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

POSTPONEMENT.

PORK FOR SALE.

From 3,000 to 4,000 pounds of PORK will be offered for sale at Easton on the 7th of January next, by the subscriber.

ISAAC JENKINSON.
Dec. 31 2

PUBLIC SALE

By order of the Orphans' Court will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, on WEDNESDAY, the Eighth day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, all the Personal Estate of John Aterick, deceased, except the Negroes, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; among which are two yoke of Oxen, and Farming Utensils of various kinds. Also, a quantity of Long and Short CORN, Top Fodder, Blades and Husks, and Marsh Hay. A quantity of Brandy, Cider and Vinegar. A copper Still; a parcel of Flax, in the straw, brake and switched; Turnips, Potatoes and Cabbage; a canvas top Chaise; a parcel of unstrip Tobacco; vessels for Fishing, and Seins of different kinds, with many other articles, too tedious to mention.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by

THOMAS BULLEN,
administrator of John Merrick, dec'd.
December 31.

GROOME & LAMB DIN

At their old stand, opposite the Bank, HAVE RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND ARE NOW OPENING

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

Which with their former stock and late supply, COMPRISE A VERY GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Queen's-Ware, &c. &c.

Which they recommend to the attention of their customers and the public generally, as they have been selected with great care from the latest importations, and will be disposed of at the most reduced Cash Prices.

Easton, November 12

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE,

They have received from Baltimore a *Small assortment of Dry Goods,* amongst which is

A box of elegant Irish Linens, Long Lawns, &c.

ALSO,

Hardware, and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, VIZ.

Refined Sugars } various qualities.
Brown do }
Havana White do }
White and Green Coffee }
Java do }
Imperial }
Hyson }
Young Hyson }
Hyson Skin }
4th proof Cogniac Brandy }
Peach and Apple do }
Jamaica and Antigua Spirits }
Genuine Holland Gin }
Old Rye and Corn Whiskey }
Old Maderia }
Dry Lisbon }
Sherry }
Teneriffe }
Malaga }
Molasses }
Strong Beer }
Live-pool Blown Salt }
Firkia Butter }
Buckwheat Flour }
Mould and Dip Candles }
Einscatel and bloom Raisins }
Malaga Grapes in jars }
Black Currants }
Almonds and Filberts }
Orleans and Ground Nuts }
Fresh London Mustard }
Canary and Rosin Sosp }
Windsor and transparent do. for shaving }
Sperm, Whale and Linseed Oils }
Paints of all kinds }
Window Glass and Putty }
Assortment of Castings }
Tin Ware assorted }
Wooden do. do }

Salt Peter, Allspice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Madder, Alum, Copraes, &c. &c.

December 3.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore—Among which are

1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.

All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.
Easton, Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMB DIN,
No. 1, GROOMER'S ROW.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

Their flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods are the produce of our own country. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Dec. 17.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Seasonable and Fancy Goods.

All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

WORSE AND WORSE.

The subscriber will this week open an assortment of

Fall & Winter Goods,

purchased for cash, at the auctions in Philadelphia, and flatters himself that they will be offered to the Public on terms as low, if not lower, than were ever offered in this market—even below the prime cost in England.

THO P. BENNETT.
Easton, Nov. 19—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever's—Capt & Jeweled, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low priced Double and Single cased do.—and Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also, Silver Ladies, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop, next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends for the great encouragement he receives in his line of business, and flatters himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by

The Publics Humble Servants,
LAM. & THO. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, on Washington street, next door to Benjamin Wilcox's shop, and directly opposite the new buildings of Mr. Sam. Groome, where he intends carrying on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches. He is thankful for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a strict attention, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN WRIGHT.
Easton, Dec. 31.

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on *Washington Street*, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting *Goldborough Street*, at present occupied by Messrs. *Morsell & Lambdin*—the terms of sale will be made accommodating;—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.
Oct 29

National Legislature.
[SECOND SESSION.]
IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 25.

The following motion, yesterday made by Mr. Campbell, agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on published lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for authorizing those who hold titles, derived from the state of North Carolina, Virginia, or Kentucky, to lands in that part of the state of Tennessee, or Kentucky, to which the Indian claim has not yet been extinguished, to have the boundaries or other land marks of their claims ascertained and re-marked, or otherwise identified; in order that the evidence to support the same may be perpetuated, or other land marks established.

The bill for the relief of the heirs of Landon Carter, was read a third time passed and sent to the House.

The Senate adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Wilson on Tuesday last, was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess concerning the progress made in surveying the several tracts of Military Bounty Lands, appropriated for the late army of the U. States, and the probable time at which said survey will be completed.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Tait, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing, by law, the exchange of Territory with any of the Indian tribes; and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in the Military School at West Point, the sons of all officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who have fallen in the late war, fighting the battles of their country.

