMES NICHOLSON.

march 12

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To regulate the duties on Imports and Tonnage.

Best enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the duties heretofore laid by laws, goods, wares & merchandise, imported into the United States, shall cease and determine, and there shall be levied, and collected, and paid, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

First. A duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem, on all dyes, and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, salt petre; Jewels, gold, silver, and other watches, and parts of watches, gold and silver lace, embroidery and epaulettes; precious stones and pearls of all kinds, set or not set; Bristol stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl and precious stones; and lace, lace veils, lace shawls, or shawls, of thread or silk.

Second. A duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem on gold leaf, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty.

Third. A duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on hempen cloth or soft cloth (except Russian & German lines, Russia and Holland duck) stockings, of wool or cotton, printing types, all articles manufactured from brass, copper, iron, steel, pewter, lead or tin, or of which these metals, or either of them, is the material of chief value, brass wire, cutlery, pins, needles, buttons, button moulds, and buckles of all kinds, gilt, plated & japanned wares of all kinds, cannon, muskets, fire arms, and side arms; Prussian blue, china ware, earthen ware, stone ware, porcelain and glass manufactures, other than window glass and black glass quart bottles.

Fourth. A duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem, on woollen manufactures of all descriptions, or of which wool is the material of chief value; excepting blankets, woollen rags and worsted or stuff goods, shall be levied, collected and paid, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and after that day twenty per centum on the said articles; and on cotton manufactures of all descriptions, or of which cotton is the material of chief value, and on cotton twist, yarn or thread, as follows: viz: for three years next ensuing the thirtieth day of June next, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem; and after the expiration of the three years aforesaid, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton is the material of chief value, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China) the original cost of which at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and of ten per cent. if imported from any other place shall be less than twenty five cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost twenty five cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: Provided also, That all unbleached and uncolored cotton twist, yarn or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost sixty cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly; and all bleached or colored yarn, the original cost of which shall have been less than seventy five cents per pound, shall be taken and deemed to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: And provided further, That cotton piece goods, imported in ships or vessels of the United States which shall have sailed from the United States before the passage of this act, and shall arrive therein between the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, the original cost of which cotton piece goods, at the place whence imported, shall have been less than twenty five cents per square yard, shall be admitted to entry, subject only to a duty of thirty three and a third per centum on the cost of the said cotton piece goods in India, and on the usual addition of twenty per centum on that cost.

Fifth. A duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, on umbrellas, parasols of whatever materials made, and sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols; bonnets and caps for women, fans, leathers, ornaments for head dresses, artificial flowers, machinery of all sorts; hats or caps of wood, fur, leather, chip, straw or silk; cosmetics, washes, balsams, perfumes; painted floor cloths, mats of grass or flags; salad oil, pickles, capers, olives, mustard, confits of sweetmeats preserved in sugar or brandy; wafers, cabinet wares, &

all manufactures of wood; carriages of all descriptions, and parts thereof; leather and all manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the material of chief value; saddles, bridles, harness; paper of every description, paste board, paper hangings, blank books, parchment, vellum; brushes, combs, walking sticks, whips; and clothing ready made. And in all cases where an ad valorem duty shall be charged, it shall be calculated on the net cost of the article, at the place whence imported (exclusive of packages, commissions and all charges) with the usual addition established by law, of twenty per centum on all merchandise, imported from places beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of ten per centum on articles imported from all other places.

Sixth. The following duties, severally and specifically: on ale, beer and porter, in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon; on ale beer and porter, imported otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per gallon; on allum one dollar per hundred weight; on almonds, three cents per pound; on black glass quart bottles, one hundred and forty four cents per gross; on boots, one dollar and fifty cents per pair; on bristles three cents per pound; on playing cards thirty cents per pack; on tarred cables and cordage, three cents per pound; on untarred cordage, yarns, twines, pack thread and seines four cents per pound; on tallow candles, three cents per pound, on wax and spermaceti candles, six cents per pound; on cinnamon, twenty five cents per pound; on cheese, nine cents per pound; on chocolate three cents per pound; on cocoa, two cents per pound; on coal, five cents per bushel; on copperas one dollar per hundred weight; on copper rods, bolts, spikes or nails, four cents per pound, on coffee five cents per pound; on cotton three cents per pound; on currants, three cents per pound; on figs, three cents per pound; on foreign caught fish, one dollar per quintal; on musk, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; and on all other pickled fish one dollar per barrel; on window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; on the same, not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, two dollars, and seventy five cents per hundred square feet; on the same, if above ten inches by twelve inches in size three dollars and twenty five cents per hundred square feet; on glue, five cents per pound; on gun powder eight cents per pound; on hemp, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on iron or steel wire not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound, and over number eighteen nine cents per pound; on iron in bars and bolts, excepting iron manufactured by rolling, forty five cents per hundred weight; on iron in sheets, rods and hoops, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight, and in bars or bolts when manufactured by rolling, and on anchors, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred weight; on indigo, fifteen cents per pound; on lead, in pigs, bars or sheets, one cent per pound; on shot manufactured of lead, two cents per pound; on red and white lead, dry or ground in oil three cents per pound; on mace, one dollar per pound; on nutmegs, five cents per gallon; on nails, three cents per pound; on nutmegs, sixty cents per pound; on pepper, eight cents per pound; on pimento, six cents per pound; on plums and prunes three cents per pound; on muscatel raisins in jars and boxes three cents per pound; on salt twenty cents per bushel of fifty six pounds; on ochre, dry, one cent per pound; on oil one and a half cents per pound; on steel, one dollar per hundred weight; on segars two dollars and fifty cents per thousand; on spirit from grain, of first proof, for y two cents per gallon; of second proof, forty five cents per gallon; of third proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fourth proof, fifty cents per gallon; of fifth proof, sixty cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy five cents per gallon; on spirits from other materials than grain, of first and second proof, thirty eight cents per gallon; of third proof, forty two cents per gallon; of fourth proof, forty eight cents per gallon; of fifth proof, fifty seven cents per gallon; above fifth proof, seventy cents per gallon; on shoes and slippers of silk, thirty cents per pair; on shoes and slippers of leather, twenty five cents per pair; on shoes and slippers for children, fifteen cents per pair; on spikes, two cents per pound; on soap, three cents per pound; on sugar, three cents per pound; on white clayed or powdered sugar, four cents per pound; on loaf sugar, and on sugar candy, twelve cents per pound; on small, 12 cents per pound; on tallow, one cent per pound; on tea from China in ships or vessels of the United States as follows, viz. bohea, twelve cents per pound; soulong and other black, twenty five cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder and gongee fifty cents per pound; hyson and young hyson, forty cents per pound; hyson skin and other greens, twenty eight cents per pound; on teas, from any other place or in any other than

ships or vessels of the United States, as follows, viz. bohea, fourteen cents per pound; soulong and other black, thirty four cents per pound; imperial, gunpowder, and gongee sixty eight cents per pound; hyson skin and other greens, twenty eight cents per pound; on muscatel, ten cents per pound; on nutmegs, ten cents per pound; on writing and Paris white, one cent per pound; on wine, as follows, viz. on Madeira, Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish and Tokay one dollar per gallon; on Sherry and St. Lucar, sixty cents per gallon, on other wine, not enumerated when imported in bottles or cases, seventy cents per gallon; on Lisbon, Oporto and other wines of Portugal, and on those of Sicily, fifty cents per gallon; on Teneriffe, Payal, and other wines of the western Islands, forty cents per gallon; on all other wines when imported otherwise than in cases and bottles, twenty five cents per gallon; on Russia duck, (not exceeding fifty two archens each piece,) two dollars; on Ravens duck, (not exceeding fifty two archens each piece,) one dollar and twenty five cents; on Holland duck, (not exceeding fifty two archens each piece) two dollars and fifty cents; on Spermucet oil of foreign fishing, twenty five cents per gallon; on whale or other fish oil of foreign fishing, fifteen cents per gallon; and on olive oil in casks, at twenty five cents per gallon.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following articles shall be imported into the United States free of duties: that is to say, all articles imported for the use of the United States; philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collection of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing etching or engraving, specially imported by order for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning; specimens in natural history, mineralogy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery and other inventions, plants and trees; wearing apparel and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States; regalia of antimony; bark of the cork tree unmanufactured; animals imported for breed; buff stones, unwrought; gold coin, silver coin, and bullion; clay, unwrought; copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint; copper & brass, in pigs, bars or plates, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper and brass, and old pewter, fit only to be remanufactured; tin, in pigs or bars; furs, undressed, of all kinds; raw hides and skins; lapis calaminaries; plaister of paris; rags of any kind of cloth; sulphur or brimstone; barilla; Brazil wood, barilletto, red wood, camwood, fustic, logwood, ucaragua; and other dye woods; wood, unmanufactured, of any kind, zinc, teutagenic or spliter.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties above specified and imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which in American or foreign vessels a specific discrimination has not been herein already made, which, after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred & sixteen, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States: Provided, That this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act, or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States on the payment of the same duties as are paid on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties, by this act imposed, on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, upon the exportation thereof within the time and in the manner prescribed by the existing laws, subject to the following provisions, that is to say: That there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties in the case of goods imported in foreign vessels from any of the dominions, colonies or possessions of any foreign power, to and with which the vessels of the United States are not permitted to go & trade; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback of duties for the amount of the additional duties by this act imposed on goods imported in vessels not of the United States; that there shall not be an allowance of the drawback in the case of foreign dried and pickled fish, and other salted provisions, fish oil, or playing cards, that there shall be deducted and retained from the amount of the duties on goods exported with the benefit of drawback (other than spirits) two and a half per centum; and that there shall be retained in the case of spirits exported with the benefit of drawback, two cents per gallon upon the quantity of spirits, and also three per centum on the amount

of duties payable on the importation thereof. But nevertheless, the provisions of this act shall not be deemed to be any wise to impair any rights and privileges, which have been or may be acquired, and upon any designation, under the laws of the United States, with the benefit of a drawback of the duties payable upon the importation thereof.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That after the thirtieth day of June next, in all cases of entry of merchandise for the benefit of drawback, the time of twenty days shall be allowed from the date of the entry, for giving the exportation bonds for the same: Provided, That the exportation shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations & formalities, heretofore established for entries of exportation for the benefit of drawback.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the duty on the tonnage of vessels, and the bounties, advances, and drawbacks in the case of exporting pickled fish, the fisheries of the United States, in the case of American vessels employed in the fisheries, and in the case of exporting sugar refined within the United States, shall be and continue the same as the existing law provides. Provided always, That this provision shall not be deemed in anywise to impair any rights & privileges, which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation, under the laws and treaties of the United States, relative to the duty of tonnage on vessels.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States; and for the recovery, collection, distribution and remission of all fines, penalties and forfeitures; and for the allowance of the drawbacks and bounties by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeit, fine, provision, cause, matter and thing, in the existing laws, contained, had been inserted in, and repealed by this act. And that all acts, and parts of acts, which are contrary to this act, and no more, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the act passed the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, entitled "an act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage, between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and vessels of the United States," shall apply and be in full force as to the discriminating duties established by this act on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and the goods, wares, and merchandise therein imported.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 27, 1816. Approved: JAMES MADISON.

BARTHEN WARE.

DAVID BROWN & Co.

At their Pottery, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, immediately over Market street bridge, and near Richard Chenoweth's Patent Plough manufactory, Old Town, Baltimore, have on hand a complete assortment of the above article; and will also receive orders for STONE WARE, which will be delivered free of expense and breakage, in any part of the city, by orders being left as above, or at either of the following places, viz: S. H. Ford's or J. M. Kane's, Light street wharf. Jas & Wm. Martin's or Francis D. M'Henry's County wharf. N. V. Moore's, Joseph Stone's and Samuel C. Paine's, Chesapeake. Pennoar & Wilson, Sphere's wharf. Wm. L. Schmidt, Smith's wharf. John Keys and Joseph A. Hale, Dagan's wharf. And Wm. Willis, Charles Vaughan and Capt. Joseph Halls, M'Henry's wharf. Also, David Greaves, County wharf, Fell's Pt. 4 mo 2d 9

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 Coitsey or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to James Calhoun, Junr. Baltimore, aug 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Key, 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. Whiteleyburg, Del. nov 7

NEW YORK, MAY 4.  
FROM FRANCE.

Letters and papers from Paris, of the 3d of April, state that Gen. Dobbelle, who was condemned to death for conspiracy with Bonaparte, had been pardoned through the intercession of the Duke d'Angoulême.

Gen. Travot, also condemned to death, had it commuted to 20 years imprisonment.

Gen. Mouton Duvernet was arrested at Lyons, March 23, and confined in the prison of Roanne.

The Duke of Berri was to have been married in a few days to the daughter of the hereditary Prince of Naples.

A steam boat had arrived at Paris from Rouen. This novelty had excited a great deal of the public attention.

April 4, was 45 sous for Upland, and 47 for Louisiana. The new tariff had not yet been discussed in the French Parliament. It proposes a large discrimination between imports in French and foreign vessels.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Juno, capt. Doake, arrived last night, we have received London papers of the 28th, and Liverpool of the 30th of March. The British funds had recovered much of the depression into which the rejection of the property tax plunged them. Three percent consols were 61 3/8. In the House of Commons, the 27th March, on the question of the navy estimates, the ministers had a majority of 78. The ceremonial of the marriage between the Princess Charlotte and Prince Leopold, was to be solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Carlton House, on the 16th of April. A bill passed thro' Parliament in 6 minutes, for the naturalization of the Prince. These papers also mention the cession of Westphalia to Prussia. Accounts had been received from St. Helena as late as the 10th of February—Bonaparte was well.

The Belfast Chronicle of the 25th of March, mentions, that the Newry Bank of Moore, Macan and Foxalls, had stopped payment the preceding Thursday; but it was supposed it would be able to meet its engagements.

The British packet Express, which arrived here yesterday, sailed from Fairmouth on the 18th of March, and has bro't out Col. Fulron, who is bearer of despatches from the British government to our Secretary of State.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

We received this morning, letters from Paris of Sunday last. One of them says, that rumors prevail at Paris (to which we attach not the slightest credit) of the Austrian army having re-entered France.

PARIS, MARCH 25.

"I should think I was deficient in my duty towards you, were I not to apprise you, that rumors of an alarming nature are now current, in societies which, from their opportunities of correct information rarely leave room for suppositious intelligence. It is affirmed that the Austrian armies passed the frontiers of the French kingdom on the 13th instant, and that a declaration of their views was published at Embrun, in Dauphiny, on the 15th. Various are the conjectures here on the motives of this invasion: some pretend that it is connected with the refusal of this power to restore Gallicia to Poland which was considered as an indemnity for the aggrandizement of the Austrian territories in Italy. A manifesto of the Emperor of Russia against Austria was said to have been received yesterday, complaining of this country's want of faith in the accomplishment of its treaties. On the other hand Austria enters into France, as it is affirmed, under the pretence of exacting an indemnity for the Ex-Empress of forty millions, but willing to sound the public mind, and should circumstances prove propitious, after establishing the regency of Maria Louisa to form an offensive & defensive alliance with France, and set at defiance Bavaria Prussia and Russia. I communicate to you this intelligence without pretending to ascertain the degree of credibility it is entitled to; whether it be the exaggerated description of some previously understood arrangements, or whether it be the pure invention of the audacious and disaffected."

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP THEBAN,  
St. Helena, March 19.

We sailed from India on the 22d of last November; on our passage we lay at the Cape of Good Hope three weeks, from whence we proceeded to St. Helena, where we continued three days. Bonaparte had got a number of persons from H. M. S. Northumberland, 74, with the consent of the Admiral. He wanted also eight able seamen, and one of the ship's boats to amuse himself round the Island, but this was immediately refused. Sentinels are placed at different stations; and one night in a sullen mood, he overreached the boundary assigned him. In this situation the sentinel on duty stopped him. Surprised, to be somewhat roughly addressed, he asked the man if he knew who it was he detained, and was answered by the sentinel in the affirmative. Bonaparte, regardless of the caution of the sentinel, advanced further beyond his limits, when the latter discharged his musket at him, but missed him. Of this conduct of the soldier, Bonaparte complained to the Governor; and the man was asked if he meant to shoot General Bonaparte; when he replied that he did: he was honorably acquitted.

Extract of a letter from a young American in Paris, by a late arrival.

"You know that my estimate of kings always was extremely moderate. I thought them generally on a level with other men—sometimes even below that level. I must now retract my former opinions on the subject of royalty. I have just ascertained a multiplicity of facts which prove that monarchs are no ordinary beings.—Curiosity led me to visit, yesterday the kitchens of Louis XVIII. Strange places for the researches of a republican! you will say.—Laugh at me much as you please, but kitchens often are mines of valuable information, as well as reservoirs and laboratories of fine eating, and to which republicans themselves are no irreconcilable enemies.—But to the main point.—I mean, the convincing demonstration of the superior nature of the King of France at least. From a conversation on which I had with a very shrewd ultra royalist who presides over this most important Department of State, it appeared to me that the Royal Family at the Louvre consume annually more provisions than would maintain a large army during the same period. I have not been able to discover whether Louis Le Desire, the Count D'Artois, the Duke, and the Duchess of Angoulême, possess the appetite and the digestive powers of the Ostrich—but surely, never were there so many pheasants, quails, woodcocks, partridges, turkeys, ortolans, chickens, geese, ducks, capons, &c. destroyed as are prepared, in various ways for their tables.—I speak not of beef, veal, mutton and other coarse viands—of which an immense quantity is also consumed.—I was assured that, upon an average, 6000 fowls are immolated every day at the shrine of Royal—I had almost written gluttony.—I substitute appetite a more courtly name for the same thing. The King of France expends in sweetmeats and other articles constituting the splendid desserts of the Royal Family larger sums than would be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the American Executive. A Savant famous for his skill in genealogy having been informed that in the course of six months, thirty thousand francs have been expended at the royal table, for the single item of apples, has lately asserted that the restored branch must certainly have descended from Norman ancestors.—A position which he is now endeavoring to establish by other collateral facts. Another having heard that during the same space of time one hundred thousand bottles of Burgundy, and the same quantity of Champagne have been quaffed at the Louvre, contends, on the contrary, that the Capets must originally have come from one of the Swiss Cantons. However this may be, a reflection struck me upon hearing all these statements.—It was this—"It is scarcely possible for a Sovereign to keep his table on such a gigantic scale without reducing to a dwarfish size, not the luxuries, but the comforts of his subject."

The clemency of Louis XVIII has been greatly exalted.—To me, this circumstance is no matter of surprise. Thirty thousand hogshead of sugar have been consumed at his table since his last restoration and this satisfactorily explains the mildness of his blood.—There is, however a circumstance for which I cannot possibly account—it is, how he can sleep at all seeing the immense quantity of Coffee entered on the colinary records of the Louvre, under the head "Coffee for the King"—I really believe his usual dose is two hogsheads per day.

It has been said that Louis had brought back in his train the darkness of superstition and the might of despotism—I can assure you, however, that his palace is brilliantly illuminated.—The lighting of it amounts, I am told, to an annual sum of two millions of francs.—Notwithstanding all this effulgence, I greatly question whether he can clearly see at the bottom of his own affairs—which in all conscience are turbid enough.—To these expenses, add, my Friend, the immense contributions which the generosity of the Restorers of the Bourbons, and the Deliverers of Europe, have exacted from the French.—You may judge of the burthens weighing upon this nation, and crushing its energies.—Yet Louis XVIII, is not an ordinary man, as the above estimate of his culinary establishment must convince you."

Virginia Argus.

NEW YORK, MAY 6.  
A letter from Marseilles of the 11th of March, to a gentleman in this city, states, that an unfortunate affray had taken place at Port Mahon, between the Spanish guards, and a number of the officers and sailors of the American squadron, in which, unfortunately, 4 American officers and a number of sailors were killed.

We learn by the arrival of the Peter, at Baltimore, that the British fleet, consisting of one 3-decker, two 74's and several frigates, under Admiral Lord Exmouth, sailed from Leghorn 4th March, destination unknown; but reported, were commissioned to fulfil certain engagements of the allied powers relative to the Barbary states, so far as regard their mode of warfare, which the allies have determined shall be waged and carried on according to the customs and manners of the civilized nations, viz: making no slaves of prisoners, &c.

Capt. Townsend, who arrived at Boston from Aux Cayes, states, that an expedition of 16 sail, from 16 to 8 guns each, carrying about 4000 men, under Gen. Bolivar, sailed from Aux Cayes the day he left—destination unknown, but generally supposed against the city of St. Domingo.

The election, which closed on Thursday at sun set, has terminated in this city the success of the republican ticket. We have not yet been able to obtain an official statement of the canvass, but understanding that 6 of the 10 wards have returned republican Charter Officers; and that the republican Assembly ticket has majority of about 1200.