Mr. Tallmadge of Con. suggested to the honorable mover the expediency of modifying the terms of his motion, so as that, if more Academies should be created, all might stand on the same footing.

To which Mr. Robertson consented; and also, at the suggestion of Mr. Harrison of Ohio, so modified his motion as to strike out the words "in the late war," so as to make the terms general.

The resolve was then agreed to without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Harrison of Ohio, the committee of Commerce and Manufactures were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law to authorize the importer of any goods, wares or merchandize brought from any foreign place to the port of New-Orleans, and destined for Cincinnati, in the state of Ohio, to give bond for the same to a Collector, to be appointed at Cincinnati; which bonds shall specify the actual terms of credit, to commence at the time of the arrival of the goods at that place; the committee to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the committee on pensions were instructed to enquire into the expediency of placing Frederick Buisy on the pension list; on motion of Mr. Pope, a like order was adopted in the case of John Myers, and a similar order in the case of William Raisons.

On motion of Mr. Creighton, of Ohio—

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the salary of the Register and Receiver of the Land Office in the Marietta district.

On motion of Mr. Blount, the committee on Post Roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Maryville in Blount county, to Sevierville, in Sevier county, Tenn.

On motion of Mr. McLean of Ky. the same committee were ordered to enquire into the expediency of establishing a Post Road direct from the City of Washington to Wheeling, in Virginia, through Fredericktown and Cumberland, in Maryland, and Union, Brownsville, and Washington, in Pennsylvania.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the encouragement of vaccination, was read a third time.

Mr. Ross of Pa. reported the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill. Altho' he believed he should himself vote for the bill, he thought it proper that on a bill for the establishment of a salary offi-

cer, the people should know who voted for and who against the bill; and he also wished that their constituents should know who were at this time present, and who absent from their seats.

Mr. Cady of N. Y. opposed the passage of the bill, as contemplating an interference by the U. States in the duty of the states. He had never heard, he said, that the state of N. York, or any other state, had been so unmindful of the health of the people, as that Congress ought to take it into their charge. So far as respected the Army and Navy, the U. S. ought to act on the subject; but for the rest, it ought to be left to the state legislatures.

Mr. Tucker of Va. moved that the bill should lie on the table. So far from availing themselves of the opportunity of the House being thin, to take the yeas and nays, to shew who were not in their seats, if that consideration operated at all, it should be not to take the yeas & nays, but to postpone the decision of the question.

The bill was laid on the table.

The bill for the relief of Wm. Haslett, passed through a committee of the whole and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Some time spent in discussing the bill directing the opening a road from Reynoldsburg in Tennessee; and, after it had progressed, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a considerable debate, it was ordered to lie on the table. [Mr. Webster Mr. Calhoun, and others advocated the motion to lay the bill on the table, on the ground that it would be improper to act specially on any particular road, whilst a general bill on the subject was yet likely to pass at the session. By Mr. McLean of Ky. Reynolds, Robertson and Harden, the particular friends of the bill, the motion was strongly opposed, on the ground that the road did not come under the general class of roads and other internal improvements, being one of necessity, no road now existing there, and being indispensable to enable the boatmen from N. Orleans, and others to return home by any thing like a track.]

Two or three private bills, reported by the committee of Ways and Means, a few days ago, passed through a committee of the whole.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, DEC. 26.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to various committees; among them, was one by Mr. King, from sundry inhabitants from Lincoln county, in the District of Maine, complaining of the advantages enjoyed by British vessels over the vessels of the United States, in the commerce carried on between G. Britain and the United States, and praying that such measures may be adopted as will secure to the shipping interest of this country the advantages to which they conceive it to be entitled, or which shall remedy the evils of which they complain; also a petition by Mr. Archer, from sundry inhabitants of Cecil county, in Maryland, stating the apprehension of a scarcity, arising from the deficiency of crops combined with other causes, and praying the prohibition by law of the distillation of spirits from grain, and the exportation of bread stuffs, for a limited time;—also, by the Speaker, the petition of Elizabeth Matilda Shubrick, widow of the late Capt. John T. Shubrick, of the navy, who commanded the brig Epervier, and was lost with that vessel, on her passage from the Mediterranean to the United States, praying some provision for herself and the infant of Captain Shubrick; also, by the Speaker, the petition of D. W. Boudet, portrait and historical painter, praying that he may be allowed to collect, under such restrictions as Congress may think proper, the national trophies, presents, and other articles of curiosity, to be displayed in a museum which he has for several years been making arrangements for establishing in the City of Washington.

Mr. Tallmadge, from a select committee, reported a bill for the relief of John Delafield, which was twice read & committed.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States, which was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

It is found that the existing laws have not the efficacy necessary to prevent violations of the obligations of the United States, as a nation at peace towards belligerent parties, and other unlawful acts on the high seas, by armed vessels, equipped within the waters of the United States.

With a view to maintain more effectually the respect due to the laws, to the character, and to the neutral and pacific

[See last page.]

COMMISSARIAT.

WASHINGTON DEC. 16, 1816.

SIR,

In reply to your communications relative to the supply of rations to the army, I have the honor to state—

1st. I have not a doubt but a well organized Commissariat would insure a *café, a cheaper and in every respect a better supply* than the present system of contract; nor have I heard of a doubt upon the subject, excepting only as to the expense.

Upon this point it may be remarked, that most of the contractors have made very handsome profits, and many of them indeed great fortunes, under contracts apparently reasonable.

Contractors are in the habit of employing an agent for each post, and in some cases confiding to sub-contractors the supply of particular departments or posts.

It is not likely that a man of business who is honest and discreet, would bid off the contract without a pretty certain prospect of profit.

Could the government find no man to place at the head of the Commissariat, as well qualified to superintend the supply of rations, as one of the late contractors, or none equal in honesty, industry and capacity, to the late agents of the rich contractors; in this case the contract system should be preferred.

If a contractor can make a clear profit, the public, by their Commissariat, may do so likewise, and therefore the latter will be the cheaper mode of supply.

The public would, in this case, save the exact amount which, under the contract system, would fall into the hands of contractors. But even supposing the contract to be bid off at too low a rate, to enable to the contractor to make any clear profit; supposing the contractor to be actuated alone, in the supply of rations to the troops, by the purest patriotism; without the prospect of making money, still the Commissariat would be preferable—because, a contractor, having no possible prospect of making money, would be constantly embarrassed with the apprehension of losing money—and in every purchase would see before him the wretched alternative of selecting the cheapest, and consequently the worst provisions, or being involved in bankruptcy and ruin.

The choice of these evils can readily be imagined. It is a choice, as most officers who have had separate commands, can testify, that has imposed upon our troops the cheapest and coarsest provisions; and which have, on many occasions, been so much damaged as to sicken and kill hundreds of our men.

Upon this subject, I beg leave to call the attention of your honorable committee to the official reports and returns of the army, stationed at French Mills in the autumn and winter of 1815, to February 1814, by which it will be seen that out of about — men — were sick at once, and that from the 18th November to the 1st February there were — deaths; and I feel warranted by the reports of the medical staff, particularly those of Doctors Ross, Lovel and Woodbury, as well as by my own observation, in saying that for the most part the diseases and deaths at that place proceeded from the damaged provisions which the troops were compelled to eat, or to eat nothing.

The suffering of the troops from a similar cause, at many other places, during the war, were not much less severe than at French Mills; inasmuch, that I have not a doubt that we have lost more men by disease contracted principally in the use of band provisions, that we have lost by the fire of the enemy. Besides, the military system which comprehends individuals not subject to military law, and under the positive control of the commanding officer of an army, is radically defective, and calculated to paralyze a military body. An army, immediately dependent upon any other, except the single military head, is a monster; and although its native prowess may often force it, with all its deformities, to victory; yet, to make victory more sure, the immediate military head should command the whole strength and resources immediately connected with the army under him.

The supply of rations is vitally important to the very existence of an army; it is infinitely more so than the supply of clothing, of pay, or even of arms and ammunition.

An army could, by sudden changes of position, preserve itself for weeks or months without the latter, but the most patriotic band could not be kept together for more than a few days without rations. Should any officer of the Ordnance Department attempt to palm upon the army damaged powder, or even damaged flints, surely no man could doubt the propriety of prompt military punishment for such an offence; and yet under the present system, damaged rations have been forced upon the troops, and many of them thereby sickened and killed without any remedy being provided against contractors, save only the miserable farce of an action upon the case.

It is true, that, under the contract system, damaged provisions may be refused and destroyed, and the General may order the Quarter Master, upon the failure of the contractor, to purchase the proper supplies.

These regulations look very well indeed upon paper. They seem to afford reasonable security against the evils which they were intended to obviate. But what are they in practice?

The General requires the contractor to furnish twenty days' complete rations for ten thousand men, at a given point upon the frontier. The contractor reports the supply deposited at the place and time appointed. The army arrives near the enemy; every officer and every man is necessarily occupied in preparing for action. In the mean time, it is found, in reviewing the provisions, that a great portion of them are damaged. The inspector takes place, and the provisions are condemned, and the army left destitute.

The General will probably be compelled either to make a premature effort to bring on an action—be beaten, or make a disgraceful retreat, or he must endeavor to subsist his army upon damaged rations. The troops are despirited, sickened, and many of them desert—and yet the contractor is screened from military punishment. He abandons his contract whenever he finds it to unproductive of gain. The Quarter Master is then compelled to leave his regular duties, and, without due time, or any previous arrangements, to avail himself of the best markets, and in a country, where little can be got at any price, he is obliged to purchase such supplies as the country will at once afford, and is often compelled to give any price which a knowledge of the pressing calls of the service may induce the avaricious seller to demand.