Richmond County—Republican majority for governor 42, for assembly, 50.  
Kings county—Republican, 45 majority.

The official canvass of votes for the town of Westchester gives the republican assembly ticket this year a majority of thirteen.

GENERAL ELECTION.

The democratic tickets, with some exceptions, have succeeded in the towns which we have heard from.

Congress, 2d district, a democratic majority of 1409. Assembly, a like majority of 1105. For charter officers, only the 1st, 2d, 3d, and ninth wards, are federal; which will give the democratic party a majority in the common council.

Richmond and Kings counties, are democratic.

FUNDED DEBT AND TREASURY NOTES.

We have obtained from Washington an estimate of these points, which we meant to appear in another shape—but, as the information is much wanting, we take this means of laying it immediately before the public—we need scarcely add, that the statements are perfectly authentic.—

Washington, April 24.

From the Annual Report of the Sec'y of the Treasury of the 6th of Dec. last, (page 17 and seq.) and his answer of the 28th of Feb. 1816, to the Resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th of Feb. 1816, it will be seen that the nominal amount of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, on the 30th Sept. 1815, was 26,709,192 24 Of which there had been then reimbursed 17,620,130 93

Leaving actually due 9,089,061 31  
There was paid on the 31st Dec. (per report of Feb. 28, 1815) 799,652 36  
There was also paid on the 31st March, 1816, a sum which cannot be precisely stated, but it was about 280,000

1,079,652 38  
Leaving as the present amount due of the old six and deferred stocks, 8,809,408 87  
Three per cent stock, 16,158,177 43  
Exchanged 6 per cent, 2,984,746 73  
Six per cent of 1795, 80,000  
Louisiana 6 per cent, 10,923,500  
\$8,166,838 12

Six per cent stock of 1812, 7,860,000  
Do of 1813, (16,000,000 loan) 18,109,377 45  
Do. do. (7,500,000 loan) 1,498,581 95  
Do. of 1814 15,866,707 77  
Do. of 1815 11,952,699 74  
Ditto ditto (treasury notes) 2,057  
7 per cent stock 6,084,820  
68,374,748 94

Total funded debt at this time 106,630,577 06

NOTE.—The three last items are liable to a daily increase; and they have been increased since the date of the Secretary's Report of the 28th Feb. last; but the precise amount of this increase cannot be stated.

By the two documents above stated, it will be found that the floating debt was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 12th of Feb. last, to be composed of the following items:—  
Temporary bank loans 1,000,000  
Treasury notes of all descriptions including interest on such as bore 15,920,115 41  
16,920,115 41

Both these items are also liable to daily variations. Some additional temporary bank loans have been obtained since the 12th of Feb. Treasury Notes to a considerable amount have been issued; but a much more considerable amount has been funded and paid in for duties and taxes. From an estimate made on the best grounds within the possession of the Treasury, a few days since the amount of Treasury Notes then actually in circulation was found to be about \$12,000,000. They are absorbed in the custom houses and tax offices in the eastern and southern portion of the U. States, at an average rate of more than \$250,000 per week. I think they may be estimated, on the 1st of May, at about 11,000,000 still out.

VIRGINIA.

There is a great accession of talent to the Councils of Virginia by the late Election for Members of Assembly. Among other names added to the House of Delegates, we find those of John Mercer; Alexander Smyth, lately Inspector General of the army; William B. Giles, the conspicuous Senator; George Hay, late Attorney of the United States for Virginia District; Littleton W. Tazewell, also an eminent lawyer, cum multis aliis. These are new Members: most of those who have particularly distinguished themselves in the last Assembly are also re-elected.

Nat. Intel.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

BEVERLY DANIEL, re-appointed Marshal for the District of North Carolina, for four years.  
ISSAAC COX BARNET, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Paris.  
THOMAS AULDRO, to be Consul at Cowes, in England.  
JOSEPH FROLEN, of Kentucky, to be Consul at St. Bartholomews.  
MARTIN BEEMAN, of New Jersey, to be Consul for the Isle of France.  
THOMAS ENGLISH, to be Consul at Dublin, in Ireland.  
JOHN LOVETT HARRIS, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at St. Petersburg.  
ELISHA FIELD, of Massachusetts, to be Consul for the Cape de Verd Islands.  
WILLIAM GAMBLE, of New Jersey, to be consul for the Island of St. Eustatia.

LATE FROM THE BOXER.

The following is brought by the schooner *Adas*, captain Dickerson, arrived at this port from Havana, where the Boxer was lying on the 20th March:

The United States Brig BOXER, in the beginning of April, fell in with and captured the schr. *COMET*, commanded by the famous Pirate MITCHELL, (one of the crew of the British frigate *Hermione*) and another small vessel laden with ammunition, &c. for the use of the Pirate, and carried them into N. Orleans. The Pirate had on board specie, jewelry, &c. amounting to \$160,000.

Balt. Coff. House Books.

Capt. Matthews, late of the sch. *Adeline*, of this port, reached town Saturday night in the Norfolk Packet. He gives a long statement of the inhuman treatment by the Spaniards of those who unfortunately fell into their hands.

He says that the officers & crew of the *Adeline* were stripped and plundered of every thing, landed and driven on by the Spaniards, who beat them shamefully with the but ends of their muskets till they reached the prison, where there were 80 Americans and British who had fallen into their hands; since the surrender of Carthagen, and experienced treatment similar to his own. There was a daily removal of some of their comrades to the Hospital, caused by the filthiness of the prison and its exposure to the weather from whence few ever returned.

Capt. M. also states that a single frigate would be sufficient to lay Santa Martha in ashes.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, May 3, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following appointments, transfers and promotions, have been made for organizing the general staff of the army, in addition to existing arrangements, and conformably to the act of April 24, 1816.

Adjutants General.

Col. Robert Butler, 5th March, 1814.  
Col. Charles K. Gardner, 12th April, 1814.

Inspectors General.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, 12th April, 1814.  
Col. John E. Wood, 29th April, 1816.  
Assistant Adjutants General.

Major Charles J. Nourse, 14th Sept. 1814.  
Major I. T. B. Romayne, 11th Feb'y. 1815.  
Major Clinton Wright, 29th April, 1815.

Maj. R. M. Kirby, 29th April, 1816.  
Assistant Inspectors General.

Maj. John M. Davis, 1st Oct. 1814.  
Major Francis F. Belton, 18th Oct. 1814.  
Maj. Henry Lee, junior, 29th April, 1816.  
Maj. William M'Donald, 29th April, 1816.

Topographical Engineers.  
Maj. Jno. Anderson, 12th April, 1813.  
Major Isaac Roberdeau, 29th April, 1813.

Maj. John J. Albert, 23d Nov. 1814.  
Maj. Jas. Kearney, 29th April, 1816.  
Major Stephen H. Long, 29th April, 1816.

Maj. R. Wilson, 29th April, 1816.  
Quartermaster's Department.

Col. James R. Mullany, qr. mas. gen. 29th April, 1816.  
Col. Geo. Gibson, qr. mas. gen. 29th April, 1816.

Capt. C. Vandeventer, asst. dep. dq. do. 26th March, 1813.  
Capt. Benjo. Gardner, do. do. do. do. 19th May, 1818.

Capt. Milo Mason, do. do. do. do. 29th April, 1815.  
Capt. Mark Hardin, do. do. do. do. 29th April, 1815.

Medical Department.  
James Mann, hospital surgeon, 9th April, 1812.  
E. H. Bell, hospital surgeon, 29th April, 1816.

Hanson Catlett, post surgeon, 13th Feb. 1815.

W. V. Wheaton, post surgeon, 23d March, 1813.

Hossea Blood, post surgeon, 5th May, 1813.

W. N. Mercer, post surgeon, 22d Nov. 1814.

T. I. C. Monroe, post surgeon, 29th April, 1816.

Judge Advocates.

H. H. Winder, 9th July, 1814.  
W. O. Winston, 29th April, 1816.  
Thomas Hanson, 29th April, 1816.  
E. B. Duval, 29th April, 1816.

Chaplains.

A. I. Bogue, 16th June, 1815.  
Cave Jones, 29th April, 1816.  
W. L. McCall, 29th April, 1816.

Battalion and district Paymasters.  
Saterice Clark, A. H. Sheed, Joseph Woodruff, David Gwynne, D. S. Townsend, Thos. Montgomery, W. D. Lawrence, Leroy Ople.

Promotions in the Ordnance Department.

Maj. Geo. Benford of the corps of engineers, and brevet licut. colonel, to be lieutenant colonel of ordnance, 9th Feb. 1815.

Capt. A. R. Woolley to be major, 9th Feb. 1815.  
Capt. Jas. Dalaby to be maj. 9th Feb. 1815.

Capt. I. D. Hayden, late of the 15th infantry, to be capt. 9th Feb. 1815.  
First Lt. Wm. Wade, to be capt. 9th Feb. 1815.

Captain M. I. Magee, late of the 4th Rifle Regiment, to be captain, 10th Feb. 1815.

By order of the Sec'y of War,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, May 3, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.

Cols. Gardner and Wool will repair to the head quarters of maj. gen. Brown and report for duty.

Colonels Butler & Hayne are arranged to the staff of maj. gen. Jackson, and will repair to his head quarters.

Majors Belton & Romayne will repair to Detroit and report to general Macomb. Majors Davis and Wright will repair to Fort Hawkins, and report to general Gaines.

Majors Nourse and Lee are arranged to the staff of general Scott. Majors M'Donald & Kirby will repair to Boston and report to general Ripley.

Doctor Mann will report to maj. gen. Brown for orders.

Doctor Bell will repair to Fort Hawkins and report to gen. Gaines.

Doctor Catlett is assigned to the post at Pittsburg and will report to the commanding officer at that place.

Doctors Wheaton and Blood will repair to St. Louis and report to brigadier general Smith.

Doctors Mercer and Monroe will report to this office for orders.

Judge advocate Winder will report to major general Brown.

Judge advocate Duval will repair to Detroit, and report to general Macomb. Judge advocate Winston will report to major general Jackson.

Judge advocate Hanson will repair to St. Louis and report to brigadier general Smith.

Chaplains Dooge and Jones will report to major general Brown.

Chaplain M'alls will report to major general Jackson.

Quartermasters, Topographical engineers and paymasters will report to the war department for instructions, preparatory to entering on their respective duties.

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

UNITED STATES EXPORTS.

By a late Report from the Treasury Department, the whole exports of the United States for the last year exceeded 57 millions of dollars, of which near 46 millions were domestic products, and six and a half millions were of foreign articles.

A late English paper is said to contain an account, that during an earthquake at Teneriffe, several large spars, branded "United States," were driven on shore, supposed to belong to some American cruiser which had foundered off the Island. [The Wasp was in the vicinity of Teneriffe, the last time she was heard of.]

Nathan Hyde, now in Baltimore, was impressed ten years ago and detained on board several English men of war, until last February, when he escaped. He states that he knows many Americans on board their ships; the young and able are detained, the old and injured discharged. On board the Northumberland, 74, remain John Myers, of Connecticut, and Josiah Foster, from, as he thinks, Salem. This is published for the information of their friends.

MAN-SELLING.

By a treaty of subsidy of the 25th of August, 1815, between his majesty the king of Great Britain and the government of Hanover, the former agrees to pay the latter 211 1/2 sterling, each, for 25,000 men.

Professor Goceries having been acquitted by the tribunal at Coblenz, the seals have been taken from the copies of the Rhenish Mercury belonging to him, and the printer set at liberty.

ON THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

It is with pride and pleasure that we congratulate democratic republicans, and the friends of their country, at the result of the late election in our city.

It is not with the intention of exulting over a vanquished opponent that we now remark upon this subject; far be it from us to feel so ungenerous and illiberal a sentiment.

This unity of republican feeling—this increasing sympathy as regards general principle, will prove stronger to the world than any language, and particularly to nations that may view us with jealousy and hostility.

His Excellency D. R. WILLIAMS, agreeably to the resolution of the State Legislature, has ratified the Treaty entered into by the United States, with the Cherokee Indians.

On Saturday last a public entertainment was given to major general ANDREW JACKSON, by the citizens of New Orleans, as a testimony of the estimation in which they hold his character.

There remains now no doubt but that democracy triumphs. Let us, however, show humility in our victory, and let us so use power as to prove to our enemies that it is placed in hands who know how to wield it.

BALTIMORE, MAY 10.

The calm which now prevails in Europe, and renders the few incidents occurring there so very uninteresting to American readers, it is supposed will not be of long continuance.

The Court of Appeals will sit for the argument and decision of causes at Easton, for the Eastern Shore on the last Monday in May instant, and at Annapolis for the Western Shore on the first Monday in June next.

The City Council of Baltimore closed its session yesterday, after passing several important and useful Ordinances.

Capt. Bowers of the schr. Vidette, arrived at New York, in 20 days from Porto Cavallo, informs that gen. Morello was at Santa Fe, with his force; the communication between the sea ports and the interior was cut off.

At a fete lately given by the lord mayor of London, in honor of two Austrian archdukes, who came on a visit to England, the foreign ministers who were invited to attend, are arranged in the following order:—Austrian, Portuguese, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, and American!

NEW-YORK, MAY 8.

We are happy to announce the arrival in the Office of the ship Braganza, Capt. James Brown, in 143 days from Canton, with a valuable cargo of teas, &c.

Bonaparte was in health, and no doubt cast a longing eye upon the Braganza. We understand the ship proceeds from our Office to Amsterdam.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) APRIL 29. ACCIDENT. The Revenue Cutter Surprize, Capt. Ross, in attempting to proceed to sea yesterday was struck by a flaw of wind between the Town and Castle Pinckney, upset and sunk.

His Excellency D. R. WILLIAMS, agreeably to the resolution of the State Legislature, has ratified the Treaty entered into by the United States, with the Cherokee Indians.

On Saturday last a public entertainment was given to major general ANDREW JACKSON, by the citizens of New Orleans, as a testimony of the estimation in which they hold his character.

Arrived at this port on the 23d inst. the Carthaginian Privateer La Popa, Pedro Buganin, commander, from a cruise. The La Popa has on board a large sum of Specie and Bullion, and some Dry Goods.

"Whatever is, is right," provided, it is done by the British Government. The doctrine of PERPETUAL ALLEGIANCE is admirably exemplified in the conduct of the British Parliament.

WASHINGTON, MAY 9. John Mason, of Georgetown, Thomas Swann, of Alexandria, and John P. Van Ness, of the city of Washington, are appointed, we learn Commissioners for receiving Subscriptions to the Bank of the United States within the District of Columbia.

It appears that the imports into New York alone, equal the whole exports of the U. States, for the last year.

Capt. Bowers of the schr. Vidette, arrived at New York, in 20 days from Porto Cavallo, informs that gen. Morello was at Santa Fe, with his force; the communication between the sea ports and the interior was cut off.

The Dutch flag was hoisted at Surinam on the 27th of February, with great rejoicing, illuminations, &c. Markets extremely bad—the Americans obliged to leave there, with their outward cargoes on board.

At a fete lately given by the lord mayor of London, in honor of two Austrian archdukes, who came on a visit to England, the foreign ministers who were invited to attend, are arranged in the following order:—Austrian, Portuguese, Bavarian, Wirtemberg, and American!

At Richard Brown's woollen factory, Holiday's Cove, Va. 4 miles from Steubenville, the wool was shorn from a sheep in the morning, washed, carded, spun into yarn of 18 cuts to the pound, woven, dyed, filled, dried, shorn and made into a coat and worn, all in the space of 24 hours.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1816.

Hillsborough, May 3, 1816.

Agreeably to public notice, heretofore given, in the Star at Easton, the Committees from the several counties in the 7th Congressional District met at this place, when Col. PERRY SPENCER, was called to the chair, and THOMAS SAULSBERRY, Esq. appointed secretary; and the following resolutions were moved and adopted:

Resolved, That this committee adjourn until the second Thursday in June next, in order that the Republican citizens in Queen-Anns county, not represented, may have an opportunity of selecting three persons to meet the committee on the day to which it stands adjourned.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this committee be signed by the chairman, attested by the secretary, and published in the Star at Easton. PERRY SPENCER, Chairman. TH. SAULSBERRY, Sec'y.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq. has been appointed by the Court of Queen-Anns, Clerk of said county, vice John Tighman, Esq.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. has been appointed Post Master, of the City of Baltimore, vice Ch. Burrell, Esq.

EARTHQUAKE.

A violent shock of an Earthquake was felt yesterday (Wednesday) morning about a quarter before 3 o'clock. N York Col.

THE SALARY BILL.

Which has recently passed Congress, has excited a strong expression of public disapprobation. We are not going to justify this law, because we think it not correct; but we do protest against odium being attributed exclusively to republicans on account of its passage.

YEAS, 40 Federalists, 41 Republicans. NAYS, 14 Federalists, 54 Republicans.

YEAS, 9 Federalists, 18 Republicans. NAYS, 3 Federalists, 8 Republicans.

THUS, OF 114 REpublicans, 54 voted for it, being less than one half; while of 67 Federalists 49 voted for it—being more than three fourths!

NEW-ENGLAND REGENERATED. By the issue of the late elections, it appears that the majorities in the several states in the territory generally called New-England, stand nearly as follows:

Table with columns for State and Party, listing Republican and Federalist counts for Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Jersey.

On Tuesday last, the specie belonging to the banks in Charleston, amounting to about two millions five hundred thousand dollars, was raised from the vaults in this place, where it had been deposited during the late war, and removed by waggons to Charleston, under an escort of cavalry.

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REPUBLICAN TICKETS. KENT—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

QUEEN ANNS—DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. Robert Stevens, Kenney Harrison, Wm. B. Meconikin, James Kobegs.

CAROLINE—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. Wm. Hardcastle, Montgomery Denny, Peter Willis, Elijah Barwick.

DORCHESTER—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. Capt. Solomon Brazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.

PRINCE GEORGE'S—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie, Horatio C. McElderry, Henry Culver.

FREDERICK—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE. Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY. John S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger, Col. John Cook, Jesse Slinguiff.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS—ELECTOR OF THE SENATE. William Kilty, Esq.

DEED—On the 3d inst. at the village of Athens, in the state of New York, after a very short illness, the hon. SAMUEL DEXTER, Esq. the democratic candidate for governor, at the late election in Massachusetts, is understood that Mr. Dexter arrived at Athens, in perfect health, and that he died of a disease somewhat prevalent at the city of Washington; and which has recently made great ravages in the southern states.

On Friday the 3d inst. Mr. RICHARD THOMAS, of Queen Ann's county.

COMMUNICATION.

MARY MOORE, OF EASTON. This excellent Lady has yielded to the inevitable stroke of Death. It might have been devoutly wished, that the influence of her example and the beneficence of her works, should be still longer left to improve society, to relieve the humble poor, and to comfort the afflicted; but it is otherwise decreed.

heart, as were seen in the whole conduct of Mrs. Moore, "the beauty of holiness," would be admitted to be resplendent, and would charm into affection even the blind and profane. In the conditions of Wilkes and Mother, Mrs. Moore exhibited that endearing and unaffected tenderness, which is the best evidence of a well regulated heart, and in the exercise of domestic cares and duties—pursued with a cheerful patience which evinced her native good temper—she has been long held up to every House Wife, as a fit model of imitation. But in the discharge of the other duties of life, she was equally conspicuous amongst her friends in her manners, and never exhibited any of that "starched preciseness" with which some religious people think it necessary to clothe their actions.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy accounts against the county. All persons concerned are requested to attend on that day.

Lands for Sale. The Real Estate of Dennis Kelly, late of Caroline county, deceased, will be sold on SATURDAY, the 1st day of June next, on the premises, where Nathaniel Perry lives, in Caroline county, about 3 or 4 miles from Dover Bridge, the quantity is 135 1/4 acres of LAND, more or less; there are about 100 acres of arable land, the remainder in woods, there are about 25 acres well timbered, and the remainder thinly timbered; there is a dwelling house and a kitchen, a barn and some out-houses, they are not in good repair.

Union Bank of Maryland. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon.

TO BE RENTED. For the ensuing year, or a term of years, a number of valuable Farms, situate in different parts of Dorchester county, the size and quality of which make them well worthy the notice of good farmers, even of the adjoining counties. They will be let on moderate terms to suitable applicants, who may promise to be punctual in their payments, and hold out the prospect of improving their tenements from their skill as experienced cultivators.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Saddler & Harness Maker, Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of SADDLERY.

Consisting of Bitule Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHERS, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

JOHN JOHNSTON, My best Saddles I make myself, and these gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed. Easton, March 23.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States. Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," passed the fifth of March 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the said warrants of the said volunteers should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall direct."

Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian Volunteers may be located, agreeably to the said act, at the Land Offices at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana Territory, on the first Monday in June next, or at any other place, as the President of the United States may, in person, or by their attorneys, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the Register and Receiver of the said land districts, draw lots for the priority of location, and that should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation; the locations in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.

Given under my hand, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office. The printers of newspapers who publish the laws of the United States will insert the above proclamation three times successively. May 4, (14) 3

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States. Whereas by the act entitled "An act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April 1816, it was enacted that a part of the said lands should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office & of the Receiver of public monies at the places respectively where the Land offices are kept, and on such days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided for lands in the same districts:

Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the 1st Monday in September next, and five succeeding days at Jeffersonville in the Indiana Territory, for the disposal of such part of the lands aforesaid as lie in the district of Jeffersonville, which have not been reserved by law for schools or for other purposes; and the plats of survey of which shall have been transmitted, prior to that day, by the Surveyor General to the Register of the Land Office at Jeffersonville, and that sales shall be held at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, on the second Monday in September next, and three succeeding weeks, for the disposal of such part of the lands aforesaid as lie in the district of Vincennes, which have not been reserved by law for schools or for other purposes; and the plats of survey for which shall have been transmitted, prior to that day, by the Surveyor General to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes.

Given under my hand this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office. May 7, (14) 3

A PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States. Whereas by the act of Congress entitled "an act providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia," passed the 29th of April 1816, it is enacted that such part of the said lands as have not been located, shall be attached to, and make a part of the land district of Chillicothe, and be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at Chillicothe on such day as shall, by the proclamation of the President of the U. States, be designated for that purpose:

Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the act of Congress, before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the first Monday in August next, and the five next succeeding days, at Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, for the disposal of the said lands agreeably to the said act of Congress. Given under my hand the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen. JAMES MADISON.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office. May 7, (14) 3

Journeyman Printer Wanted. A Steady Man to work at Case and Press occasionally, to wait at the Office.

NOTICE

The officers of the 1st Brigade of Maryland Militia...

P. BLISSON, B. G. 12th St. Md. Militia

MERINO SHEEP

The subscriber offers for sale blooded Merino Ram Lamb...

A CARD

The Misses GOVDETS will open a Seminary for young ladies...

FOR SALE. About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND...

FOR SALE. About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND...

DANCING SCHOOL. F. D. MALLETT respectfully acquaints his friends...

THE SUBSCRIBER. Informs the Public, that he has taken Mr. Richard Croxall into Partnership...

HAYNE & CROXALL. No 9. South's Wharf. The liberty of informing the public...

NEW GOODS. The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia...

I do hereby certify. That from satisfactory evidence, I am now convinced...

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED. A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended...

PASTURAGE. The subscribers have on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE...

THE SUBSCRIBER. HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS...

COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS. All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES. Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington...

TRISTRAM NEEDLES. Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general...

Plain & Fashionable Shoes. Which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.

In Chancery, May 3, 1816. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by James Chaplain...

In Chancery, May 3, 1816. ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by James Chaplain...

In Chancery, May 3d, 1816. The object of the bill against Jeremiah Coulbourn...

Easton and Baltimore Packet. SLOOP GENERAL BENSON. CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

BLANK BOOKS. For sale at the Star Office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county...

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county...

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT. On application of AVARILLA SMITH, administratrix of James Smith, deceased...

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...

TOP GALLANT. Stands the present season at Mr. James Edmondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays...

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

TOP GALLANT. Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Mark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse...

TOP GALLANT. Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Mark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse...

TOP GALLANT. Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Mark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse...

Caroline County Orphans' Court. On application of THOMAS ANDERSON, administrator of John Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased...

Caroline County Orphans' Court. On application of THOMAS ANDERSON, administrator of Noah Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased...

Caroline County Orphans' Court. On application of JACOB WRIGHT, administrator of Jacob Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased...

Talbot County Orphans' Court. On application of Mrs. SUSAN SETH, executrix of the testament and last will of Dr. William Seth, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased...

Caroline County Orphans' Court. On application of THOMAS ANDERSON, administrator of Noah Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased...

Talbot County Orphans' Court. On application of Mrs. SUSAN SETH, executrix of the testament and last will of Dr. William Seth, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased...

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Caroline County Orphans' Court. On application of THOMAS ANDERSON, administrator of Noah Dawson, late of Caroline county, deceased...

LIBERAL PRIZES IN CASH may be had for Slaves in the following description, to-wit: one Blacksmith, one House Carpenter, three or four well trained house servants, and twenty five or a thirty common farming hands...

BLACK KNIGHT. Is a beautiful bay horse, five years old next May, nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the Black Knight horse James; James was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse Black Knight, who was got by Dove, known by the name of James's Dove...

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. Ranaway from the subscriber, a few days past, a negro man called ISAAC DURROM, who some years ago obtained his freedom but having violated the laws of the State of Delaware...

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD. Broke jail in the town of Easton, on the 23d of April instant, a bright mulatto fellow, by the name of WILLIAM PERKINS, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high...

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.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. Broke jail at Easton, Md. on the 23d of April inst. a negro man by the name of DAVID, about 30 years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 8 inches high...

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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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22d of May next, on the premises, a tract or parcel of Land called "Sutton & the Addition," containing 510 acres, more or less—five head of cattle, and ten head of sheep, subject to prior executions; the property of William Thomas, taken to satisfy the claims of John & Thomas Higgins, one of David Higgins and Wm. W. Moore. Sale to take place at three o'clock.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff of Talbot County.

apr 30

Lands for Sale.

The Real Estate of Dennis Kelly, late of Caroline County, deceased, will be sold on SATURDAY, the first day of June next, on the premises, where Nathaniel Perry lives, in Caroline County, about 3 or 4 miles from Dover Bridge, the quantity is 155 1/4 acres of LAND, more or less; there are about 100 acres of arable land, the remainder in woods, there are about 25 acres well timbered, and the remainder thin timbered; there is a dwelling house and a kitchen, a barn and some out-houses, they are not in good repair. Any person wishing to view the said lands and premises, will apply to Nathaniel Perry, who lives on the lands, he will show the said lands—the aforesaid Lands will be sold agreeable to the last will and testament of Dennis Kelly, dec'd.—The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

P. EDMONDSON, Executor of the last will and testament of Dennis Kelly, dec'd.

may 14

Lands for Lease, and Sale.

The subscriber will lease for a term of years, the FARM in Transquakin, called North Farm, where Col. DAEFFIN formerly resided. It is situated on the river, about eight miles from Cambridge; and contains every useful farm house, and a dwelling house well calculated for a large family.

He will also lease, or sell the Farm, and tract of land, near the Poor House, called Peuter Neck, containing 700 acres, which from the situation of the timber, and arable land, will make, with equal convenience, one or two farms, which he will sell separately, or otherwise, as the purchaser may prefer.

JOSEPH E. MUSE, Cambridge, may 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy accounts against the county. All persons concerned are requested to attend on that day.

Per order Levy Court, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. may 7 (14)

Union Bank of Maryland.

9th May, 1816.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon.

By order of the board, R. HIGGINSBOTHOM, Cashr.

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

The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Maryland Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts for payment.

R. H. Cash, may 14

TO BE RENTED,

For the ensuing year, or a term of years, A number of valuable Farms, situate in different parts of Dorchester County, the size and quality of which make them well worthy the notice of good farmers, even of the adjoining counties.

They will be let on moderate terms to suitable applicants, who may promise to be punctual in their payments, and hold out the prospect of improving their tenements from their skill as experienced cultivators. One of the above farms would be a most eligible residence for a gentleman farmer, being pleasantly situated, and having an elegant brick dwelling house and an excellent garden, and every out building to complete the establishment. It is expected persons disposed to contract will be speedy in their applications, as the subscriber wishes in a few weeks time to have them all engaged.

JAMES STEELE, Cambridge, april 9

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

James Calhoun, jun. Baltimore.

aug 29

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That in regard to the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, and to any other direct tax that may be hereafter imposed, the enumerations, valuations, and assessments, first made, or to be made, in virtue of the act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall remain unchanged, except inasmuch as the respective amounts of tax may be affected by the augmentation or diminution of the aggregate tax laid, or to be laid, and the property so enumerated, valued, and assessed, shall continue liable, with such qualification, to the taxes so assessed; subject only to the changes hereinafter provided for, and to those that may arise from the correction of errors as authorized by the last recited act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the changes to be made in the said enumerations, valuations, and assessments, and in the subsequent revisions thereof, shall be relative to the first day of June in the present year, and in every subsequent year, shall be effected by the principal assessors, without the employment of assistant assessors, and shall extend to the supplying omissions of assessable property, to the transfers of real estate and slaves, to the changes of residents and non-residents, to the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, to the exemption of property that may have ceased to be assessable, and to the assessment of property that may have ceased to be exempted from assessment; to such other cases as the Secretary of the Treasury may find it necessary in the furtherance of justice specially to authorize, and to the birth or death of slaves, or their running away, or otherwise becoming useless: Provided, That changes in the last case shall be solely where the tax standing chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the valuation on the said first day of June of all those then owned by such person, excepting those obtained by transfer, in which case the reduction in the valuation shall be equal to the difference between the amount of the original and existing valuation.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the principal assessors within fifteen days from the first of June, to attend in person, or in case of his sickness, by a deputy to be appointed by him, at six several places within his district most convenient to the inhabitants, the court houses being of the number, except where they exceed six, and then at each court house within the district, for one full day at each place, for the purpose of receiving any information as to the changes, as aforesaid, which may have taken place since the preceding assessment or revision, which information shall be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby; of which attendance and the object thereof the said principal assessor shall, on or before the fifteenth day of May preceding, cause notice to be given, which notice shall be inserted three times weekly in all the newspapers published within his district, and in handbills, to be posted up at all the court houses therein; causing, at the same time and in the same mode, notice to be given that he will attend to hear appeals relative to any such changes at the times and places hereinafter specified therefor.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That each of the said principal assessors shall, within ten days after the said fifteen days, according to the information so received, or to any other information satisfactory to him, revise the general lists for his district, and note in a supplementary form such changes as shall appear to him to have occurred, and shall, within the said term of ten days, make out a distinct statement of each change, which shall include the name of the person so liable to tax and the valuation of the property, and shall either cause the same to be delivered to such person, or to be put in the mail addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to his or her abode, agreeably to the best information of the said principal assessor, with a notification of the times & places of hearing any appeals that may be made, as hereinafter provided for:

Provided, That no such notice need be given to persons not residing within the district.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said principal assessor to attend at the several places aforesaid within his district, within fifteen days from the expiration of the ten days aforesaid, for at least one day at each court house, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the changes aforesaid, which changes shall be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the changes aforesaid shall be made in the following manner, and according to the following principles, in addition to those hereinbefore stated, that is to say:

In all cases that relate to real estate, and to the transfer of slaves, other than is herein specially provided for, the rate at which the same were or would have been valued under the act aforesaid, passed the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall, as near as may be, be maintained; excepting where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case the original tax shall be apportioned among the several parts according to their existing value.

In all other cases relative to slaves the valuation shall be made according to their existing value.

In cases in which real property shall have been once sold for taxes, and purchased on behalf of the United States, such property shall, notwithstanding, continue to be entered on the general list, and the tax lists, in the name of the original proprietor, until the period allowed for the redemption thereof shall have expired after which, unless redeemed, it shall be stricken therefrom; but if being so purchased it shall not, while it remains unredeemed, be again sold for any other direct tax; and, during such period, the redemption thereof shall only be effected on the payment of all the taxes, additions, and charges due thereon, the same as if it still continued the property of the original owner, and as if it had been sold for each accruing tax; and the collectors shall, on rendering the proper accounts, be credited for the amount of taxes on property thus continuing unredeemed.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a district other than that in which he resides, shall at the time and place prescribed by the third section of this act, furnish the principal assessor with a statement, specifying the sex and age of such slave, who shall be valued according to his or her existing value; and any such person who shall neglect so to furnish a statement shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars; one half thereof for the use of the United States, and the other half for the use of the informer. And where a transfer of a slave shall be made by a person residing within one district to a person residing in another, which shall become known to the principal assessor of the former district, he shall forthwith advise, through the mail, the principal assessor of the latter district thereof, who shall, in case the statement aforesaid shall not have been rendered as aforesaid, institute a prosecution against the person to whom the transfer has been made for the said penalty.

In all cases the individual statements of changes shall be made out in such a manner as may be directed by the principal assessor, and shall, in their form, be as similar as practicable to the lists taken at the preceding assessment.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That for the purpose of insuring a correct execution of the objects aforesaid, the principal assessors shall take and pursue all other lawful measures, by the examination of records, the entry on the premises, or by any other satisfactory proof, which they shall consider necessary.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That within thirty days after the expiration of the time allotted as aforesaid to the hearing of appeals, it shall be the duty of the principal assessor in each district to revise, agreeably to his decision, and the information he may possess, the enumerations and valuations aforesaid, correcting the same agreeably to the changes aforesaid, and to make out a complete corrected list of all the enumerations and valuations in his districts, agreeable to the form prescribed by the act aforesaid, passed the 9th of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, which the said principal assessor shall sign & preserve among his official papers, and further to make out and deliver to the collector within the same time, agreeably to the twenty first section of the said act, the tax lists therein designated, made to conform to such changes; whereupon the respective steps required by the provisions of the said act, not incompatible with those prescribed by this act, shall be pursued.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That on every transfer of the valuation of real estate or slaves, by which any person

who is chargeable with a tax shall be released from such tax, the principal assessor shall be entitled to demand and receive from such person, the sum of fifty cents. Provided, That the transfer for which such fee is paid shall be considered as embracing the whole valuation of any person, whether of real estate or slaves so transferred.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That so much of the thirty ninth section of the act aforesaid, passed the ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen as respects the time within which transfers and changes of property shall be ascertained and the making out and delivery of the lists thereof, be and same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That in case any circumstance shall prevent a compliance, in point of time, with the foregoing provisions, the steps required shall nevertheless be taken thereupon, in which event the same notices shall be given, & the same terms of time be allotted to the performance of the several duties that would have been requisite, had no such failure existed.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the duties aforesaid, required of the principal assessors, and the compensation for the performance thereof, shall be confined to those states which shall not have assumed the payment of the direct tax laid in any year, or having assumed, shall not have duly paid the same.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in default of the performance of the duties enjoined by this act on any principal assessor, he shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, in any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That all letters to and from the principal assessors, relative to their official duties, shall be transmitted free of postage. And any principal assessor who shall put his frank on any other letter shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, the whole of which shall be for the use of the person who shall give information thereof.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the compensations heretofore allowed to the principal assessors, they shall respectively receive for every year in which a direct tax shall be laid a salary of two hundred dollars, and three dollars for every hundred taxable persons contained in the tax lists delivered to the collectors, together with an allowance for their necessary and reasonable charges for books and stationery used in the execution of their duties, which said duties shall be considered as embracing the correction of errors, as authorized by law. And the President of the United States shall be and he is hereby authorized to augment, in cases where he shall deem it necessary, the foregoing compensations: Provided, That there shall not be allowed to any one principal assessor in any such year, more than two hundred dollars in addition to his fixed compensation: And provided, That the whole extra amount thus allowed shall not exceed in such year ten thousand dollars. And for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, there is hereby appropriated in each year in which a direct tax shall be laid, a sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That any other existing appropriation for the said purposes be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the time now fixed by law for the commencement of the collection of the direct tax, it shall be in each district immediately subsequent to the day on which the tax lists shall be delivered to the collector thereof.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which a tax shall be charged for slaves, the real estate of the person charged therewith may be sold therefor, in the same manner as for a tax due thereon; but no slaves sold for taxes shall be purchased on behalf of the United States.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury to assign to the commissioners of the revenue the duty of superintending the assessors, valuations and assessments under the laws imposing a direct tax, as well as the collection of the tax, subject to his directions and control according to the powers vested in him by law.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That the foregoing provisions shall apply to any direct tax imposed or to be imposed upon the District of Columbia, and shall be and remain in force, any thing in any former act or acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 20. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That the equalization and apportionment of the direct tax made in the year eighteen hundred and fifteen by the board of principal assessors for the state of Delaware in virtue of the before recited act, entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and main-

taining the public credit" by laying a direct tax upon the United States and to provide for the assessing and collecting the same, shall not be in force or have any effect as it relates to that state's quota of the direct tax imposed by the act of Congress, passed the fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, or that shall be imposed by any subsequent act of Congress; and it shall be the duty of the said board of principal assessors again to convene in general meeting on the first Monday in June next at Dover, in the said state, and there to diligently & carefully re-consider and re-examine the several lists of valuation for the direct tax for the said state, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and they shall have power to revise, alter, re-adjust and equalize the several lists of valuation aforesaid for the counties of the said state respectively, by adding thereto, or deducting therefrom, such a rate per centum as shall render the valuation of the said counties relatively equal according to the present actual ready money value of the property assessed and contained in the said lists of valuation; and shall thereupon apportion to each county in the said state a quota of the tax bearing the same proportion to the whole direct tax imposed on the state, as the aggregate valuation of each county bears to the aggregate valuation of the state; and the valuation, equalization and apportionment so made by the board of principal assessors aforesaid shall be in full force and operation, and remain unchanged, subject only to the exceptions contained in the first section of this act; and the said board of principal assessors shall, within twenty days after their meeting as herein before directed, complete the said revision, equalization and apportionment, and shall record the same, and in all respects not herein otherwise directed, shall conform to the provisions contained in the act in this section first above recited.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 25, 1816. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Gustavus Loomis. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Gustavus Loomis, assistant deputy quartermaster general, and to allow him in the settlement thereof such credits as may be equitable and just.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. March 19, 1816. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

EARTHEN WARE.

DAVID BROWN & Co.

At their Pottery, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, immediately over Market street bridge, and near Richard Chenoweth's Patent Plough manufactory, Old Town, Baltimore, have on hand a complete assortment of the above article; and will also receive orders for STONE WARE, which will be delivered free of expense and breakage, in any part of the city, by orders being left as above, or at either of the following places, viz:

- S. H. Ford's or J. M. Kane's, Light-street wharf. Jas. & Wm. Martin's or Francis D. M. Henry's County wharf. N. W. Murray's, Joseph Shaine's and Samuel C. Patrick's, Chesapeake. Peinour & Wilson, Sphere's wharf. Wm. L. Schmidt, Smith's wharf. John Keys and Joseph A. Male, Dugan's wharf. And Wm. Willis, Charles Vaughan and Capt. Joseph Watts, M. Elder's wharf. Also, David Creaves, County wharf, Fall's Pt. 4 mo 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Henry, 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 authenticated for settlement.

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

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad for the present year— one used to a farm. Apply to JAMES NICHOLSON, march 12

CASH.

Liberal prices in Cash may be had for Slaves of the following description, to wit: one Blacksmith, one House Carpenter, three or four well trained house servants, and twenty five or thirty common farming hands; in families or as much connected as possible would be preferred, as they are not to be separated. Apply to the subscriber at Mr. Murdoch's Tavern, Easton. EDMUND W. BARKER, april 2

NAPOLEON.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER, MARCH 16.

Upon the subject of this truly illustrious hero, whose name it is impossible to repeat, in spite of his faults, without feelings of admiration and of gratitude...

Lord Castlereagh rose pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in two bills—the one was more effectually to regulate the safe custody of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the other to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with the island of St. Helena, while Bonaparte should be detained in that island.

Mr. Brougham said, that he should not object to the arrangements proposed by the Noble Lord, and whatever difference of opinion might exist upon some points connected with the measures, he believed that there was an unanimous concurrence with Government, as to the propriety of detaining Bonaparte in safety.

This is your view of the matter, is it, Mr. Brougham?—So far, however, is the justice of this procedure "evident" to me, that I cannot, after long search, discover any glimpse of it.

he would laugh! How he would be amused to view the distress, the confusion, the turmoil, the wrangling and apprehensions that we are got into in consequence of our efforts to overthrow him...

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The President and Senate have appointed the following named, Directors of the Bank of the United States, to serve until the end and expiration of the first Monday of the month of January next.

- William Jones, Stephen Girard, Pierce Butler, James A. Buchanan, John Jacob Astor, of the city of Philadelphia, of the city of Philadelphia, of the city of Baltimore, of the city of New York.

The President has appointed the following named, Commissioners to superintending the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the Bank of the U. States.

- 1. At Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania. William Jones, Thomas Leiper, Stephen Girard, Cadwallader Evans, jun. Thos. M. Willing. 2. At Portland, in Maine. Thos. G. Thornton, Nathaniel Gilman, Asa Clapp. 3. At Portsmouth, in New Hampshire. John F. Parrot, George W. Prescott, Henry S. Langdon. 4. At Boston, in Massachusetts. William Gray, John Parker, Nathaniel Silsbee, of Boston. 5. At Providence, in Rhode Island. Seth Wheaton, Ebenezer K. Dexter, James E. Wolf. 6. At Middletown, in Connecticut. Joshua Stow, Isaac Spencer, jun. Levi H. Clarke. 7. At Burlington, in Vermont. James Fisk, Herman Allen, Ozias Buel. 8. At New York, in the state of New York. John Jacob Astor, Peter H. Schenck, Isaac Demmon, of Albany. 9. At New Brunswick, in New Jersey. Samuel Southard, of Hunterdon county, Silas Condict, Barney Smith, of Newark. 10. At Wilmington, in Delaware. Cesar A. Rodney, George Milligan, Victor Du Pont. 11. At Baltimore, in Maryland. Jas. A. Buchanan, Robert Gilmore, James W. McCulloh. 12. At Richmond, in Virginia. John Preston, Francis Corbin, John Ambler. 13. At Lexington, in Kentucky. John W. Hunt, John Telford, of Lexington, Thomas Prather, of Louisville. 14. At Cincinnati, in Ohio. Oliver M. Spencer, of Cincinnati, Thomas James, of Chillicothe, David Chambers, of Zanesville. 15. At Raleigh, in North Carolina. Robert Locke, of Rowan, Sherwood Haywood, of Raleigh, John Branch, of Halifax. 16. At Nashville, in Tennessee. J. Whiteside, John Rhea, James Trimble. 17. At Charleston, in South Carolina. Robert Howard, James Koobert, James Carson.

- 18. At Augusta, in Georgia. Charles Harris, of Savannah, James S. Walker, of Augusta. 19. At New Orleans, in Louisiana. Dominic A. Hall, Peter Derbigny, William Flood. 20. At Washington, in Columbia. John Mason, of Georgetown, Thomas Swan, of Alexandria, John P. Van Ness, of Washington.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed a circular letter of instructions to the Bank Commissioners. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Commissioners at Philadelphia:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, APRIL, 1816.

GENTLEMEN, You will perceive by the enclosed commission, that the President of the United States has appointed you Commissioners, for superintending the subscriptions towards constituting the capital of the Bank of the United States...

1. The subscription books, being prepared in the form of the annexed schedule marked A, are to be opened on the first of July and to continue open every day, the term of twenty days, exclusively of Sundays, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon.

2. Any individual, company, corporation, or state, may subscribe for any number of shares not exceeding three thousand; and at the time of subscribing there must be paid upon each share five dollars in gold & silver coin of the United States or of foreign coins, and twenty five dollars more in like coin, or in funded debt...

3. Each subscriber must deliver to the commissioners, at the time of subscribing, certificates of funded debt, to the amount of the first instalment of the funded debt, together with a power of attorney, in the form of the annexed schedule marked B. And the commissioners will thereupon give a receipt in the form of the annexed schedule marked C.

4. The Commissioners will inclose each subscriber's deposit of coin and funded debt in a separate envelope to be sealed, and to be labelled with the name of the subscriber. They will place the whole amount of deposits of coin and funded debt, in a secure chest having at least two locks of different construction; the keys whereof to be separately kept by different commissioners.

5. As soon as the subscription is closed, or at least seven days after it is closed, the commissioners in the several states other than Pennsylvania, will make two transcripts, or copies, of the subscription books; they will retain one copy themselves; they will send the other to the Secretary of Treasury at Washington, in the District of Columbia; and they will send the original subscription book (certifying the same to be genuine), to the commissioners at Philadelphia.

6. On the receipt of the subscription books from the commissioners of the several states, you will immediately convene; and if, upon taking an account of all the subscriptions, it appear that more than the sum of 20,000,000 of dollars has been subscribed, you will proceed to reduce the amount in the manner directed by the act: that is to say. (1) The amount of the excess to be deducted from the largest subscriptions in such manner, as that no subscription shall be reduced in amount, while any one remains larger.

(2) If the subscription, at any of the places designated for receiving them, does not exceed 3,000 shares, the amount, is not to be reduced at such place. (3) If the subscription at any of the designated places exceed 3,000 shares, it may be reduced to that number of shares, but no lower.

7. Having, in the case of a redundant subscription, reduced and apportioned the number of shares, you will, with all convenient dispatch, cause a list of the apportioned subscriptions to be made out, for each place, and transmit it to the proper commissioner. And thereupon you will return to the subscribers at Philadelphia, lawfully entitled thereto, the surplus of the deposit of coin and funded debt, beyond what is necessary to complete the payments for the number of shares apportioned to them respectively.

9. As soon as the sum of 20,000,000 dollars, in coin and funded debt, shall have been actually received on account of the subscription to the capital of the bank (exclusively of the subscription of the United States) you will give notice thereof in at least two newspapers, printed in each of the places designated for receiving subscriptions; and you will at the same time, and in like manner, notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia at the distance of, at least, thirty days from the time of such notification for proceeding to the election of twenty directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders; at which time and place the election shall be made, in the manner prescribed by the act of Congress; that is to say.

- RULE I. (1) The number of votes shall be in a specified proportion to the number of shares held by the voter; but no voter is entitled to a greater number than 50 votes. RULE XVI. (2) No stockholder, unless he be a citizen of the United States, can vote in the choice of directors. RULE I. (3) Stockholders actually resident in the United States, and none other, may vote by proxy. RULE II. (4) None but a stockholder, a resident citizen of the United States, can be a director.

I have the honor to inclose a copy of the circular, which has been addressed to the other commissioners for your information. I am, very respectfully, Gentlemen, Your most ob'dt serv't, A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the Treasury.

- To Messrs. William Jones, Stephen Girard, Thomas M. Willing, Thomas Leiper, Cadwallader Evans, jun

The Schedules referred to in the preceding Letters are in the following form:

SCHEDULE A. FORM OF THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOK. Table with columns: Name of subscriber, Number of Shares, What funded debt paid, and the amount, What coin paid, and the amount, Date of subscribing.

SCHEDULE B. FORM OF THE POWER TO TRANSFER STOCK.

Know all men by these presents, that I, of the State of, a subscriber for shares of the capital of the Bank of the United States, do hereby authorize and empower, and or a majority of them, commissioners for superintending the subscriptions at in the State of, in person, or by substitute, to transfer, in due form of law, the funded debt whereof the certificates are hereunto annexed to the President, Directors & Company of the Bank of the United States, as soon as the Bank shall be organized: Provided always, That if in consequence of the apportionment of the shares in the capital of the said Bank among the subscribers in the manner by law directed, the said funded debt shall be of a greater amount than shall be necessary to complete the payments of the funded debt portion for the shares to be apportioned, only so much of the funded debt shall be transferred by virtue of the power and authority hereby given as shall be necessary to complete such payments. Witness my hand and seal, this day of, 1816. Sealed and delivered in the presence of

N. B. The wording of the power must be changed, when necessary, to meet the cases of subscription by Companies, Corporations, or States. And the parties should acknowledge the execution of the power before a Magistrate, who will certify the same under his hand and seal in the usual form.

SCHEDULE C. FORM OF THE COMMISSIONERS' RECEIPT. Received this day of July, 1816, from the sum of in coin, and the sum of in funded debt, being the amount of the first instalment on shares subscribed to the capital of the Bank of the United States, to be disposed of as the law provides.

SCHEDULE D. FORM OF A PROXY.

I, being a stockholder in the Bank of the United States, a citizen of the United States, actually resident therein, do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint of, in the State of, as and for my Attorney and Agent, to vote as my proxy at the first election for Directors, to be holden in pursuance of the act of Congress, entitled "an act to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States," according to the number of shares for which I should be then entitled to vote, were I then personally present. Witness my hand and seal; this day of, 1816. Sealed and delivered in the presence of

N. B. The wording of the proxy should be changed, to meet the case of Companies, Corporations, and States. And the execution of the Proxy should be acknowledged before a Magistrate, who will certify it, under his hand, in the usual form.

A STRANGE CASE.

The marriage of the prince Coburg, to her royal highness Charlotte, (whenever that princess ascends to the throne of her ancestors) will afford a phenomenon in legislation and in law. The husband will be the subject of the wife, and have, in virtue of his marriage, no more power than any other subject of the realm. His wife will be adorned with the title and dignity of her royal majesty, and wield the whole executive power of Great Britain; dictate the movements of the armies, and the fleets, convoke or dissolve parliament at her pleasure, while the poor husband will be compelled to look on without having any agency in the business. It becomes the husband to behave himself well, and to keep his proper distance, for such a state of things might exist, that this very spouse might, if he should treat his sovereign wife with disrespect, be brought to the block for "compassing & imagining the death" of her royal majesty. Such tremendous wives would not be wished by every husband. This is at least a departure from the old proverb, that the husband should always wear the breeches; he is almost literally a husband in petticoats.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Capt. William Latham, of the British navy, has discovered a process for making green wood fit for immediate use in ship building, and altogether avoiding the delay occasioned by seasoning. He has petitioned parliament to appoint a committee to investigate the discovery, and the hon. Mr. Braham, M. P. stated that the board of agriculture had assisted in making experiments with capt. Latham, and the results had been most extraordinary and satisfactory. A piece of green wood was sawed in halves, one half of which was seasoned by the board, and the other prepared by the petitioner. Independently of the other advantage, the latter was found to possess double the strength of the former. Admiral Hope said the discovery had not been announced by the admiralty board.

Much discussion may be saved, and perhaps much needless indignation repressed, by the correction of an error into which some of our brother editors have unpleasantly fallen, in regard to the existence of a constitutional interdiction to the passage of an act by Congress for varying the pay of Members during the time for which they were elected. The Constitution contains no such provision: that objection to the act for changing the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, therefore, falls to the ground. Further: no stronger argument can be desired in support of the constitutional and moral right of Congress to legislate on this subject, than is afforded by the facts respecting the supposed article in the constitution. Such an article was indeed proposed among other well-remembered amendments to the Constitution by the Congress at their First Session, in the following words: "No law varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and Representatives shall take effect, until an election of the Representatives shall have intervened." This is the article which is now quoted as forming a part of the Constitution. But it was rejected by the People, who thus declared their will that Congress might vary their compensation during the time for which they were elected. It is unfortunate that these false copies of the Constitution are in circulation. There is another article [proposed at the same time and in like manner rejected] which this incorrect edition of the constitution probably also contains—an article relating to the apportionment of Representatives under each census. One of the eleven articles proposed to the States by Congress as amendments to the Constitution on the 4th of March, 1789, these two articles only, being the two first, were rejected; all the others being adopted and now forming a part of the Constitution.

GENERAL ORDER.

By an act passed March 3, 1813, "to provide for the supplies of the army, and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same," it is made the duty of the Superintendent General of Military Supplies to keep accounts of all supplies, of every description, purchased or distributed for the use of the army, and of the volunteers & militia in the service of the U. States, to prescribe the forms of all returns and accounts of such stores and supplies purchased, on hand, distributed, used or sold by officers, agents or persons who shall have received, distributed, or been entrusted with the same; and it is further made the duty of all officers, agents, or persons who shall have received, or may be entrusted with supplies of any description whatever, for the use of the military service, to render quarterly accounts of the disposition and state of all such stores, and supplies to the Superintendent aforesaid.

The President is pleased to direct that any officer of the army who may be accountable for such supplies, and shall neglect or fail satisfactorily to account and settle for all deficiencies after 3 months notice of this order, or who may hereafter neglect to make such returns regularly and correctly according to the forms and at the times prescribed for that purpose, shall be dismissed the service.

By order of the Sec'y of war,  
D. PARKER,  
Adj. and Insp. Gen.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 13.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

Queen Anne, May 11, 1816.

At a meeting of the Republican Delegates from the respective election districts of Prince George's and Anne Arundel counties, and from the city of Annapolis, appointed to select a proper person to represent the Second Congressional District in the Fifteenth Congress of the U. States, were present Com. Joshua Barney, Roderick Dorsey, James B. Soper, Andrew Hamilton, George Page, Capt. John Hall, John Duval, [of M.] Humphrey Bell and James Boyle. The meeting being organized by the appointment of Commodore Joshua Barney, Chairman, and James Boyle, Secretary; it was

Unanimously Resolved, That Commodore JOSHUA BARNEY be, and he is hereby recommended to the voters of the Second Congressional District of Maryland, to be supported at the ensuing election, as a candidate to represent this district in the Fifteenth Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, attested by the Secretary, and published in the Maryland Republican, the People's Advocate, and the National Intelligencer.

Signed,  
JOSHUA BARNEY, Chair'n.  
Attest,  
JAMES BOYLE, Secretary.

THE WASHINGTON, 74, ARRIVED.

On Thursday last the Washington, 74, Commodore Isaac Chauncey, anchored off this harbor, she has been ordered round from Boston and awaits the arrival of Minister Pinkney and his family, who are shortly expected to embark for Naples.

BALTIMORE, MAY 11.

We have seen letters from Boston, which state, that upwards of half a million of dollars in SPECIE were drawn last week from the vaults of the Boston banks by one commercial house in New-York. This has caused the banks to suspend all counting entirely for the present, and to call as fast as possible. During the war the Boston banks incessantly played this game upon the Southern banks, particularly on those of New-York; they had it in their power to do it successfully as the British usually allowed that port [it being so loyal to his majesty] to be free for the admission of their goods, while they strictly blockaded the South—this caused southern merchants to resort to the Boston market for a vast proportion of their goods, consequently the balance of trade was considerably against us. The work of retaliation is now at hand. The distress among all classes of the trading interest is represented to be very great, as the following paragraph from the Boston Daily Advertiser will shew:

Boston, May 7.

"In consequence of an uncommon scarcity of money for a few days past, sales of merchandise have been almost suspended, and it would be impossible to give a price current which would be of any use. Money being the only article in demand, there has been a uniform depression; it would be vain to attempt giving an estimate, other than the minute of public sales, which we publish this week as usual."

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

On Thursday last the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut met at Hartford, and on counting the votes, it appeared that John Cotton Smith was chosen Governor, by a majority of 1391, Jonathan Ingersoll Lieut. Governor, by a majority of 1453. On Friday the Governor met both houses of the Assembly, and delivered his speech.

Evening-Post.

A number of emigrants have already sailed in this country from Ireland since the spring opened, and many more are

daily expected thence, as well as from other parts of Europe. The depreciation of the value of labor, and the distressing tumults in the interior of Ireland, have driven many manufacturers & hundreds of farmers to our shores, which will enrich and fertilize, whilst they in return receive comfort and protection. Some idea may be gained of the depreciation in value of labor, and all the products of labor, in Ireland, (the case being nearly the same in England,) from a single fact out of many: the ship Globe, which arrived at Baltimore on the 4th inst. from Newry, was freighted with potatoes, which cost in Ireland eight pence per bushel, and are retailing in Baltimore at two dollars!

Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. brig Boxer, to his friend in New York, dated

Havana, April 18:

"We have captured and sent into New Orleans, for trial, the privateer Comet, under Carthaginian colours, having on board doubloons, Spanish dollars, bars of gold and silver, silver plate, jewelry, &c. valued at \$50,000. She attempted to pass us, but we were too quick on the trigger for her; we even did not fire a gun, but merely trained them upon her, which was sufficient. We have brought here the American Consul for this Island, and shall sail immediately on a cruise."

NEW YORK, MAY 13.

Captain Whitmarsh, from Curacao, informs that a sloop had arrived there from St. Domingo, with information that Petion's fleet was blockading the City of St. Domingo, and that three French frigates were cruising on the south side of the Island.

Arrived, brig Canso, Daren, Georgia. By the Mary, from Rio de la Hacha, we learn that 2 American frigates had arrived off Carthage, with Commissioners to demand the restitution of American citizens and property detained by general Morilla.

It is said the Washington Benevolent Society, having discovered that they cannot proceed in this city at the election in September next, by aid of bribery, have determined to discharge the men who they have brought here to vote, and then swear through thick and thin they never had such an idea. Mark the end; the event will prove this prediction, but let it be borne in mind that the men have been here near three months, and no man has dared to deny the fact.

Id. Repub.

In New York, the elections have terminated more brilliantly than was stated on Monday. Twenty three republicans, and only four federalists, are elected to Congress; in the assembly the majority is 54. New York has nobly performed her duty. Maryland and Massachusetts will ere long follow her patriotic example. The Republicans in our distant counties, especially in Kent, Frederick, and Cecil, should not for a moment relax in strenuous exertions for success. Federalism can and will be defeated.

Balt. Patriot.

The Federal Republican utters dismal lamentations at the exclusion of its friends from office under the general government. This, as has often been said, is the true secret of federal opposition to all the wise and patriotic measures of administration. The federal leaders can hardly expect that the republicans will ever permit them to gain the ascendancy, if they can prevent it; or to participate largely in the offices of government, when experience has proved that nothing short of all the leaves and fishes will satisfy these factious leaders. The example of excluding their opponents from public places, set by the federal party, has resulted fatally to themselves.

At the first meeting of the Republican City Council of New York, they removed the federalists, who had been appointed to office, by the federal council, in place of dismissed republicans. While our political adversaries act upon the principle of proscribing republicans, we hope to see the decided course adopted the New York Council, generally followed. A little more republican energy in Maryland, particularly in Baltimore, would better promote the cause of the party and the country—would confirm the wavering, inspire the timid with courage, and let real republicans know their friends from their enemies.

BOSTON, MAY 11.

THE SENATE.

We understand that the votes for Senators have very generally been received. That twenty one Federal, and eighteen democratic senators appear to be elected. There is one vacancy in Berkshire district, which will be filled by the Legislature; and the alleged illegal return from Plymouth will be judged of by the Senate.

The Washington, 74, under the command of Capt. Creighton, and bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Chauncey, sailed from this port on Wednesday morning. We understand that she is bound to take on board Mr. Pinkney and family, and proceed to Naples. The commodore is to remain in the Mediterranean, as commander of our squadron in that sea.

We learn from an officer of the Independence, who went out several leagues in the Washington, that she sailed very fast, worked with much ease, and bids fair, to sustain the reputation of this country for superior ship

building. And we doubt not, from the well known characters of the commodore and captain, as officers, and gentlemen, the high standing of her other officers, and the excellence of her crew, that she will do herself justice, and support the honor of the American nation wherever her flag shall appear.

REPUBLICAN STAR,  
OR  
General Advertiser.  
EASTON:  
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1816.

The New York election has resulted in the following choice of parties:  
House of Assembly—Republicans, 90  
Federalists, 36  
Republican majority, 54  
Congress—Republicans, 93  
Federalists, 6

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

SIR,  
IT is known throughout the District, that I was proposed as a Candidate for nomination to the next Congress. Many of the friends who proposed, seeing how matters are going in this district, consulted me on the propriety of withdrawing, to which I assented; and they having withdrawn me at a meeting yesterday at Centreville, I must beg you to give publicity in your next Star to this letter.

There were at least two motives that actuated my friends to take this step, one of which, I believe was, an aversion to wound by a strong opposition here, the feelings of the present venerable incumbent, who has but lately expressed a wish for re-election.

If we were to judge from the opinion of some gentlemen who have come from Caroline and Talbot to this county, and the publications in the Star, we would believe that a strong opinion exists there in favour of a right in one of those counties now to the candidate, from a principle of district or county rotation;—against the existence of such a right derived from such a principle. I protest for myself, and in the name of my friends—no such principle is recognized either by our state or general constitution. The nation has said this wrong, and cannot exist in reason, distinctly on two recent, important occasions. We admit no other right any where, than that conferred by moral and political merit; (which we do not presume to have on the present occasion) but when it is possessed, it can then, only be liberally yielded to expediency and honest policy. It may be policy, as is alleged by some that one of the contested counties should have the candidate this fall: whether it be so or not, it is not for me to presume here to determine; I can only express a confidence that the committee at Hillsborough will act understandingly, therefore wisely; and a hope that every republican, (from the vast importance of the approaching crisis) will prepare his mind for the sacrifice of private feelings before the public good. A word more however, about this supposed right. Suppose Queen Anne was to demand, as Harford has heretofore done of Kent and Cecil, to be represented in caucus by her republican population, in proportion to their numerical force: where then would be your right and your power? Representation according to population is a sound republican principle, which our state constitution is unfortunately deficient in; for it is to the predominance of an opposite district, or rather borough principle, in our Executive and legislative organization, that has occasioned the ascendancy in the state of politics, for the last four years, from which a majority of the people of the state has at the same time been adverse. Let us hope that a due consideration will induce a determination to abstain from prodding by a fabulous claim of right, the liberality of a county essentially and permanently Republican; the rock of your security.

To the respectable friends who proposed that I should consent to be a candidate. I beg through this medium to tender my thanks for their kind wishes—they know the extent of my ambition; and do not require to be assured that it is not of that burning order, which would induce me to risk in any respect the safety of our cause; or to intrigue for office; or to mount a popular hobby. Such conduct may I be permitted to say, would be as repugnant to my feelings as it is known to be incompatible with my habits.