2d. The organization of the Commissariat should be as follows: The chief should have the rank, pay and emoluments of the Adjutant & Inspector General, & be stationed at the seat of government. Next to the chief there should be attached to each division of the army a Commissary General, with the rank, pay and emolument of an Adjutant General; also an Assistant for each department, with the rank pay and emoluments of an Assistant Adjutant General, and for each post an issuing Commissary, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Lieutenant.

Candidates for these appointments, should be required to exhibit to the Department of War, proper evidence of character and qualifications, and be appointed and commissioned in the same manner, and take the same oath, as officers of the line of the army, and enter into bond with approved security for the faithful performance of their duties.

The rank of these officers should in no case entitle them to command in the line except when specially ordered thereto by the Commanding General. Rank however, should be given them, because without it they would often be subject to the embarrassing control of young inexperienced officers, and would fail to command, in the lowest grades of the army, that respect which rank is necessary to produce.

The chief of the Commissariat should have the control of the officers and other persons employed in his department. And, under the direction of the War Department should superintend the purchase and supply of rations &c. &c.

It should be the duty of the Commissaries of divisions and departments to make all purchases of the components parts of rations, and forward the same to such place and in such quantities for issue as the general or officer commanding the departments may direct respectively, and to make unexpected visits to the different posts, inspect the provisions and regulate the issues, the accounts and abstracts, &c.

The purchasing as well as the issuing Commissaries to be required to make monthly as well as quarterly statements of the amount of cash received and expended, the quantity of provisions purchased and the quantity issued since last return; as well as the quantity and quality of the provisions on hand. These statements to be certified upon honor and forwarded to the chief of the department and a duplicate thereof sent to the general or public officer commanding. They will moreover be required to render quarterly accounts in such form as may be prescribed by the War Department.

In this way the state of the supplies and accounts of each officer of the Commissariat will be distinctly understood monthly, and quarterly, by the chief of the Department; who, possessing the power to arrest or suspend any delinquent, would prevent or promptly detect every irregularity. But the most effectual check will be found in the general officer commanding divisions, departments and principal posts, who, in addition to the power to arrest and try officers, should be authorized to receive from them all public monies, and supply the place of such delinquent officers by temporary appointments until the casual vacancies should be filled.

It is the duty of the inspector, to inspect the troops and supplies of each post and corps once in two months—in addition to this he may be instructed to inspect the provisions particularly as to quality and quantity, and compare the same with the monthly report of the commissary, and in all cases of neglect or omission on the part of such Commissary he will be punishable by the sentence of a general court martial.

It seems to be admitted by all, that in time of war the Commissariat would be decidedly preferable to the contract system. This I consider to be a conclusive argument in favor of the immediate adoption of the measure. If any branch of military knowledge is necessary for a state of war, its practical introduction in time of peace cannot but be proper, if it be practicable. The Commissariat par-

ticularly should be organized and put into operation in time of peace.

I have the honor to be Very respectfully yr. most obt. st. EDMUND P. GAINES. The Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Of the Senate, Chairman of the Military Committee.

Annual Treasury Report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 16TH, 1816.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit herewith, a report prepared in obedience to the Act supplementary to the act entitled an Act to establish the Treasury Department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the act entitled an Act to establish the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following report and estimates:

REVENUE.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage, internal duties, direct tax, public lands, postage, and incidental receipts which accrued during the year 1814, amounted to \$11,500,608 25. And that which accrued from the same sources during the year 1815, amounted to \$9,893,219 02. Viz.

Customs, as appears by statement	[A]	\$26,643,598 77
Internal duties,	[B]	5,963,225 88
Direct Tax,	[C]	5,723,132 25
Public Lands,		1,237,959 28
Postage and incidental receipts,		275,262 84
		\$49,893,219 01

The revenue which has accrued from the same sources during the three first quarters of the year 1816, and that which will accrue during the remaining quarter, is estimated to amount to \$38,350,000 00. Viz.

Customs,	\$30,000,000 00
Internal duties,	4,150,000 00
Direct Tax, (nett proceeds)	2,700,000 00
Public Lands (exclusive of receipts in the Mississippi Territory)	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts,	300,000 00
	\$38,850,000 00

The receipts in the Treasury from the same sources during the year 1816, are estimated at \$46,900,000 00. Viz.