Respectfully Yours,

THOMAS EMORY.

May 8th, 1816.

We have the pleasure to announce the return of Maj. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, to his country, from his European tour. He has arrived in this city from Baltimore, where he is to reside. The gallant Commodore FAIRBANKS, of the Navy, is at present on a visit to this city.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

CECIL—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.  
Edward H. Vevey, Joseph Ertan  
DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.  
John Ross, Robert H. Archer,  
William Ricketts, James L. Porter.

KENT—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

QUEEN ANNE—DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Robert Stevens, Kensey Harrison,  
Wm. E. Meconikin, James Roberts.

CAROLINE—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

Frederick Holbrook, James Keene  
DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.  
Wm. Hurdcastle, Montgomery Denny,  
Peter Willis, Esquire Barwick.

DORCHESTER—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.

PRINCE GEORGE'S—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie,  
Horatio C. McElberry, Henry Culver.

FREDERICK—ELECTORS OF THE SENATE.

Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey  
DELEGATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.  
Beane S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger,  
Col. John Cook, Jesse Shinguff.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS—ELECTOR OF THE SENATE.

William Kite, Esq.

DIED—On Saturday last, Mrs. ELIZABETH MARTIN, relict of the late Mr. Henry Martin, of this county.

NOTICE.

The Democratic Republicans of the Middle and Lower Districts of Queen Anne's county, are requested to meet in Centreville, on the FIRST SATURDAY of June next, for the purpose of electing their committee men to meet in general committee at Hillsborough, on the second Thursday of June aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to Congress. A full meeting is requested.

May 21.

To Merchants, Millers, & others.

WHEREAS a very serious inconvenience and injury has arisen to the Merchants of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in consequence of the depreciation of the paper of the several Banks on said Shore; and in all probability, when the present crops of wheat come into the market, the inconvenience will be increased, for it is natural for a Farmer to endeavor to obtain the highest price for his produce; and it is very certain that the Miller and Miller's Factor will be able to give a greater price for produce in depreciated paper than they could afford to do in paper that will pass at par in the commercial towns and seaports.

It is therefore most earnestly recommended that a meeting of the Merchants, Millers, and others, who think themselves aggrieved, of the Eastern Shore, and particularly those of Kent, Queen Anne and Caroline counties, take place at the house of Joseph Cook, Church Hill, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. for the purpose of devising some method to remedy the inconvenience and injury above complained of.

Mar 14, (21)

New Goods,

FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of

Staple & Fancy Articles,

Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in upon such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call.

Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods.

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 258 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "One Mile from Denton," on the post road to Hillsborough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in a tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome, about two thirds of the Land is still adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water, which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardestie, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

Caroline County Orphans' Court,

Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1816.

On application of KEZIAH FISHER, administratrix of William Fisher, late of Caroline county, deceased. It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, 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

[s.] have hereto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of May, 1816.

JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the estate of William Fisher, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 23d day of November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1816.

KEZIAH FISHER, adm'rx. of Wm. Fisher, dec'd

May 21 3

MARYLAND: Kent County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally, by petition in writing of James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres and Archibald Fowler, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their applications; and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners have given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors:—I do, therefore, order and adjudge that the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, be discharged from their imprisonment; and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid, give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres, and Archibald Fowler, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL

May 21 4

March Term, Anno Domini 1816.

Ordered, by Dorchester county court, that the first Monday in September next, be limited and appointed for the creditors of July Smoot, an insolvent debtor, to bring in and declare their claims to the Clerk of the county courts. Provided, a copy of this order, be inserted in one newspaper in the city of Baltimore, and in one other in Easton, for three successive weeks at least, three months before the said first Monday in September next, by THOMAS ENNALS, Esq. trustee for said Smoot.

Signed by order,

B. RICHARDSON, Clk.

May 21 3

In Chancery, May 21, 1816.

Wm. KESLER, adm'r of the William Matthews, is to exhibit a decree for the sale of the equitable interest of Francis and Margaret Morton.

John Morton, in the property hereafter mentioned for the payment of the complainants claim as administrator of William Matthews.

The bill states that William Matthews by certain articles of agreement entered into between him and the said John Morton, sold unto said Morton certain lands and houses in Cecil county; that the said Morton executed to the said Matthews his five several bonds for payment of the purchase money; that only a part of the said purchase money had been paid, leaving a considerable balance yet due; that the said William Matthews is dead, and that letters of administration had been granted to the complainant on his estate; that the said Morton is also dead, leaving three children, John, Margaret, and Francis Morton, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, his heirs at law, to whom the equitable interest in the said property hath descended; that the personal estate left by said Morton is not sufficient for the payment of his debts.—It is also stated by petition that since the filing of the said bill the defendants Francis and Margaret have removed out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant be and is to cause a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Easton Star, before the 6th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 6th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test—

THOS. H. BOWLE, Reg. Cur. Ctd.

May 21 3

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

May Term, 1816.

On application of JOHN STOOBS, Esq. administrator of James Frisby, deceased. It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. 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 James Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October 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 13th day of May, 1816.

JOHN STOOBS, adm'r of James Frisby, dec'd

May 21 3

Pay-Master General's Office,

City of Washington, May 9, 1816.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 16th of April, 1816, entitled "An Act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

1st. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:

The records of the war department.

The proper rolls of the army.

The testimony of military officers, (state or others).

The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under 16 years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of other respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The widow, at the time of ascertaining and allowing this half pay or placing her on the list for it must shew that she has not again married; and make moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof because, in case of her marrying again, the half pay reverts to each of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable persons, having knowledge of the case.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office of the paymaster general, the pensioners can be there registered.

In cases of orphans only, (where there is no widow,) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive the same.

Payments will be made semi-annual.

ROBERT BRENT,

Paymaster General.

Printers of the laws of the United States will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

May 11, (21) 3

SIX CENTS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber in November last, William Green, an apprentice to the tailoring business, about 20 years of age; his clothing not recollecting. The above reward only will be paid to any person who will bring him home.

STEPHEN VAN SANTI,

Centerville, May 21.

**A CARD.**  
The Misses GOVERNS will open a Seminary for young Ladies on the first of May next, at their residence in the vicinity of Rock Hill, Harford county, Md. six miles from Havre-de-Grace, on the navigable waters of the Susquehanna, and 25 miles distant from Baltimore, where young Ladies will be received and taught on the following terms: Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Orthography and Composition; Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes & Maps; History, Chronology, Ancient and Modern History; Embroidery, Plain Sewing, and Fan and Needle Work.  
At \$6 per quarter, and \$2 entrance, \$24 00  
Music per quarter \$12, 92 entrance, 48 00  
Drawing per do. 25, 31 entrance, 20 00  
German language 2 per quarter, 8 00  
Board and washing at \$30 per quarter, 20 00  
Books and bed furniture provided by parents.  
The elevated and healthful situation of this Seminary, recommends it to parents who wish, by pure and invigorating air, to counteract the injurious effects to which delicate young Ladies are obnoxious in cities and low districts, while applying themselves to the several branches of education. The moral and religious instruction of the pupils will receive particular attention.—Lectures directed to Havre-de-Grace.  
The Eastern Star will give the above 3 in sermons and forward their bill to the Patriot office.  
apr 19 may 7 3

**MERINO SHEEP.**  
The subscriber offers for sale full blooded Merino Racy Linnis of this season, of superior quality, at \$25, and 15 1/2 Merino at \$15. The Lambs to be taken away in June.  
EDWARD LLOYD.  
apr 30 4

**NOTICE.**  
The officers of the 12th Brigade of Maryland Militia, who received arms by my order from the Armory at Easton, in the course of the late war, will deliver them, with all their accoutrements, unto the Armorer at Easton, in good order, as soon as possible.  
P. BENSON, B. G.  
12th Brig Md. Militia  
may 7

**The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.**  
Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Suddler's Cross Roads, Head of Chesler, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down on the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Hadaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.  
The subscribers pledge themselves to the public that their Line shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,  
ROBERT KEDDY,  
THOS. PEACOCK,  
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,  
JAS. MURDOCH.  
apr 30

**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS:**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE  
Ginghams Silk Lusters  
Flannels Chinese Caps  
Stripes Waterloo Shawls  
Angora ditto Amputation do.  
Cassimeres, common and Chirtz do.  
do. Dark and light do. 7-4, 8-4 and 6-4  
Waterloo ditto Madras Handkerchiefs  
Cambrics 4 & 6-4 Pocket do.  
Do. Shirtings Men's white cotton hose  
Seam Loom do. Women's do. do.  
Super Long Cloth Coloured do.  
Fancy Muslins Silk Florentine  
Lappet Shawls White Marseilles vesting  
Tambor Book Muslin Coloured do.  
Plain do. Royal rib'd do.  
Leco. do. Cotton Cassimeres  
Dumetees Linnen Checks  
Jeans Linnen Cotton do.  
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26 Brown Holland  
Fine Broad Cloths Black Cambrics  
Do. Cassimeres Coloured do.  
TOGETHER WITH  
**COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.**  
All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.  
JAMES THOMAS.  
Easton, apr 23

**I do hereby certify,**  
That from satisfactory evidence, I am now convinced that the charges or imputations I have made against THOMAS JONES, Junr and SUSAN his wife, relative to the money of Mr. Abercrombie, which was lost in my house, are without any just foundation, and that I am satisfied of their innocence, and therefore regret that I ever expressed or made those charges.—Witness my hand this 4th day of May, 1816.  
RICHARD BARROW.  
Test: JOHN TIBBLES.  
may 7

**HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.**  
A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office. may 7

**PASTURAGE.**  
The subscriber's Marsh on Choptank is now in fine order for the reception of CATTLE & 500 head will be taken, if early application is made—where they will be well attended to, and regularly counted every night.  
WILLIAM B. SMYTH.  
may 7 3

**SCHOOL BOOKS**  
For sale at the Star Office

**FOR SALE.**  
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.  
P. W. HEMSLEY.  
apr 19

**DANCING SCHOOL.**  
F. D. MALLETT respectfully acquaints his friends and acquaintances in Easton and its vicinity, that his DANCING SCHOOL will open on Wednesday the 1st of May, and on the Saturday following, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Bromwell—where the School will be kept for lessons. The days of tuition after that week will be Fridays and Saturdays. Subscription lists left at Mr. Thomas P. Bennett's store, and at Messrs. Groome & Lambdin's.  
apr 23

**TRISTRAM NEEDLES,**  
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a handsome assortment of Plain & Fashionable Shoes, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for Cash.  
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.  
5th mo. 7th 3

**JOHN JOHNSTON,**  
Saddler & Harness Maker,  
Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of SADDLERY,  
Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHERS which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.  
The Public's obedient servant,  
JOHN JOHNSTON  
N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.  
Easton, march 26

**TAKE NOTICE,**  
That I have declined Inn Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, and am at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing, may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.  
SOLOMON LOWE.  
feb. 8

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Stewart, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
THOMAS LEE, adm'r.  
may 7 3q

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Tall, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
WILLIAM WILES, & ELIZABETH STEWART, adm'rs.  
may 7 3q

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**  
In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John Tall, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first Monday in November next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.  
WILLIAM WILES, & LILLY TALL, adm'rs.  
may 7 3q

**THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
Broke jail in the town of Easton, on the 22d of April instant, a bright mulatto fellow by the name of WILLIAM PERKINS, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high—Had on coat and pants of grey cloth. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and returning said fellow to the above jail.  
JAMES CLAYLAND, sh'ff  
of Talbot county, Md.  
apr 30

**In Chancery, May 3d, 1816.**  
ARTHUR RICH, Plaintiff  
Jermiah Coulbourn, and Ann his wife, and others, Defendants.  
The object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of James Delahay, late of Dorchester county, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the defendant Anne is one of his representatives, and that she with her husband reside out of the State. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Star at Easton, before the 6th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants, of this application and of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be required to appear in this court, in person or by solicitor, before the 6th day of October next, to shew cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.  
W. KILTY, Chanc'r.  
True copy. Test, THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.  
may 14 3

**In Chancery, May 3, 1816.**  
ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William H. Taverner, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 3d day of July next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 3d day of June next.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$1816.  
True copy, Test, THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 7. 3

**In Chancery, May 3, 1816.**  
ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Henry Hobson, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause be shewn to the contrary before the 3d day of July next: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in the Eastern Star, before the 3d day of June next.  
The report states the amount of sales to be \$206.  
True copy, Test, THO. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.  
May 7 3

**KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
April Term, 1816.  
On application of AVARILLA SMITH, administratrix of James Smith, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.  
Test—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. 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 James Smith, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of October next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1816.  
AVARILLA SMITH, adm'x  
of James Smith, dec'd.  
may 7 3



**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

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
CLEMMENT VICKARS, Master,  
Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.  
For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.  
All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by  
The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMMENT VICKARS.  
Easton Point, feb 20

**Ratray (commonly called Rat)**  
Will stand the ensuing season at the Head of Chester from Friday evenings until Tuesday mornings, at Suddler's Cross Roads on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Church Hill, until the first day of July, at eight dollars the season, and twenty-five cents to the groom—(Insurance on the usual terms.)  
RATRAY is a dark chestnut sorrel, upwards of fifteen hands high, elegantly formed, and is not excelled by any horse for activity and graceful movement; his stud and turf powers are not diminished, and as a cure foot getter he stands pre-eminent. He was got by the imported horse Clifford, his dam by Fitzpartner out of Arraminna, who was got by Brimmer out of Mr. Peyton Randolph's Lovely Lass.  
JAMES PARLOR.  
apr 30

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Whereas by the act of Congress entitled "an act providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia," passed the 29th of April 1816, it is enacted, that such part of the said lands as have not been located, shall be attached to, and make a part of the land district of Chillicothe, and be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at Chillicothe on such day as shall, by the proclamation of the President of the U. States, be designated for that purpose:  
Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the act of Congress, before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the first Monday in August next, and the five next succeeding days, at Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, for the disposal of the said lands agreeably to the said act of Congress.  
Given under my hand the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.  
JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.  
May 7, (14) 3

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Whereas by the act entitled "an act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April 1816, it was enacted that a part of the said lands should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office & of the Receiver of public monies at the places respectively where the Land offices are kept, and on such days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided for lands in the same districts:  
Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the 1st Monday in September next, and five succeeding days, at Jeffersonville in the Indiana territory, for the disposal of such part of the lands aforesaid as lie in the district of Jeffersonville, which have not been reserved by law for schools or for other purposes, and the plats of survey of which shall have been transmitted, prior to that day, by the Surveyor General to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes.  
Given under my hand this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.  
JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.  
May 7, (14) 3

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.  
Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," passed the fifth of March 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the land warrants of the said volunteers should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall direct."  
Wherefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian Volunteers may be located, agreeably to the said act, at the Land Offices at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, on the first Monday in June next, with the Registers of the said Land Offices; and that warrantees may, in person, or by their attorneys, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the Register and Receiver of the said land districts, draw lots for the priority of location and that should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation; the locations in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.  
Given under my hand, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.  
JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.  
May 4, (14) 3

**Journeyman Printer Wanted.**  
A Steady Man to work at Case and Press occasionally, is wanted at this Office

**TOP GALLANT**  
Stands the present season, Mr. James Edmondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at Centerville on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays—twice a week at \$15 the season, payable on the 1st of October, with 20 per cent. deduction if paid by the 20th of July, and \$50 insurance. The season to end the 20th July. TOP GALLANT is excelled by few horses in America, either as a fast getter or a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed.—As he will stand no longer on this shore than the present season, gentlemen will find it their advantage to breed from him this season.  
CORBIN LEE.

**TOP GALLANT**  
Was got by the imported horse Diomed, his dam by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great dam by Mark Anthony, his g. g. grand dam by old Janus, his g. g. g. grand dam by old Janus, which mare was purchased by Henry DeLony of Col. Willis, of Brunswick county, at the price of one hundred pounds, about fifty years ago, and was supposed to be as fine a mare as any in the Union.  
\* Harris's Eclipse was by old Fearnsought, out of the imported Shakespeare mare. Fearnsought was by Regulus, and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus won seven King's plates in one year, and was never best.  
† Mark Anthony was by Spertator, out of the dam of Highflyer, which was by Blank, Regulus, &c.  
‡ Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that, perhaps, ever will come. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Little Hartley Mare, and his blood is invaluable. All his stock were fleet, though generally out of common country mares.  
apr 16

**BLACK KNIGHT**  
Is a beautiful bay horse, five years old next May, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the Black Knight horse Janus; Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse Black Knight, who was got by Dove, known by the name of Dames's Dove, out of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Packet. The dam of Black Knight Janus, was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas, his grand dam was got by old Black Knight, his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and was supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind.  
BLACK KNIGHT will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. Black Knight will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will be in the lower part of Queen Ann's one week, and in the bay side the other. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the 25th of June.  
JAMES DENNY.  
march 19

**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 nankeen trousers, one pair ditto blue-wool's cotton, one 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 waistcoat, 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, 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 eyes 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'd cotton coat and jacket.  
The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called George. It is supposed they may be harvesting for a few days in Talbot or Dorchester county, as George carried away his scythe with him. It is probable they will make for the state of Delaware. I will give twenty dollars each for Ezekiel and Sarah, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, and the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.  
Hugh Valliant.  
Near Dover Bridge, Caro. 2 July 4

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**  
Broke jail at Easton, Md. on the 22d of April inst. a negro man by the name of DAVID, about 30 years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a pleasing countenance, and slow in speech—Had on striped country kersey. This above negro was purchased in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Somerset county, but it is supposed he will make for the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania; and probably will be accompanied by an artful fellow by the name of Perkins, who also broke jail at the same time.  
The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing in jail the above negro David, so that the subscriber gets him again, if taken out of the state of Maryland; and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured in like manner, with reasonable expenses if delivered in Easton.  
EDMUND W. BARKER.  
Easton, Md. apr 30

**HOPKINS & DUFF'S RAZOR STROPS.**  
Of superior quality.  
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: No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

Lands for Sale. The Real Estate of Dennis Kelly, late of Caroline county, deceased, will be sold on SATURDAY, the first day of June next, on the premises, where Nathaniel Perry lives, in Caroline county, about 3 or 4 miles from Dover Bridge, the quantity is 155 1/4 acres of LAND, more or less; there are about 100 acres of arable land, the remainder in woods, there are about 25 acres well timbered, and the remainder thinly timbered; there is a dwelling house and a kitchen, a barn and some out-houses, they are not in good repair. Any person wishing to view the said lands and premises, will apply to Nathaniel Perry, who lives on the Lands, he will show the said Lands—the aforesaid Lands will be sold agreeable to the last will and testament of Dennis Kelly, dec'd.—The term of sale will be made known on the day of sale. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock in the afternoon P. EDMONDSON, Ex'or of the last will and testament of Dennis Kelly, dec'd. may 14 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Levy Court for Talbot County, will meet on Monday the 17th day of June next, at the Court House in Easton, to receive and levy accounts against the county. All persons concerned are requested to attend on that day. Per order Levy Court, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. may 7 (14) 5

Union Bank of Maryland, 9th May, 1816. Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders, that an election for sixteen Directors, will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY the 1st July next, at nine o'clock in the morning and continue until three in the afternoon By order of the board, R. HIGGINSBOTHAM, Cash'r. N. B. By the act of incorporation, not more than eleven of the present board, are eligible for the ensuing year. The Editors of the Easton Star, Fredericktown Herald, Republican Gazette, and Newbern Herald, are requested to publish the above once a week for six weeks and forward their accounts for payment. R. H. Cash. may 14 6

FOR SALE, A Farm containing 256 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and hand-some; about two thirds of the Land is stiff and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces well corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never-failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one here.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hurdessie, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck. RICHARD SKINNER. may 21

TO BE RENTED, For the ensuing year, or a term of years, A number of valuable Farms, situate in different parts of Dorchester county, the size and quality of which make them well worthy the notice of good farmers, even of the adjoining counties. They will be let on moderate terms to suitable applicants, who may promise to be punctual in their payments, and hold out the prospect of improving their tenements from their skill as experienced cultivators. One of the above farms would be a most eligible residence for a gentleman farmer, being pleasantly situated, and having an elegant brick dwelling house and an excellent garden, and every out building to complete the establishment. It is expected persons disposed to contract will be speedy in their applications, as the subscriber wishes in a few weeks time to have them all engaged. JAMES STEELE. Cambridge, apr 9 8

New Goods, FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF IMPORTATION. MORSELL & LAMBDIN, Have just received from PHILADELPHIA, and are now opening a superb assortment of Staple & Fancy Articles, Selected from the latest arrivals, and laid in up on such terms, as enables them to sell at very reduced prices. They beg leave to invite their friends and the public to give them a call. Notes on the Chartered Banks of Delaware and Maryland, will be received at par, in exchange for Goods. may 21