Customs,	\$36,000,000 00
Direct Tax,	4,200,000 00
Internal Duties,	4,900,000 00
Public Lands,	1,500,000 00
Postage and incidental receipts,	300,000 00
	\$46,900,000 00

Receipts from Loans and Treasury notes:

Loans under the act of 15th November, 1814,	243,911 39
Loans under the 3d of March, 1815,	318,675 52
Do. Temporary Loans,	150,000 00
Amount actually borrowed to 30th September, 1816,	\$712,586 91

Treasury Notes: Amount issued prior to 1st of October, 1816, under the act of 24th Feb. 1815. Notes bearing interest per statement L. 4,274,800 00 Small Treasury notes not bearing interest, amount issued and re-issued, 5,773,168 00

Making the total amount estimated to be actually received in the treasury during the year 1816, 57,660,554 91

Cash in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, (including an item of \$6,361,244 43 in treasury notes) which had been paid for duties and taxes \$70,667,147 91

The application of the monies actually received into the treasury during the year 1816, will be as follows: To the 30th September the payments have amounted to the following sums nearly—(The accounts being not yet made up, the precise amount cannot be given): For civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses 2,309,404 99 Military service, (including an arrearage of \$11,212,560) 14,078,009 27 Naval service 2,777,009 Public debt, viz: Interest & reimbursement 8,009,650 24 13,666,586 53 32,792,416 14

During the fourth quarter of the year, the payments are estimated to amount to the following sums, viz: For civil, diplomatic & miscellaneous expenses 70,000 00 Military service 2,400,000 00 Naval service 1,200,000 00 Public debt, viz. Interest and reimbursement, to the 1st January, 1816, inclusive 2,100,000 00

Do. — reimbursement of treasury notes 13,600,000 00 15,100,000 00 19,500,000 00 62,292,416 84

The receipts into the treasury during the year, have been estimated at 57,660,554 91 And the balance at the commencement 13,106,392 88 70,766,947 79

Leaving in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1817, the sum of 18,504,730 79

Of which sums it is estimated that 10,000,000 will be in cash, and the remainder in treasury notes, principally issued under the act of the 24th of Feb. 1815, which cannot be reimbursed without an appropriation for that purpose.

Notwithstanding the favorable situation of the treasury, the disordered state of the currency still continues to embar-

ass the fiscal operations of the government. The expectation which had been formed, that the demands upon the treasury, in the eastern section of the Union might be paid in the local currency by the end of the year, has not been realized—To discharge the claims in that quarter, arising from the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, which will be payable on the 1st of January next, small Treasury notes must be issued, or temporary loans must be obtained from the Bank of the United States, to the amount of those demands. The latter alternative has been embraced, and a proposition for that purpose has been made to the bank and has been favorably received by it.

When those claims are satisfied, there will be no further embarrassment until the next quarterly payment of interest. To prevent the necessity of resorting again to loans, for that object, the re-issue of Treasury notes, of all descriptions should be discontinued. When this course is adopted and persevered in, the revenue in that quarter will be collected in current money, and will be more than sufficient to satisfy all the claims of the public creditors. The more certainly to effect that object, it is respectfully recommended, that an appropriation be made during the present session of Congress, for the reimbursement of the whole of the treasury notes issued under the act of the 24th of February, 1815. The Treasury notes issued under the preceding laws, have either been reimbursed, or provision made for that object during the last quarter of the year. The acts under which they issued having, by appropriations provided for their reimbursement, no further appropriations are necessary for that purpose.

OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The funded debt contracted before the late war, which was unrepaid on the 1st Jan. 1815, amounted as appears by statement B to

38,340,006 77	
By the same statement it appears that the funded debt contracted on account of the late war, amounted on that day to 65,944,434 29	
Making the whole funded debt, the 1st of Jan. 1815, amount to 104,284,441 6	
To which must be added temporary loans, viz: Due the State Bank, Boston 500,000 —	
Cumberland Bank, Maine 50,000 —	
Banks in the 1st. of Col. 175,000 —	
State of New York 350,000 —	
	1,075,000 —

Making an aggregate amount on that day of 105,359,441 6

To this amount there has been added between the 1st Jan. 1816, and the 30th Sept. the following sums, viz:

6 per cent. stock of 1814	229,801 31
6 per cent. stock of 1815	345,448 90
6 per cent. treasury note stock	58,245 78
7 per cent. do.	4,570,621
	5,257,116 90

From which deduct temporary loans paid off, 1,025,000 — Reimbursement of old 6 per cent. and deferred stock, 846,639 76 1,871,639 76 3,385,477 23

Making the whole public debt on the 30th of September, 1816, as appears by statement C. amount to 108,745,818 29, viz: Old funded debt 37,494,267 1

New funded debt 71,201,551 28

Temporary loan 50,000 — 108,745,818 29

Add the amount of 7 per cent. stock, which it is estimated will be created during the last quarter of the year, by funding small Treasury notes, \$20,405. Makes the estimated amount of the public debt, on the 1st of January, 1817, 109,266,223 29.