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED. A middle aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office. may 7

Journeyman Printer Wanted. A Steady Man to work at Case and Press occasionally, is wanted at this Office.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES. (BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT Concerning Invalid Pensioners.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby directed to place the following named persons on the pension list of invalid pensioners of the United States, who shall be entitled to and receive pensions according to the rates and commencing at the times herein mentioned, that is to say:

- John Huie, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-seventh of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Erastas Desbrow, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John B. Williams, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Ptolemy Sheldon, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Humphrey Webster, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Asa Glazier, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Joseph Westcott, at the rate of six dollars and sixty seven cents per month, to commence on the sixth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Alston Fort, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of September, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Luther Gregory, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty-second of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Henry Parks, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Lemuel Hewitt, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Peter Mills, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of January, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Bethuel Goodrich, junior, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
William Vineyard, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the second of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Aaron Stewart, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Michael M'Dermott, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fifth of March, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
William Bowyer, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Samuel Jacaway, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of January, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Joseph S. Van Diceson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.
Jacob Kendelsperyer, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
Thomas Fugatte, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirty first of May, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
Cornelius Williams, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
John B. Fuller, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Michael Chapu, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Joseph Henderson, at the rate of eight dollars and fifty cents per month, to commence on the twenty fourth of December, eighteen hundred and fourteen.
John Pidgeon, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of February, eighteen hundred & fifteen.
George Fitzsimmons, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Jesse Beach, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the

- third of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Daniel Stagg, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Daniel Bailey, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Calvin Barnes, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourteenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
Noble Morse, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirty first of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
David M'Cracken, jun. at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
John Patterson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of December, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Zenas Hastings, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
James Nowell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of April, eighteen hundred and eleven.
Charles Hagin, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Joseph Foster, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the tenth of October, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Levic Frisbie, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Joseph Gillett, at the rate of seventeen dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of April, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Samuel Truby, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the ninth of September, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
David Hawkins, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Philip Ulmer, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
John Hamilton, at the rate of ten dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
Nathaniel Thompson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of June, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
John Downs, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of March, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
John Fenton, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of February, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
William Collins, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen.
James Allen, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the third of May, eighteen hundred and fifteen.
William Richardson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Devynrix, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Guthrie, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Nathaniel Clark, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John Haskell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Nourse, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John M'Nully, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Joseph Kerr, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Stephen M. Conger, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Socrates Swift, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Nathan Lockwood, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Samuel Gurace, at the rate of eight

- dollars per month, to commence on the sixth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Emory Lowman, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John M'Millan, at the rate of fifteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Reuben Goolsby, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
William Rhodes, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the third of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Daniel Rummer, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Beverly Williams, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the twenty fourth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Shaw, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the fifth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Edmund Borum, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Matthew Williams, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
William L. Syper, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twelfth fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Samuel Scott, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
David Hubbard, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Hugh Hays, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
William Dennie, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John Bruce, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the sixteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
George Slecker, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the twenty third of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Robert C. Davis, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Bracket Davison, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the seventeenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
W. I. Shumate, at the rate of fourteen dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Alexander M. Gray, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
John Patterson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Paul Bonnel, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Daniel Hannah, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Joshua Mercer, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Samuel Schoonover at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Alston Cook, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty sixth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
John Chittim, at the rate of six dollars per month, to commence on the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Abraham Johnston, at the rate of five dollars and thirty three cents and one third of a cent per month, to commence on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Thomas Gadd, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the eleventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
William Oneal, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Thomas Edmondson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Josiah B. Pachard, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
John I. Talbot, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the fifth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Jackson, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty eighth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
John Lamb, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the pensioners of the following named persons, already placed on the pension list of the United States, be increased to the sums therein respectively annexed to their names; the said increase to commence at the times herein mentioned, and to be in lieu of the pensions they at present receive, that is to say:
Nero Hawley, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
Nathan Hawley, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the thirtieth of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James Porter, at the rate of four dollars per month, to commence on the twenty second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
John Durell, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the twenty ninth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
James White, at the rate of eight dollars per month to commence on the twenty seventh of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
David Scott, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the eighteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.
Hugh Barnes, at the rate of twenty dollars per month, to commence on the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Edmund Stevenson, at the rate of eight dollars per month, to commence on the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to allow any pensioners any other pension than is herein provided, or any higher rate of pension than has heretofore been allowed in him, or to others similarly situated, for any time previous to the passage of an act, entitled "an act to increase pensions of Invalids in certain cases, for the relief of Invalids of the Militia, and for the appointment of Pension Agents, in those states where there are no Commissioners of Loans."
H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 20, 1816.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.
AN ACT Making appropriation for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and Cherokee tribe of Indians, concluded at Washington on the twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, concluded and signed at Washington on the twenty second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the sum of twenty eight thousand six hundred 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.
April 29, 1816.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.
JOHN JOHNSTON, Saddler & Harness Maker, Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of SADDLERY, Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common saddles, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of Leather Goods, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the selection, he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.
The Public's obedient servant, JOHN JOHNSTON.
N. B. My best Saddles I make myself, and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who wish to see the horse, can, without be disappointed.
Easton, March 28

SOLAR SPOTS.

The continuation of Mr. FELT on the subject of the solar spots, is cheerfully inserted, as will be any communication which may be offered, illustrating these phenomena, which at the present moment attract so much attention.

We pretend to no knowledge of Astronomy, and have therefore nothing to say on the black spot which now shades the God of day, and excites so much wonder. But one reflection is obvious, that while people of all descriptions are gazing and wondering at this dark spot on a distant planet; a planet between which and this "dim spot of earth," which we admit, they can never, be in all probability, any intercourse; there are thousands of dark spots, not only in the human character abstractly, but individually, which nobody takes the trouble to look at either with a view to ascertain their cause, or to wipe them off by the hand of improvement or correction; and in which in fact, the bodies, or souls, if you please, which they shade, and obscure, and degrade, are perhaps the least sensible.

In a political and public point of view how many dark spots have we seen on our Journals or Annals of State, which have excited scarcely the smallest notice, though deeply and immediately interesting to our welfare and happiness? How many of these we repeat it, are suffered to obscure our glory, check our prosperity, or stain our character, without exciting the least apprehension or alarm; while a dark spot on the sun, which nobody can comprehend, or a little speck of mortality, which has lately lodged on the island of St. Helena, excites all our interest, wonder and amazement!

A few of the most prominent black spots, which have recently appeared at home, we shall briefly notice.

The Hartford Convention was a dark spot, which, some feared, would prove a terrible volcano in the body politic; but fortunate it passed off in fume, without emitting the least particle of destructive lava.

There was a dark spot at Castine, some three years since, which Mr. Caleb Strong viewed with complacency through his political telescope, while some of his neighbors thought it a horrible sight. But this also passed away, without any other effect than that of bringing Mr. Strong's telescope into discredit, as not presenting a clear view of the object. It was thought by many, that a British yellow fever had accidentally lit upon the glass; but this, in justice to Mr. Strong, we do not believe. We rather think the defect was in his eye—a mere political jaundice, originating in deep-rooted prejudice.

About the same time, that the black spot appeared at Castine, several dark blue spots were observed in the Connecticut horizon about midnight. Very few of the Connecticut political star gazers understood them; but it is said, a British Commodore, cruising off New London, had a distinct and comprehensive view of these phenomena, and knew how to turn them to the advantage of his Majesty's service.

There are two very dark spots, visible to the naked eye, which at present obscure the northern and southern limb of our body politic. In the north, Anglo-federalism is a very black spot; and in the south, African bondage, combined with a little too much Executive Monopoly, form together an Ethiopian conjunction, which we hope the revolutions of time may remove, to the satisfaction of all parties. The Anglo-federal spot in the north has been dissipated in part by recent luminous emanations from the bright regions of republicanism. But the spot is still large and visible, & looks very much like the British Lion, with his tail cut off, and his under jaw hanging down, as tho' it had received the stroke of a jaw-breaker.

A very dark spot recently lit upon Congress Hall, and its expected will continue till next session, if no longer. The cause, as well as the spot itself, is visible to the eye of reflection; the spot, indeed, is quite visible to the naked eye, as it fixed itself upon the Journals, & there remains in the shape of a resolution, directing a huge mass of Bank Bills to be distributed among the members, fifteen hundred to each member, besides a few scattering ones, which it was tho' each member should have the privilege of picking up along the road, to defray travelling expenses. This spot, we are told, has actually excited as much, or very nearly as much, observation as that which Mr. Felt's communication alludes to; but has had rather a different effect upon the observer, as during the late election many honest yeomen were so exasperated at the sight of it, as to clench their fists, as if they intended to knock it out of the Journal at a single blow. It must and will be obliterated by the hand of time; if not by the clenched fist of indignant patriotism. It is to be no case, it is tho', so very ugly is the appearance of this phenomena, that it will frighten the genius of freedom from the capital, if not from our shores, and leave us once more in the darkness of political servitude.

A very bright spot appeared in our House of Assembly recently, in the shape of a law for building a Grand Canal; but it was met by a dark spot in the Senate, which obscured its original brightness; and it finally fixed itself on the statute book, without a single luminous feature to attract admiration. We hope, however, that the time may arrive, when it will again shine out of darkness, & the wilderness, and the solitary place, as

well as the now busy haunts of men, be made to rejoice in the salutary stream, that shall infuse life into that which is dead, and give a new impulse to the living energies of the State.

A great number of dark spots were seen in the political horizon of this state on and about the last Tuesday of April. These, in plain English, were POLITICAL SPOTS, stuck up in hand-bills, at the polls, and in many public places. The spots in the sun are not half so black as these, of which we are threatened with a recurrence annually, tho' their triennial appearance is the most dreadful, as they swell then into enormous deformities, such as Billy Coleman's story about Treasury Bills, which was Four hundred thousand times blacker than Betzebub, and as black, we venture to say, as any black spot which has shaded the sun from its creation to this day.

Had we received Mr. FELT's communication at an earlier hour, we might have pointed out a number of other spots from pale blue to the darkest black, which have been recently and now are floating about in our political horizon. The Sun is so far off, and its inhabitants, if any, so entire strangers to our people, that we feel inclined to doubt very much whether we ought to trouble ourselves about any of their black spots. But it behoves us most earnestly to strive to wipe off all stains which adhere to ourselves, as a body politic, or as individuals. What are the real component parts of the Sun, we know not. Whether its inhabitants are men, monkeys, or salamanders, black or white, red or yellow, are questions of which we are equally ignorant & shall ever remain so: Nor shall we ever know what are their forms of government, whether monarchical or democratical. But not so with this "little world of our own," in which Providence has placed us, and given us duties to perform, which require so much of our time and attention. We do not wish, however, to act the part of the Dog in the manger, and because we are ignorant of Astronomy and cannot enjoy the pleasure of Solar and Lunar speculations (though by the bye, we have made a few Lunar ones) attempt to deprive those who can enjoy them of the satisfaction they afford. All we aim at, in these brief hints, is, to excite attention to the dark spots that impair the beauty of our political and moral economy. In our moral economy, indeed, there are many black spots which will obliterate. For example, and one example must suffice, for the present: Stepping into a circle of ladies where a black girl who reminded us at once of the Solar spots, was handing round her good things to the better things that formed the circle, the first sound that saluted our ears was an exclamation from Miss Prude, "O Lord," said she to Miss Prim, "have you heard the story of Mr. Gad-about?" "Stop, my pretty girl," said a grave and sensible matron, "for tho' our cheeks are fair, and the rose and lily mingle them, and your lips are like two ripe cherries if you talk that stuffy, I shall think there is a black spot on your tongue."

There are other and still blacker spots in our moral horizon than tea-table slander. But we must stop for the present. Let us all, however, look at home; and we doubt not, the SUN, MOON and STARS will take care of themselves. At least He who created and clothed them in their brightness, will dispose of them in the best possible manner, without the aid or interference of such worms of the dust as we are.

REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND!

A voice which has often been raised during the last twenty years, in defence of your rights and privileges, now calls on you, and perhaps for the last time, to awake and reflect seriously on the deep-laid scheme to cheat and rob you of the right to vote for men in whom your life, liberty and property are placed. The hiring and transporting to Annapolis, Kent and Cecil counties, worthless wretches to vote down the firm and independent freemen who have stood by their country and government during the period which tried men's souls, is the most unprincipled, the most abandoned and monstrous act, which even depraved men could be guilty of; and no man or party can, unless lost to all sense of common honesty, justify such an atrocious and damnable robbery of freemen's rights.

Republicans of Maryland!—I conjure you, one and all, to lose not a moment in making strong and energetic arrangements to defend your rights and liberties from the daring assaults of Tories and tyrants. Any cause which requires bribery and corruption to support it, must be so infamous, that the favour of a merciful Providence cannot be expected to bless and prosper it.

CÆCIL COUNTY REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of the general committee, from the different districts of Cecil county, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons as candidates for Electors of the Senate and for Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, JOHN EVANS was called to the Chair, and DAVID CUMMINGS, appointed Secretary—when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That considering the Republican government of our country, to be bottomed upon the great principle of equal representation, we regard it as the highest and best security, under Divine Providence, of all those rights and privileges which constitute the unalienable inheritance of freemen.

Resolved, That to preserve such representative principle in its original purity, unadulterated by bribery or corruption, is the indispensable duty of all good citizens at all times, especially at a period when indications so distinct and explicit as not to be mistaken, point to a fixed and determined plan, laid by a portion of our citizens, to sap the foundation of this principle, and introduce a government hostile to the rights and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That the opposition exhibited by the federal faction to the wise and efficient measures adopted by an enlightened administration, towards the maintenance of our dearest national rights, and that the abandoned dereliction of national pride manifested on all occasions by that faction, which identifies itself with names so venerable as those of Washington and America, loudly call upon the upright citizens of this state strongly to oppose the progress of so absurd and arrogant a faction, in order that their political annihilation may succeed the virtuous immortality of a pure and uncontaminated representation.

Resolved, That this meeting view with abhorrence the base conduct of the federal faction, in bribing and removing into doubtful counties, and to the city of Annapolis, creatures whose votes, the result

of bribery, are intended to control the elections, violate the constitution and to destroy the true representative voice of the people.

Resolved, That the attempt of the Federal Delegates to prevent the poor from voting for officers in Fredericktown, according to the law of incorporation of the town, is a new proof of the determination of the faction to usurp and abuse the rights of the people.

Resolved, That impressed with a belief that the government of this state is too nearly in alliance with the rotten borough-system of Old England, that the minority may continue to and at present doth actually govern this state, this meeting respectfully recommends it as the duty of all republicans and good citizens in general and more especially every person elected to any office of trust to use the most effectual means in their power to obtain a constitutional change in the government of this state, whereby the majority may be fairly represented according to population, and the government of the state in general be founded on the collected will of a majority of its citizens.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that it is strictly compatible with the duty of every republican to vote for and support those candidates who, under a direction to the objects heretofore expressed, may be nominated for our approaching elections.

Resolved, That Edward H. Veazey & Joseph Harton, be nominated and recommended as Electors for the Senate; and that James L. Porter, Robert H. Archer, William Rickes and John Wroth, be nominated and recommended as Members to the House of Delegates of Maryland.

By order of the meeting, JOHN EVANS, Chairman, DAVID CUMMINGS, Secretary.

The Editors of the Eastern Star, Maryland Republican, Political Examiner, Republican Gazette, Hagerstown Herald and Allegany Freeman, will please to copy the above.

FROM THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

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into their camp these "Indian allies," who, in their political warfare, held nothing too sacred to be assailed; these heroes of the tomahawk and scalping knife, who seek to destroy, by open falsehood or secret artifice, not only the political reputation of their opponents, but their private characters, and even their domestic happiness. Let them discard from their ranks these incendiaries, who, for the gratification of their own selfish purposes, seek to light up, in the bosom of the community, the destroying flame of distrust, and enmity, and violence. Let them cast from them this serpent, lest it strike its poison into the hearts-blood, and the corrupting fluid, circulating through the system, degrade an honorable and manly party into a base and despicable faction.

On this one point we wish not to be misunderstood—We mean not to publish a tame, servile, dastardly journal—The features of its political character are boldly and distinctly drawn—Our sentiments are not of an ambiguous cast, and our language will never be equivocal—Our attachment to the glory and prosperity of the country is, almost, a paramount feeling—On all subjects that concern those great objects, we cannot be indifferent; and, in so far as the conduct of any party or any individuals may affect them, we can never look with unconcern.

FEDERAL GRUMBLING.

The Governor of Connecticut, in his speech to the legislature on the 9th instant, censures the law and the treaty equalizing the duties on British and American tonnage as "injurious to our navigating interests," and complains that our trade is still subject to many restraints from foreign colonial systems. The federalists have heretofore pretended that they disapproved of all the restraints upon commerce and navigation; that they were in favor of an "unfettered and perfectly free trade with Great Britain in particular, and that they apprehended nothing from a fair competition with any foreign nation. They first petitioned Congress to resist the Orders in Council and colonial systems of England, and reviled government for doing so. They sighed for the expulsion of Bonaparte from France, and rejoiced when it happened. Now that all their wishes are realized, and they perceive that Great Britain, by the events for which they prayed, lays France and the rest of the world under commercial contribution, and by her controlling influence over them has essentially paralyzed our commerce, the federalists recommence their grumbling and snarling system, and more than insinuate that our government is to blame for the evil of which they complain. The fact is, that nothing will satisfy federalism; it is composed of discontent and inconsistency. If administration were to take measures to-morrow, to counteract or resist the colonial policy of other nations, the federalists would not support them.

THE SOUTHERN ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Head Quarters, near Fort Jackson, April, 1816.

"During the time I have been in this nation I have witnessed more horrid and distressing scenes than ever before. What is to become of those poor savages, I cannot conceive. At this early period of the year, they are in many places totally destitute of sustenance, owing to the number of families passing, who have obtained from them all their corn, &c. principally for whiskey; they appear perfectly pacific and friendly; acknowledging, however, that it is solely the effect of their dependant situation. This is a desirable end obtained.

A MAN OF '76.

FROM THE GEORGETOWN (D. C.) MESSENGER.

Some of our federal friends have done us the injustice to apply to the whole party the expressions of censure, which we used in our last number, in speaking of the conduct of a faction during the late election in the state of New York. We think that the uniform tenor of our language, since the commencement of this journal, should have prevented us from being so misunderstood. Though our opinions on most of the greatest questions which divide the country are in direct opposition to those of the federalists, we believe that the motives which actuate the great body of that party are as upright as our own. This belief we have, on no occasion, disguised. The republicans and the federalists have the same common object—the good of the country. They differ only as to the means which are proper to promote that object. But, while we deem the policy of the federalists to be radically wrong, we are ready to bear testimony to the fair intention of the many excellent citizens who call themselves by that name.

MORE ABOUT THE BOXER.

NASHVILLE, APRIL 27.

A PIRATE TAKEN.

We learn from a source to be relied upon, that the United States' brig Boxer, about the 8th of this month, captured a Carthaginian privateer, a rich pirate, off the Balize, with a considerable amount of gold and silver in bars, plate, jewels, &c. supposed to be worth \$50,000, together with a number of negroes—the vessel and cargo were sent up to Orleans under the command of the First Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, and 13 men, from the Boxer. The captain of the captured

vessel acknowledges having taken the Governor of the Island of St. Andrews on the Musquito shore, and put him to death on board of his vessel—first shooting and then hanging him up to the fore-yard. This vessel had a long brass twelve pounder mounted, with three others in her hold, and 35 men—she is a schooner of about 60 tons burthen. The Boxer is expected to sail on the 9th, in quest of another pirate said to be in the Gulf with a richer cargo—armed with 1 long 32 and 1 long 12 pounder with 160 men.

It is very probable that these vessels are the same mentioned some time since in the eastern papers as having had much of the valuable property of the citizens of Carthage deposited in them, for safe keeping, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Royalists, and that the commander deceived those confiding in them, and sailed away with the valuables.

LEXINGTON, (VT.) MAY 26.

The manufacturing establishments in and near this town, have reached an eminence which ensures their permanent prosperity & usefulness. The Lexington Woollen Manufactory, owned by Messrs. Prentiss & Co. and M. Sanders's Cotton and Woollen Manufactory, are in successful operation, besides numerous other establishments, on a smaller scale, of cotton, hemp, &c. We understand that at Mr. Sander's about 150 hands employed, who produce in manufactured articles the value of 175 dollars per day, or 1050 dollars per week, consisting of cotton yarns, sheeting, shirting, bed ticking, counterpanes, table cloths, chambrays, caisses, and woollen cards, &c.