The subscription to the Bank of the United States, on the part of the government, will create 5 per cent. stock to the amount of 7,000,000.

And the compromise with the Yazoo claimants has created stock to the amount of 4,098,615 29. But as the first is only an exchange for the same amount of bank capital, which will, probably, produce an access of dividends, beyond the interest payable on the stock, equal to the reimbursement of the principal, before the expiration of the charter, and the second bears no interest, and will, probably, be reimbursed by the sales of the public lands, in the Mississippi Territory, during the three succeeding years, no further provision for their ultimate redemption appears to be necessary.

SINKING FUND.

According to the existing laws, the sinking fund consists of a permanent appropriation of 8,000,000 dollars per annum, which is vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund; to be by them applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the redemption of the principal. Of this sum there will be required, during the year 1817, for the payment of interest, \$6,084,415 93; leaving the sum of \$1,915,583 07 to be applied to the redemption of the principal of the debt. This sum, operating upon the principle of compound interest, will not redeem the whole amount of the funded debt before the year 1842. An attentive examination of the rise and progress of public debts in other countries, cannot fail to impress the American public with necessity of making suitable exertions in periods of peace, to release the national revenue from so heavy an encumbrance. Although from our happy form of government, and from our fortunate geographical position we may reasonably calculate upon being less frequently subjected to the calamities of war, than has hitherto fallen to the lot of other civilized nations, yet reason & experience forbid the expectation that we shall be exempted from its evils until the redemption of the public

debt shall be effected by the operations of the existing sinking fund.

By referring to the laws authorising the several loans, which during the late war have swelled the public debt to its present amount, Congress has uniformly pledged the faith of the nation to provide sufficient funds for the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the debt so created. The time has now arrived when that pledge ought to be redeemed. It is, therefore, respectfully proposed, that there be annually appropriated the sum of \$2,000,000, in addition to the sum of \$8,000,000 now applicable to the payment of the interest, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt; and that that sum be vested in the commissioners of the sinking fund, to be applied in the same manner as the existing sinking fund. It is, also, proposed that when the six per cent stock can be purchased at par, or the 7 per cent stock can be purchased at 6 per cent premium, or when a greater amount can be redeemed, according to the conditions attached to the different loans, of which the funded debt is composed, than the amount of the sinking fund applicable to the redemption of the principal of the funded within any one year, there to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund the further sum of \$1,000,000 out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, if such payment can be made; leaving a balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, of \$2,000,000; which additional sum shall be applied to the redemption, or purchase, of the principal of the debt.

As the funded stock which may be subscribed by individuals to the Bank of the United States is redeemable at the will of the government, and as the Louisiana stock is to be reimbursed at the end of four annual instalments, commencing in the year 1818, the effect of the provision will be, an annual addition of \$1,000,000 for the succeeding six years, to the state of the Treasury with admit of its execution.

By the operation of the sinking fund, thus enlarged, the whole funded debt, will be extinguished within the term of fourteen years. In the present unsettled state of the revenue arising from excessive importations of foreign merchandise during the previous and present year; from the change in the rate of duties imposed upon merchandise; and from changes made in the various branches of internal revenue it would be unsafe to vest the whole surplus revenue of the present year in the commissioners of the sinking fund, as there is strong reason to believe, that the revenue which will accrue during the year, 1817, will fall considerably below the permanent annual expenditure, inclusive of the addition proposed to be made to the sinking fund. That deficiency, as well as any other which may occur in the 2 succeeding years, will be covered by the balance which it is estimated will be in the Treasury on the 1st Jan. 1817 & 1818.

Of the Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenses for the year 1816.

The probable authorized demands upon the treasury, during the year 1817, are estimated to amount to 217,751,797 57, viz:

Civil, diplomatic and miscellaneous expenses	1,765,513 36
Military service (including an arrearage of 1,545,000)	7,919,652 79
Naval service (including 1,000,000, for permanent increase of navy)	3,986,658 79
Public debt	8,000,000 —
	21,751,797 57
Deduct war arrearage	1,540,000 —
	20,211,797 57

Add for the annual incidental expenditures not embraced in the estimate 288,202 43

Making the permanent annual expenditure 20,500,000 — To which add the sum proposed to the sinking fund 3,000,000 —

Making in the whole an aggregate amount, for the permanent annual expenditure, until the public debt is redeemed, of 23,500,000 —

The Annual Report of the Treasury for the year 1815, estimated the revenue which would accrue during the year 1816, under the modifications proposed by this report to the existing laws for raising revenue, 25,000,000 00, viz:

Customs	17,000,000 —
Internal duties	4,500,000 —
Direct tax (nett proceeds)	2,700,000 —
Public lands	1,000,000 —
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000 —
	25,600,000 —

But the revenue which has actually accrued during the year, is estimated, as already stated, at \$38,650,000 Making an aggregate excess, beyond the estimate of the last year, of \$13,050,000. Which excess has arisen principally in the customs.