At the Lexington Woollen Factory are manufactured broad cloths, cassimeres, fannels, and blankets—150 hands are employed; and it has also a steam paper mill connected with it, which produces that article of very superior quality; a general supply, both of writing and printing, is always on hand. Another steam paper mill in the vicinity, owned by Messrs. Stephens, Dallam & Co. is also under good management, and rivals the best establishments of the kind in the United States. The three steam mills for the manufacture of flour and corn meal are so extensive as to ensure a constant supply of those articles for our own and other markets.

The people at large will be much benefited by these institutions; and the citizens of this town and neighbourhood have reason to be proud of them. We rejoice at their success, and hope they will be supported by our fellow citizens generally, as they regard the wealth and prosperity of the whole state. The patriotic gentlemen concerned in erecting them, deserve the highest praise for their enterprise and perseverance which they have displayed in surmounting the numerous difficulties they have had to contend with.

We expect soon to be enabled to present the public with a more complete view of the manufacturing establishments of this town; which, we are assured will show that we progress in works conducing to the general prosperity and real independence of our country, as fast as any other town in the United States.

Several Pamphlets, of various characters, have lately been thrown into circulation; some military, as they are called, others civil or rather political.

As to the pamphlets called military, they are erroneously designated by this appellation; for we have always understood that nothing was more un military than appeals to the public on military questions. It is not, however, a matter of surprise that a war conducted principally by officers created after it was declared, and conducted with means at first necessarily scant and ill organized, should have called forth censure and reprobation. It were to be wished, that these controversies had been less public. But publications are sometimes made, to which reply is unavoidable. The republicans are in such cases justifiable in addressing the public since self-justification is the only motive. The last pamphlet we have seen of this sort is a reply to another which appeared during the late session of Congress, respecting the capture of Washington in August, 1814. It is interesting to those who at this day search facts on that subject.

The latest political pamphlet is one which we should be sorry to attribute to the pen of any one of those gentlemen between whom the palm of authorship is divided by public opinion. It is called an Exposition of the motives of the Minority of the great Republican Meeting to fix on a candidate for the Presidency. It is an unfortunate publication for those who are said to have put it forth because it proves that they believed their conduct to require exposition by themselves, in other words, a vindication. So far they are right, as respects those who misrepresented the sentiment of their constituents. Men are to be commiserated the exposition of whose motives is as little satisfactory as that of which we speak. I particularly unworthy of the standing and character of those whose motives it really exposes, because it embraces deviation from truth, without containing an idea but what might have been gleaned from the columns of the factious prints for months or even years past—in fact, ever since the patriotism and zeal of Mr. Monroe have made a mark for the flagitious and dissatisfied. We have some pleasure in believing this publication to be an unauthorized as it is ill advised.

MORE ABOUT THE BOXER.

NASHVILLE, APRIL 27.

A PIRATE TAKEN.

We learn from a source to be relied upon, that the United States' brig Boxer, about the 8th of this month, captured a Carthaginian privateer, a rich pirate, off the Balize, with a considerable amount of gold and silver in bars, plate, jewels, &c. supposed to be worth \$50,000, together with a number of negroes—the vessel and cargo were sent up to Orleans under the command of the First Lieutenant, 2 Midshipmen, and 13 men, from the Boxer. The captain of the captured

WASHINGTON, May 23,

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

Extract of a letter from HENRY A. DEARBORN, Esq. Superintending of Light-Houses in Massachusetts, to the COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, dated May 12, 1816.

"I have received satisfactory information that Winslow Lewis has fitted up Cape Look-Out, St. Simon's, Tybee, Cape Hatteras, Charlestown, Georgetown, Cape Fear, and Shell Castle Light-Houses, with Patent-Lamps and Reflectors, which completes his contract for that purpose. From the knowledge which I possess in relation to the advantages which result from this improvement of the Light-Houses, I am perfectly satisfied that the contract of Mr. Lewis has been executed in the manner contemplated by the government. The Light-House establishment of the United States is now equal if not superior to any in the world. The brilliancy of the lights, and the great distance they are to be seen, are so notorious as to excite the admiration of the mariners who frequent our coast. The saving in Oil by the new Lamp is more than one half in the several Light-Houses which were fitted up previous to the war.

I have seen ten of the lights, during the night, in this state, which I have often viewed before the improvements of Capt. Lewis, and the contrast is highly creditable to his genius, industry and zeal."

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 25.

Our city is seldom honored with the presence of so many distinguished personages as during the present week. The President of the U. States and lady, Gen. Mason, and lady, the Secretary of the Navy, Wm. Pinkney, Esq. and the gallant Gen. Scott; Commodore Rogers, Porter, and Chauncey, are amongst the visitors.

The president and his lady, with several military and naval officers & others, dined on board the Washington, 74, now off the harbour, on Tuesday last. The salutes usual on such occasions, were fired from the forts and ship.

The President I am informed is much pleased with the general appearance of the Washington.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

Annapolis, May 20, 1816. At a general meeting of the committee appointed from the several election districts of Anne Arundel county and city of Annapolis, to select and recommend suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing elections, for Electors of President and Vice President of the U. States; Electors of the Senate, and Delegates to the General Assembly; Col. Cassaway Watkins was called to the Chair, and Thomas W. Hall appointed Secretary. When the following Resolution was proposed and unanimously assented to: Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the voters of Anne Arundel county to support John Stephen in conjunction with such person as may be named by the citizens of Baltimore, as Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the U. States at the ensuing election.

The committee from the city of Annapolis, having withdrawn—the meeting proceeded to select proper persons to be supported as Electors of the Senate of Maryland, and Delegates to the General Assembly, and unanimously adopted the following Resolutions: Resolved, That Thomas B. Dorsey and Thomas Sellman, be recommended to the voters of Anne Arundel county as proper persons to be supported as Electors of the Senate.

Resolved, That Thomas Sellman, Roderick Dorsey, Charles Stewart, (of David) and Thomas H. Dorsey, be recommended to be supported as Delegates to the General Assembly. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Maryland Republican.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, Chairman.

THOS. W. HALL, Secretary.

BOSTON, May 18.

An experiment was made yesterday on board the fine new ship Minerva destined for the London trade, in presence of a great number of spectators, of the efficacy of the "Triangular Valve Pump," invented by Mr. Perkins. Four feet seven inches of water let into the ship's hold for the purpose, were thrown off in 35 minutes, by two pumps worked by six men and without any fatigue to the men employed. The success of the experiment was exceedingly gratifying to the great number of persons assembled to view it, and was regarded as a complete test of the great utility of the invention.

The Salem Register, says—"We continue to hear of the increasing strength of the republicans in Massachusetts. As the representatives chosen may not be generally known to our readers we content ourselves with the bare assurance that every thing discovered with the fast return of the people to their senses, and a general discovery of the public happiness."

The hired persons sent to Annapolis, some time since to vote down Republicanism by James Mann and other members of the Washington Society, have all been discharged from further duty, in consequence of a want of funds, and there being no chance of succeeding in their infamous project. Several of the party have arrived in this city; they had stories of their embezzlement and appear heartily ashamed of their conduct. Bostonian. Bell, Patriot.

FOR THE STAR.

MR. SMITH, In your paper of the 16th of April last a notice was published, inviting a meeting at Denton of the Democratic Republican citizens of Caroline county, to be held on the Tuesday then next following to wit, on the 23d of the same month. At which time and place (as stated in said notice) a subject of importance would be offered for their consideration, &c.

In consequence of said notice, a respectable number of the most conspicuous Republican citizens of said county attended, and convened themselves in a room suitable for the occasion. This meeting was organized in the common mode, i. e. by the appointment of a chairman and secretary, &c.

The whole proceedings of this meeting was published in the Star of the 20th of April last, a part of which was a petition to Congress on the subject of the late Salary Bill, &c. and signed by myself as chairman, and Thomas Culbreth, as secretary.

Since the publication of the aforesaid proceeding, I have been informed by sundry persons, that a certain gentleman of Talbot county, and certain gentlemen of Q. A. county, have expressed an opinion, that "it was indelicate in Mr. Culbreth to act as secretary to this meeting, inasmuch as (they say) it is generally supposed that the secretaries of such meetings writes and prepares the proceedings of them, and the more so (say they) because he is spoken of as a candidate to Congress before the committee of selection." I shall not stop to contest the point with those gentlemen, however groundless I may suppose their opinions to be; but by giving them the truth will silence forever their bickerings on the occasion. The truth then is, Gentlemen, that although Mr. Culbreth was appointed Secretary to that meeting, he did not write or prepare any part of the proceedings of it, only he copied out a small part which was in too blotted a state to go to the press, the petition was not copied at all, by the secretary, but went to the press with all its interliniations and blots. The hand writing of that petition is well known to the Editor.

Soon after seeing the act of Congress, herein before alluded to, and reflecting on it with some degree of painful sensibility, I set down and wrote that petition, of my own mere motion, without intending to make it public, except it met the approbation of others of my fellow-citizens, in whose judgment and political integrity, I had confidence; I shewed it to several gentlemen, who approved of it, and concurred with me in opinion, that a meeting ought to be called to deliberate upon it; a meeting was accordingly called, which was composed of the subscribers to the petition, and I believe one or two who did not sign it.

Thus then, if any censorious attacks be made upon any individual in this newspaper, be it all upon me, no other individual ought to be blamed for it or saddled with it. Some remarks have been made upon the smallness of the number of subscribers to that petition, being only 34, &c. to which I beg leave to reply; that numbers in that case was not the primary; and had time permitted, it would have been very possible, with a little industry, to have obtained fifteen hundred subscribers to it within this Congressional district, but the time was short, for we had but just got sight of the law, in the petition alluded to. And on the very day the meeting took place, it was announced to us that Congress was on the eve of rising; the meeting therefore wishing the petition to be forwarded immediately, lest Congress should be up before it arrived at Washington: no steps were taken to obtain a signature besides those who attended the meeting, except in one single instance. I will further remark; that 34 is not the smallest number of subscribers that have accompanied petitions and memorials to Congress. Instance the following, viz.—From Boston, Jan. 20th, 1806, subscribers 7 only. From Philadelphia, about the same time, subscribers 19.—From Baltimore, Jan. 21st, 1806, subscribers 25. All these are short of 34—Others might be adduced, but these are sufficient to silence criticism on that score.

One other remark I omitted to make in its proper place, but I will do it now. It has been a continued practice for some time, at all our deliberative meetings, to appoint Mr. Culbreth secretary, on account of his being a ready writer, and otherwise well qualified; and he has often wrote and prepared the proceedings of those meetings, but it happened not to be the case at our last meeting; for, as it was a special meeting; called for a particular purpose, the whole proceedings for the day were previously prepared, and handed to him as soon as he took his seat at the table, the truth of which is easily proved if doubted. The public's ob'dt humble serv't, ROBERT ORRELL, Caroline county, May 23d, 1816.

A British frigate is said to have landed at Saco, (Maine) a British Messenger with despatches, who left London 31st March, and that he is proceeding to Washington. Doi. pap.

EDUCATION.

A Gentleman, qualified to teach a Country School, will receive liberal encouragement, by applying to the subscribers, provided he exhibits testimonials of his ability as a scholar, added to temperance and attention to the duties of such a station. Apply to Mr. Smith, Editor, or to the subscribers living in the neighborhood of Haddaway's Ferry, Talbot county, Md. JOSEPH FARLAND, JAMES SMITH, may 23 m

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser. EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1816.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

- County—Electors of the Senate. Edward H. Verney, Joseph Harlan, Delegates to the Assembly. John Rolfe, Robert H. Archer, William Ricketts, James L. Porter. Kent—Electors of the Senate. Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell. Queen Anne's—Delegates to the Assembly. Robert Stevens, Kensee Harrison, Wm. E. Meconin, James Roberts. Caroline—Electors of the Senate. Frederick Hubbard, James Keene. Delegates to the Assembly. Wm. Harbottle, Montgomery Denny, Peter Willis, Elijah Botwick. Dorchester—Electors of the Senate. Capt. Solomon Frazier, War W. Eccleston. Prince George's—Electors of the Senate. Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross. Delegates to the Assembly. Samuel Sprigg, Robert W. Bowie, Horatio C. M'Eldeiry, Henry Culver. Frederick—Electors of the Senate. Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey. Delegates to the Assembly. Beane S. Pigman, G. M. Eichelberger, Col. John Cook, Jesse Singstaff. Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States. John Stephen. Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate. Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman. City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate. William Kelly, Esq. Delegates to the Assembly. Thomas Sellman, Chas. Stewart, (of Dav.) Roderick Dorsey, Thomas H. Dorsey. Washington—Electors of the Senate. Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason. Delegates to the Assembly. Jacob Schreyer, Edward G. Williams, John Bowles, George Hedrick. Mr. Editor.

Understanding that the Small Pox has lately made its appearance in an adjacent county, this method is taken to inform the poor of Easton and its vicinity, who have not, as yet, been secured against its malignant influence, that by calling at the office of Dr. Thomas or Martin, they may be vaccinated gratis.

Married.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Alexander B. Harrison, to Miss Eleanor Spencer, daughter of Col. Perry Spencer, all of this county. At Friends Meeting, on Thursday last, William K. Austin, to Mary Troth, daughter of the late Samuel Troth, all of this county.

DIED.—On Monday last, at his residence in Dorchester county, S. S. M. Mr. JOHN MIRELL, at the very advanced age of one hundred and five years and nine months.

On Thursday last, Mrs. Mary Parrott, consort of Mr. Thomas Parrott, of this county.

On Friday last, Mr. Richard Earle, of this town.

On Thursday, the 16th inst. at Boston, after a severe illness of but few days continuance, ABRAHAM ADAMS, Esq. senior editor of the Independent Chronicle, aged 62 years. He was an honest upright citizen, and an inflexible republican; he lived, respected and died lamented.

Protestant Episcopal Church.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all whom it may concern, That the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland, will meet in the City of Annapolis, on the 12th day of June next, the Wednesday in Trinity week. The Vestries of the several Parishes in the diocese are requested to appoint delegates. By order, H. L. DAVIS, Secretary. may 28 3q

Lambert Reardon—Taylor.

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public, that he has taken his Brother THOMAS REARDON, in business with him, it will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

Lambert & Thomas Reardon,

who have just received, and selected with the greatest care, a neat

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Adapted to the season, viz Extra super London cloths, and cassimers of the most approved colors Second quality do do Patent Angola cassimers and stockinet Black silk forestines White and colored merselles Royal ribb Black jeans, and cotton cassimers York stripes Sersuckers, and gingham Silk buttons With a general assortment of trimmings. All of which they offer to make up in the latest and most fashionable style, and at very reduced prices for cash. Orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to with promptness, by LAMBERT & THOMAS REARDON Easton, May 28, 1816.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscriber, on open account, are requested to call and settle them; and those on note or otherwise, to make as speedy payment as possible. GAMBERT REARDON. May 28.

Salted Beef & Bacon.

The subscriber offers for sale 10 bbls of nice BEEF, by the bbl or smaller quantity. Also, some BACON, which will be sold on good terms for cash. PETER WHALIN, at Joseph Rawsons, Easton. May 28 3q

CASH WILL BE PAID

For 15 or 20 likely young Negroes, by making application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Easton. Liberal prices will be given in Baltimore paper, if required, by an early application to JAMES CLAY. may 23 3q

Notice is hereby given,

That I will attend in person, or by deputy—For Queen Anne's county; at Queens-Town on Monday the 17th of June next, and at the Court House in Centreville on Tuesday the 18th—For Caroline county; at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 20th, and at Greensborough on Friday the 21st—For Talbot county; at St. Michaels, on Monday the 24th, and at the Court House in Easton on Tuesday the 25th, for the purpose of receiving any information that may be furnished as to the changes which may have taken place in the assessable property of individuals since the last assessment made under the act of January 9, 1815, and previous to the 1st of June, 1816, which information must be given in writing under the signature of the person whose tax may be affected thereby. The changes extend to

1. Assessable property omitted to be assessed at the preceding assessment, and property that has ceased to be exempted from assessment, such as property belonging to the United States, or a State, or otherwise exempted, which on its transfer becomes assessable. All such property is now to be assessed. But no alteration is to be made in the previous valuation of real estate in virtue of any improvement thereon.

2. Transfers of real estate and slaves, according to which an abatement in the enumerations and valuations of the person transferring them will be made, and a correspondent increase in the enumerations and valuations of the person to whom the transfer may be made.

3. Changes of residents and non-residents. These changes will merely require a transfer from the lists of residents to that of non-residents, or vice versa, as the case may be, of the property in the ownership or agency of which such a change has occurred.

4. The burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, for which an abatement equal to the injury arising from these causes is to be made.

5. The exemption of property that has ceased to be assessable for which also an abatement equal to its value is to be made.

6. Slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment. In these cases change in the preceding valuations are only to be made where the tax chargeable to any person for slaves would be diminished by the variation on the 1st day of June of all those (excepting such as have been obtained by transfer) then owned by such person, and the reduction in the valuation in such event is to be equal to the difference between the valuation of those owned at the preceding assessment and the existing value of those owned on the 1st of June, 1816, and an abatement equal to such reduction to be made.

The whole of these changes are to be relative to the first of June; and in all of them the rates of the valuations made under the act of January 9, 1815, are, as near as may be, to be maintained; excepting in two cases, one where a partial alienation of real estate shall occur, in which case, as the tax, as fixed agreeably to the preceding assessment, is to be apportioned among the several parts, according to their respective values on the first of June, the proportional value (according to the preceding valuation) at that time of the part alienated, and of the remainder of the property, should be stated: the other respecting slaves (other than such as are transferred within the same collection district) which are to be valued according to their existing value, and slaves that have been born, or have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, in which case the course above stated is to be pursued.

Any person becoming the owner of a slave by transfer to him from a collection district other than that in which he resides is required, under the penalty of ten dollars, to render as aforesaid a statement specifying the age and sex of such slave, who is to be valued according to his or her existing value.

In all cases in which such information of a change in the assessable property of any person, according to the preceding assessment, shall not be so received, such person & property will continue liable to the whole tax chargeable thereon agreeably to that assessment.

And notice is further hereby given, That I will attend in person, or by deputy, at the Court House in Centreville on Tuesday the 9th of July next; at the Court House in Denton on Thursday the 11th; and at the Court House in Easton on Saturday the 13th, for the purpose of receiving any appeals that may be made in writing as to the revised enumerations and valuations made in virtue of such changes, which will be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to inspect the same, and a statement of which will be previously made, and delivered to each person affected thereby, or be put in the mail, addressed to him or her, and directed to the post office nearest to the abode of such person agreeably to his best information, except in the case of persons not residing within this collection district.

In the statements furnished by individuals it will be necessary to specify with precision the property of an individual as it existed at the time of the preceding assessment, the assessable property omitted then to be assessed, and its value, the transfers of real estate and slaves (stating the names and residence of the persons to whom transferred) and their value, the changes of residents and non-residents with their names and residence, and the value of the property, the burning or destruction of houses or other fixed improvements of real estate, with their value, property that has become exempt from taxation and its value, stating the grounds on which the exemption is claimed, and the state laws by which it is permanently or specially exempted, and where an abatement is claimed for slaves that have died, or have runaway, or have otherwise become useless since the preceding assessment, the statement must give a list of all the slaves with their sex and ages (excepting those obtained by transfer) owned by the individual, valued according to their value on the 1st of June, 1816, which value must be less than that of the valuation of his slaves at the preceding assessment to entitle him to an abatement. In all these cases there must be such a specification and description of the property, as it stands on the 1st of June, 1816, and as it stood at the preceding assessment, as will enable the principal assessor to make proper deductions in cases where they may be rightfully claimed, and proper charges where they are incurred.

To aid in attaining this precision, the following form is annexed, being that required in the original assessment, and which, as near as may be, may serve as a model in drawing out the statements now required from individuals. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Principal Assessor 2d Maryland District. may 28 3

Lists of Lands, Lots of Ground with their improvements, Dwelling Houses and Slaves, owned by A. B. on the 1st day of June, 1816, lying and being within the district of the state of \_\_\_\_\_, viz: in the (here insert the county, township, or parish, in which the property is situated.)

One farm (here insert its description, specifying the water course, or hill, or mountain, or high road, on which it is situated; or noting the adjoining proprietors, or other interesting particulars which it may be known and distinguished,) containing (here insert in words at length, the number of acres, having thereon (one dwelling house, or wood, of two stories, forty feet in length by thirty in depth, two barns, of wood,

one corn-house, one grist mill, describing the same, and any other improvements the farm may contain) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

One dwelling house in the town of (here insert the town, the street, &c. the materials of which built, the number of stories, the width and depth the buildings or offices attached, and particularizing the extent of the lot on which it stands) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Two improved lots in the said town, (here insert the street on which situated, in square feet, parcels, or acres) valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Males—1 above 50 years of age; 4 between 19 and 50 years; 2 under 12 years; Females—2 between 12 and 50 years; 1 under 12 years; Valued at \_\_\_\_\_ dollars.