By the same report, the money receivable into the Treasury during the year 1818, arising principally from revenue which accrued during the year 1815, was estimated at \$33,400,000, viz:

Customs	21,000,000 —
Internal duties	5,000,000 —
Direct tax	6,000,000 —
Public lands	1,000,000 —
Postage and incidental receipts	400,000 —
	33,400,000 —

But the actual receipts into the Treasury during the year, from these sources of revenue, are estimated at \$49,600,000 Leaving an excess of receipts beyond the estimate, of \$16,200,000.

The actual excess in the customs, beyond the estimate of 1815, being \$15,000,000. In the internal duties, direct tax, and postage, there is a deficit of \$2,000,000. And an excess in public lands of \$500,000. Making, as before stated, the whole excess \$15,500,000. The comparative statements just pre-

sented prove the extreme difficulty there was in 1815, of making any estimate upon which reliance could be placed. The excessive importations of foreign merchandise, during the past & present year, have, but in a slight degree, diminished that difficulty. The revenue which accrued from imports and tonnage during the three first quarters of the year 1816, have averaged nine millions of dollars a quarter; while that which will have accrued during the last quarter, is estimated at not more than one third of the sum. As the redundancy of foreign merchandise in the country, which has produced this extraordinary reduction of duties in the fourth quarter of the year will continue to influence the importations of the year 1817, the revenue accruing from that source during the year, probably cannot be safely estimated above twelve millions.

We must look, therefore to the revenue accruing in the year 1818, as the average revenue arising from duties and taxes of a permanent character by which the permanent expenditures of the government should be regulated. From the facts in the possession of the department, the revenue which will accrue during that year is estimated as follows: viz.

Customs	18,000,000
Internal duties	2,500,000
Public lands	1,500,000
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000
Making an aggregate amount of	22,250,000
In the year 1819 the first instalment of the bonus payable by the Bank of the United States, becomes due	500,000
During the same year, it is believed that the claim of the State of Georgia will be paid, and the Mississippi stock will be absorbed by the sale of public lands in the Mississippi Territory, which will give an additional revenue from the public lands for the year 1820, and for subsequent years, of	1,500,000

Which may be estimated as the permanent annual revenue after that period. But the receipts into the treasury during the year 1817, may be estimated as follows, viz.

Customs	24,000,000
Internal duties	2,900,000
Direct tax (outstanding and receivable that year)	2,000,000
Public lands	1,500,000
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000
To which add the balance in the treasury on the first day of that year	10,000,000

Total ways and means for the year 1817

The expenditure for that year, as before stated, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, is estimated to amount to 25,000,000.

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1818, of \$15,650,000.

Balance in the treasury, as before stated	15,650,000
Customs	12,000,000
Internal duties	2,500,000
Public lands	1,500,000
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000
	31,900,000

The permanent expenditure, including the proposed addition to the sinking fund, has been estimated at 23,500,000.

Balance in the treasury on the 1st Jan. 1819, estimated at 8,400,000.

Balance in the treasury, as before stated	8,400,000
Customs	13,000,000
Internal duties	2,500,000
Public lands	1,500,000
Bonus of the U. States' Bank, payable this year	500,000
Postage and incidental receipts	250,000
	31,150,000

Permanent expenditure, as before stated

Leaving in the treasury, on the first day of January, 1820, a balance of

After which period the permanent revenue, as before stated, is estimated to exceed the permanent expenditure, taken as the basis of this report, by the annual amount of 750,000.	7,650,000
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Making a permanent surplus during the next four years, of 8,400,000.

Applicable to such objects of internal improvement or national defence as the wisdom of Congress may direct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,
Dec. 16, 1816.

[A] Statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on Merchandise, Tonnage, Passports, and Clearances—of Debentures issued on the exportation of Foreign Merchandise, and of expenses of collection during the year 1815.

Merchandise	38,068,890 30
Tonnage, &c.	618,341
Passports	15,232
Debentures issued	1,650,671 91

Gross revenue	37,052,492 26
Expenses of collection	408,893 49

Nett revenue

	36,643,598 77
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[C] Estimate of the funded debt of the United States, and of the temporary loans on the 1st of October, 1816.

FUNDED DEBT.	
Exclusive of sums passed to the credit of the sinking fund.	
6 per cent stock	17,250,871 41
5 per cent do.	16,158,180 79
Deferred do.	9,358,320 34
Louisiana do.	10,923,500
6 pr. ct. do. of 1796	80,000
Exchanged 6 per cent of 1812	2,984,746 72

6 per cent stock	7,810,500
Do. of 1813, 16 do. 18,109,327 43	
Do. do. 7 1-2 do. 8,496,581 95	
Do. 1814, 25 1-3 do. 15,954,619 85	
Do. 1815, 18,452-800 do.	12,288,149 64
6 per cent stock, treasury notes	

per 25th Feb'y. 1815, funded	60,727 41
7 per cent stock, small treasury notes funded	8,479,595
	71,207,551 28

TEMPORARY LOANS.