Total dollars, \_\_\_\_\_

Cobbett's Political Register.

ON TUESDAY THE 21st INSTANT, WILL BE REISSUED, At No. 19, Wall Street, New York, COBBETT'S WEEKLY POLITICAL REGISTER, No. 1, VOL. XXX.

WRITTEN in England, 6th January, to be continued weekly, as nearly as possible, and to consist, partly, of Mr. Cobbett's essays, which have been published in the corresponding numbers in England with the addition of news; but chiefly of matter from the same pen, weekly sent out from England in manuscript. The form of the publication is large octavo, the paper is of the best quality, & the printing executed in the best manner. The series of numbers will form a volume at the end of six months, and will be regularly paged for that purpose, with a title page and index furnished. The retail price is 23 cents each number, with an allowance of 8 cents out of the 25 to booksellers and others, it being an instruction to us not to sell by retail ourselves except at our office in New York. Such gentlemen, therefore, as may think the work worthy of their attention, will please to apply to their own booksellers in their several neighborhoods who upon remittance to us, may depend on being supplied with whatever numbers they may order, and with all possible speed & regularity. We are instructed to say, on the part of our employer, that he laments the necessity of putting so high a price on his work; but that it was the only possible way of securing a chance of even a bare reimbursement of his expenses, to say nothing of any remuneration for the time and labor indispensably requisite to the prosecution of so arduous an undertaking. The subscribers have brought out with them some copies of the Register, vol. 29, which closes the last year. The price of these volumes, containing each 13 numbers, is 3 dollars 25 cents, with an allowance of 72 cents per volume to booksellers.

It is intended to publish the Register regularly, every Saturday, if the arrivals from England will enable us to do it. But it is hardly to be supposed, that it will be the case. We shall, therefore, be obliged sometimes to miss a week, and sometimes to publish two Registers in one week, in order to publish fifty two numbers in the course of the year. We have brought out with us the seven first numbers, and we shall publish two numbers in a week, for the first three weeks after which, we shall publish only one a week, except in the cases before described. For the present, we shall publish every Tuesday, and every Saturday, and have the numbers ready for delivery at 8 o'clock in the morning, of those days.

HENRY COBBETT, G. S. OLDFIELD, No. 19, Wall street, New York. We respectfully acquaint the public, that we receive written orders from any bookseller, or other gentleman, for books to be imported from England; that the order may be for old books or new; for any particular books; for all new books generally; for all new books of a particular description, or branch of science, or literature; or for a collection of new books, not exceeding a fixed sum. These orders we will transmit to England, where they will be executed, under the direction of Mr. Cobbett, with all possible speed; it being intended that there shall be no delay beyond the first day, when the execution can take place. The rate at which books thus imported, are to be charged, is 25 per centum above the retail price in England, exclusive of charges.

We have, at our office, ample catalogues of English books, and will be happy to submit them to the inspection of any gentleman who may wish to see them.

We will also receive, and carefully forward, any letters or any communications, that may be sent to us, or delivered to us, for Mr. Cobbett. We request, that all letters containing orders for books to be imported, or containing communications for Mr. Cobbett, may be forwarded to us free of postage.

HENRY COBBETT, G. S. OLDFIELD, No. 19, Wall street, New York. May 17, (28)

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We respectfully acquaint the public, that we receive written orders from any bookseller, or other gentleman, for books to be imported from England; that the order may be for old books or new; for any particular books; for all new books generally; for all new books of a particular description, or branch of science, or literature; or for a collection of new books, not exceeding a fixed sum. These orders we will transmit to England, where they will be executed, under the direction of Mr. Cobbett, with all possible speed; it being intended that there shall be no delay beyond the first day, when the execution can take place. The rate at which books thus imported, are to be charged, is 25 per centum above the retail price in England, exclusive of charges.

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

**In Chancery, May 3d, 1816.**

**WM. KNIGHT, adm'r of**  
The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the equitable interest of **John Morton**, in the property hereafter mentioned, for the payment of the complainant's claim as administrator of **William Matthews**.

The bill states that **William Matthews** by certain articles of agreement entered into between him and the said **John Morton**, sold unto said **Morton** certain lands and houses in Cecil county; that the said **Morton** executed to the said **Matthews** his five several bonds for payment of the purchase money; that only a part of the said purchase money had been paid, leaving a considerable balance yet due; that the said **William Matthews** is dead, and that letters of administration had been granted to the complainant on his estate; that the said **Morton** also died, leaving three children, **John, Margaret, and Francis Morton**, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, his heirs at law, to whom the equitable interest in the said property had descended; that the personal estate left by said **Morton** is not sufficient for the payment of his debts. It is also stated by petition that since the filing of the said bill the defendants **Francis and Margaret** have removed out of the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be served once in each of three successive weeks in the **Eastern Star**, before the 6th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 6th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test. **THOS H BOWIE,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

may 21 3

**In Chancery, May 3d, 1816.**

**ARTHUR RICH,**  
The object of the bill in this cause is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of **James Deane**, deceased, for the payment of his debts. The bill states that the defendant **Anne** is one of his representatives, and that she with her husband reside out of the State. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the **Star** at Easton, before the 6th day of June next, give notice to the absent defendants of the substance and object of the bill, that they may be warned to appear in this court in person or by solicitor, before the 6th day of October next, to show cause, if any they have, wherefore a decree should not be passed as prayed.

W. KILTY, Chan'c'r.

True copy. Test. **THOS H BOWIE,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

may 14 3

**The Wilmington & Easton New Line of STAGES.**

Has commenced running from EASTON to WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 10 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Road, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington; and returning by the same route every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Huddaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants.

**ROBERT REDDY,**  
**THOS PEACOCK,**  
**SAVIL CHAPMAN,**  
**JAS MURDOCH.**

apr 30

**TAKE NOTICE,**

That I have declined in Keeping, for the express purpose of liquidating my accounts, should at this time waiting; and supposing it would be more agreeable to settle with me than any other person, I shall remain very much at home, where any gentleman wishing may see me at any time, next door to the Star Office. I hope this intimation will be sufficient, as I cannot let my accounts lie long unsettled, and shall proceed immediately for the recovery of the same, without respect to persons.

feb 6 **SOLOMON LOWE.**

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel **William A. Liberty**, late of Caroline county, deceased 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

**EARTHEN WARE.**  
**DAVID BROWN & Co.**

At their Pottery, corner of Exeter and Salisbury streets, immediately over Market Street bridge, and near Richard Chenoweth's Patent Pough manufactory, Old Town, Baltimore, have on hand a complete assortment of the above article; and will also receive orders for **STONE WARE**, which will be delivered free of expense and breakage, in any part of the city, by orders being left as above, or at either of the following places, viz:

**S H Ford's** or **J M Kane's**, Light street wharf  
**Jas & Wm Martin's** or **Francis D. M'Henry's**, County wharf.  
**N W Monroe's**, **Joseph Shane's** and **Samuel C. Patrick's**, Chesapeake  
**Finlay & Wilson**, Sphere's wharf.  
**Wm L. Schmidt**, Smith's wharf.  
**John Keys** and **Joseph A. M'Le**, Dugan's wharf.  
**And Wm. Willis**, **Charles Vaughan** and **Capt Joseph Watts**, M'Elroy's wharf.  
Also, **David Green's**, County wharf, Fell's Pt 4 mo 2d 9

**Easton and Baltimore Packet.**  
**SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,**  
**CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.**

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

For all orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by  
**The Public's obedient servant,**  
**CLEMENT VICKARS.**

Easton Point, Feb. 20

**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. George Courtney or Mr. William Grason, at Queen's Town, or to

**James Calhoun, jun.**  
Baltimore

aug 29

**March Term, Anno Domini 1816.**

Ordered, by Dorchester county court, that the first Monday in September next be limited and appointed for the creditors of **John Smoot**, an insolvent debtor to bring in and declare their claims to the Clerk of the county court: Provided, a copy of this order be inserted in one newspaper in the city of Baltimore, and in one other in Easton, for three successive weeks at least, three months before the said first Monday in September next; by **THOMAS FINNALLS**, Esq. trustee for said Smoot.

Signed by order,  
**E. RICHARDSON, Clk.**

mar 21 3

**Pay-Master General's Office.**  
**City of Washington, May 9, 1816.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,**  
To claimants for half pay pensions, under the act of Congress, passed on the 18th of April, 1816, entitled "An Act making further provision for military services during the late war, and for other purposes," that evidence of their claims conformably to the mode herein pointed out, should be transmitted to this office:

- 1st. The date of decease of the officer or soldier, to be established from one of the following sources, namely:  
The records of the war department.  
The proper rolls of the army.  
The testimony of military officers, (staff or others.)  
The testimony of other respectable persons.

2d. The legality of the marriage, the name of the widow, with those of her children who may have been under 15 years of age at the time of the father's decease, with the state or territory and county in which she and they reside, should be established. The legality of the marriage may be ascertained by the certificate of the clergyman who joined them in wedlock, or the testimony of respectable persons having knowledge of the fact. The age and number of children may be ascertained by the deposition of the mother, accompanied by the testimony of other respectable persons having knowledge of them, or by transcripts from the parish registers, duly authenticated.

3d. The widow, at the time of ascertaining and allowing this half pay or placing her on the list for it must show that she has not again married; and must moreover repeat this at the time of receiving each and every payment thereof; because, in case of her marrying again, the half pay reverts to such of her children as may be under sixteen years of age. This may be done by the testimony (affidavits) of respectable persons, having knowledge of the case.

These evidences being produced to, and filed in the office of the paymaster general, the pensioners can be there entered.

In cases of orphans only, (where there is no widow,) the guardian will, of course, act for them; establish their pensions, as prescribed in the foregoing regulations, and receive the same.

Payments will be made semi-annual.

**ROBERT BRENT,**  
Paymaster General.

Printers of the laws of the United States will give the foregoing three insertions in their papers.

May 11, (21) 3

**HOPKINS & DUFF'S**  
**RAZOR STROPS,**  
of superior quality.

For sale at the Star Office

**THE SUBSCRIBER**  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

**SEASONABLE GOODS:**  
AMONGST WHICH ARE

Ginghams	Silk Lusters
Plaids	Chinese Crapes
Stripes	Waterloo Shawls
Bengal ditto	Imitation do.
Calicoes, common and address	Chintz do.
Waterloo ditto	Dark and light do. 7-4, 8-4 and 6-4
Cambrics 4-4 & 6-4	Madras Handkerchiefs
Do. Shirtings	Pocket do.
Super Long Cloth	Men's white cotton hose
Steam Leam do.	Women's do. do.
Super Long Cloth	Coloured do.
Fancy Muslins	Silk Florentine
Lappet Shawls	White Marselles vesting
Tambo Book Muslin	Coloured do.
Plain do.	Royal rib'd do.
Leno do.	Cotton Casimeres
Dimities	Linen Checks
Jeans	Cotton do.
Cotton yarn, from No. 6 to 26	Brown Holland
Fine Broad Cloths	Black Cambrics
Do. Cassimeres	Coloured do.

TOGETHER WITH

**COFFEE, SUGAR, & TEAS.**

All of which he will sell at a small advance for Cash.

**JAMES THOMAS.**

Easton, apr 23

**KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,**  
May Term, 1816.

On application of **JOHN STOOPS**, Esq. administrator of **James Frydy**, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give three weeks successive notice in the **Star** and **Monitor**, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—  
**RICHARD BARROLL,** Reg. 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 **James Frydy**, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 13th day of May, 1816

**JOHN STOOPS,** adm'r of James Frydy, dec'd

may 21 3

**Caroline County Orphans' Court,**  
Tuesday, the 14th day of May, 1816

On application of **KEZIAH FISHER**, administratrix of **William Fisher**, late of Caroline county, deceased.—It is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, 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 [L. S.] have hereto set my hand, and the public seal of my office affixed, this 14th day of May, 1816.

Test—  
**JOHN YOUNG,** Reg'r of Wills for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That all persons having claims against the estate of **William Fisher**, late of Caroline county, deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 22d day of November next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of May, 1816

**KEZIAH FISHER,** adm'r of Wm Fisher, dec'd

may 21 3

**MARYLAND:**  
Kent County, Sc.

On application to me the subscriber, in the recess of Kent county court, as an associate judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, severally, by petition in writing of **James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres** and **Archibald Fowler**, of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of solitary insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto on the terms mentioned in the said acts, schedules of their property, and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can ascertain them, being annexed to their petitions; and the said **James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres**, and **Archibald Fowler**, having satisfied me that they have resided in the State of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their applications; and a constable of Kent county having certified that the said petitioners are in his custody for debt only; and the said petitioners having given sufficient security for their personal appearance at Kent county court, to answer such allegations as may be made against them by their creditors:—I do therefore order and adjudge that the said **James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres**, and **Archibald Fowler**, be discharged from their imprisonment; and that they (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" four weeks successively, three months before the first Saturday of September next, and also by causing a copy of this order to be set up at the court house door of the county aforesaid) give notice to their creditors to appear before the county court, at the court house of the county aforesaid, at 12 o'clock of the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said **James Mansfield, William Weaver, William Apsley, Joseph Acres**, and **Archibald Fowler**, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements as prayed.

Given under my hand this 16th day of May, in the year 1816.

**THOMAS WORRELL**

may 21 4

**CASH.**

Liberal prices in Cash may be had for Slaves of the following description, to wit: one Blacksmith, one House Carpenter, three or four well trained house servants, and twenty five or thirty common farming hands; in families or as much connected as possible would be preferred, as they are not to be separated. Apply to the subscriber at Mr. Murdoch's tavern, Easton.

**EDMUND W. BARKER.**

apr 8

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the act entitled "An act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers," passed the fifth of March 1816, it was enacted that the locations of the land warrants of the said volunteers should "be subject to such regulations, as to priority of choice, and the manner of location, as the President of the United States shall direct."

Wherefore, I, **JAMES MADISON**, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby make known, that the land warrants of the said Canadian Volunteers may be located, agreeably to the said act, at the Land Offices at Vincennes, or Jeffersonville, in the Indiana territory, on the first Monday in June next, with the Registers of the said Land Offices; that warrantees may, in person, or by their attorneys, or other legal representatives, in the presence of the Register and Receiver of the said land districts, draw lots for the priority of location and that should any of the warrants not appear for location on that day, they may be located afterwards, according to their priority of presentation: the locations in the district of Vincennes to be made at Vincennes, and the locations in the district of Jeffersonville to be made at Jeffersonville.

Given under my hand, the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
By the President,  
**JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

The printers of newspapers who publish the laws of the United States will insert the above proclamation three times successively.

May 4, (14) 3

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the act entitled "an act providing for the sale of certain lands in the Indiana Territory and for other purposes," passed the 30th of April 1816, it was enacted that a part of the said lands should be offered for sale to the highest bidder, under the direction of the Register of the Land Office & of the Receiver of public monies at the places respectively where the Land offices are kept, and on such days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States be designated for that purpose, in tracts of the same size, and on the same terms and conditions as have been or may be provided for lands in the same districts:

Wherefore, I, **JAMES MADISON**, President of the United States, in conformity with the provisions of the act before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the 1st Monday in September next, and five succeeding days at Jeffersonville in the Indiana territory, for the disposal of such part of the lands aforesaid as lie in the district of Jeffersonville, which have not been reserved by law for schools or for other purposes, and the plats of survey of which shall have been transmitted, prior to that day, by the Surveyor General to the Register of the Land Office at Jeffersonville; and that sales shall be held at Vincennes, in the Indiana Territory, on the second Monday in September next, and three succeeding weeks, for the disposal of such part of the lands aforesaid as lie in the district of Vincennes, which have not been reserved by law for schools or for other purposes, and the plats of survey for which shall have been transmitted, prior to that day, by the Surveyor General to the Register of the Land Office at Vincennes.

Given under my hand this first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
By the President,  
**JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

May 7, (14) 3

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by the act of Congress entitled "an act providing for the sale of certain lands in the state of Ohio, formerly set apart for Refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia," passed the 29th of April 1816, it is enacted that such part of the said lands as have not been located, shall be attached to, and make a part of the land district of Chillicothe, and be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at Chillicothe on such day as shall, by the proclamation of the President of the U. States, be designated for that purpose:

Wherefore, I, **JAMES MADISON**, President of the United States, in conformity with the act of Congress, before recited, do hereby declare and make known, that sales shall be held on the first Monday in August next, and the five next succeeding days, at Chillicothe, in the State of Ohio, for the disposal of the said lands agreeably to the said act of Congress.

Given under my hand the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
By the President,  
**JOSIAH MEIGS,**  
Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

May 7, (14) 3

**SCHOOL BOOKS**  
For sale at the Star Office

**BLACK KNIGHT**

Is a beautiful bay horse, five years old next May, is nearly sixteen hands high, and was got by the Black Knight horse Janus; Janus was got by the celebrated Black Knight horse Black Knight, who was got by Dove, known by the name of Dimes's Dove, out of a Packet mare, known by the name of Hopper's Packet. The dam of Black Knight Jun'r. was got by Col. Edward Lloyd's Leonidas, his grand dam was got by old Black Knight, his great grand dam was got by the imported hunter Hector—and are supposed to be equal to any breed of horses in the country, for saddle and gear of any kind.

**BLACK KNIGHT** will be let to mares this season, at the moderate price of five dollars the spring's chance, payable on the first of September next, and twenty five cents to the groom in each case. **BLACK KNIGHT** will stand at Easton every Tuesday, and will be in the lower part of Queen Ann's one week, and in the bay side the other. Season to commence on the first of April and end on the 20th of June.

**JAMES DENNY.**

mar 19

**TOP-GALLANT**

Stands the present season at Mr. James Edmondson's, near Easton, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and at Centerville on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays—to cover mares at \$15 the season, payable on the 1st of October, with 20 per cent. deduction if paid by the 20th of July, and \$50 insurance. The season to end the 20th July. **TOP-GALLANT** is excelled by few horses in America, either as a foal-getter or a racer, and is a horse of the most delightful temper, as well as all the breed of old Diomed. As he will stand no longer on this shore than the present season, gentlemen will find it their advantage to breed from him this season.

**CORBIN LEE.**

**TOP-GALLANT**

Was got by the imported horse Shark, his grand dam by Harris's famous Eclipse, his great grand dam by Mark Antony, his g. g. grand dam by old Janus, his g. g. grand dam by old Janus, which mare was purchased by Henry DeLony of Col. Willis, of Brunswick county, at the price of one hundred pounds, about fifty years ago, and was supposed to be as fine a mare as any in the Union.

\* Harris's Eclipse was by old Fearnot, out of the imported Shakespear mare. Fearnot was by Regulus, and he was by the Godolphin Arabian. Regulus won seven King's plates in one year, and was never beat.

† Mark Antony was by Spectator, out of the dam of Highflyer, which was by Blank, Regulus, &c.

‡ Old Janus was the best bred horse that ever came to America, or that, perhaps, ever will come. He was by the Godolphin Arabian, out of the Little Hartley Mare, and his blood is invaluable. All his stock were fleet, though generally out of common country mares.

apr 16

**SIX CENTS REWARD.**

Ranaway from the subscriber in November last, **William Green**, an apprentice to the tailoring business, about 20 years of age; his clothing not recollected. The above reward only will be paid to any person who will bring him home.

**STEPHEN VANSANT.**

Centerville, may 21 3q

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Broke jail at Easton, Md. on the 22d of April inst. a negro man by the name of **DAVID**, about 30 years of age, stout made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a pleasing countenance, and slow in speech—Had on striped country kersey. The above negro was purchased in the neighborhood of Salisbury, Somerset county, but it is supposed he will make for the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania; and probably will be accompanied by an artful fellow by the name of Perkins, who also broke jail at the same time.

The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing in jail the above negro David, so that the subscriber gets him again, if taken out of the state of Maryland; and fifty dollars if taken in the state, and secured in like manner, with reasonable expenses if delivered in Easton.

**EDMUND W BARKER.**

Easton, Md. apr 30

**One Hundred Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Saturday night last, the 1st inst. a negro man called **EZRA KIEL**, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very black, large mouth, and has a scar over on 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'd cotton coat and jacket.

The above negroes went off with a free fellow whom I had hired for the present year, called **George**. It is supposed they 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 **Ezrael** and **Sarah**, if taken in this state, and secured so that I get them again, or the above reward if out of the state, with all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

**Hugh Valiant.**

Near Dover Bridge, Caro- line county, Md. July 4

**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, one green half worn, one yellow Marselles waistcoat, 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 Seton**

Head of Wye, dec. 12