Due Cumberland Bank, Maine	50,000
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Nominal amount of funded debt and temporary loans, 1st October, 1816

	123,007,170 54
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Deduct reimbursement of the old 6 per cent. and deferred stocks to the 31st December, 1815, per treasury settlements

	24,341,990 68
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To 1st Oct. 1816, estimated at

	846,639 76
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Deduct as per last annual statement

	5,957,278 19
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Unredeemed amount, 1st October, 1816

	(a) 103,745,818 29
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SINKING FUND.

The following sums are, in the treasury books, passed to the credit of this fund:

FOREIGN DEBT.	
5 per cent stock	8,200,000
4 1-2 per cent stock	820,000
4 per cent stock	3,180,000
	12,200,000

DOMESTIC DEBT.	
6 per cent stock,	1,945,036 53
3 per cent stock,	698,553 41
Deferred stock,	1,005,179 83
8 per cent stock,	6,182,500
Exch'd. 6 pr. ct. stock,	6,294,051 12
Cont'd. 6 pr. ct. sck.	1,839,850 70
4 1-2 pr. ct. stock,	176,000
5 1-2 pr. ct. stock,	1,848,900
Navy 6 pr. ct. stock,	711,700
Louisiana 6 pr. ct. stock,	326,500
6 pr. ct. stock of 1812,	324,200
	21,673,463 98

	(b) 161,880,634 52
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Card'm'd amo't, 1st Jan. 1816

6 pr. ct. stk. of 1814,	292,801 31
Do. of 1815,	335,448 90
Treaty note op. ct. stk.	88,245 78
Do. 7 per cent stock,	4,579,621
	5,257,116 99

Deduct temporary loans paid off

	1,025,000
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Do. reimbursement of the old six per cent and deferred stock,

	846,639 76
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Unredeemed amount as above,

	107,745,818 29
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Nominal amount, including sinking fund, 1st Jan. 1816

	157,648,517 53
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Additions in 1816

	5,257,116 99
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Deduct temporary loans paid to the State Bank, Boston

	500,000
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Banks in the District of Columbia

	175,000
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The State of New York

	350,000
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Nominal amount as above

	161,880,634 52
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Dec. 19, 1816.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

BOSTON, DEC. 28.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Capt. WALLIS, who arrived on Tuesday from Malaga, informs, that on his outward passage, on the 9th of Oct. he passed Gibraltar in company with a United States' hermaphrodite brig; that about the 16th of Oct. the same brig appeared off Malaga, (having been delayed by a contrary wind) made signals and then proceeded to the Eastward; and that in Nov. when the American Squadron came down to Malaga and Gibraltar, this brig was a part of it.

Capt. WALLIS had no opportunity of seeing either Capt. Gordon or Capt. Downs.

The U. S. hermaphrodite brig Spark, Lieut. Nicholson, sailed from New York Sept. 6, for the Mediterranean, with despatches supposed to include answers to the Algerine threat to break DECATUR'S Treaty.

The latest report from the Mediterranean is, that our peace with Algiers has been confirmed.

A letter from Malaga, by the last arrival, advises against shipments to that place from the United States, remarking that there is not an article that will bring a profit.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

At a late hour on Saturday night, the fast sailing and regular trading ship Pacific, Downe, arrived at this port from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 17th of Nov.

The Prince Regent of England has revoked the appointment of Commissary in Chief; and given to John Charles Hevelius, Esq. the Auditor of the Civil List.

Accounts had been received in England from St. Helena, as late as the 5th of Sept. which state, the garrison of that Island was in good health, though provisions were very dear. Bonaparte had given an order, that no strangers should be admitted to his presence. He was continually expressing dissatisfaction with his confinement.

An English Editor observes, that "The Paris Journals being entirely under the control of the Government, it may be

understood that the latter indirectly avow the Expedition to St. Domingo by an article in the papers, abusing the Haytian Chiefstain Christophe, and representing his rival Petion "as more tractable." This confirms the report of secret arrangement between the Court of France and the latter, for the restoration in some shape of the connexion of France with St. Domingo. As to the possibility of an understanding having been established between Petion and the King of France since his second restoration, there is not the least difficulty in point of time. The beautiful church of St. Julian, at Lisbon was burnt on the 4th of Oct. while performing the funeral ceremony of the old Queen.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, DEC. 29.

The house met, but a quorum not appearing, the members present adjourned till to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, DEC. 30.

On motion of Mr. Suddert, the question was put, That the house adopt the following order:

Ordered, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on the banking capital of this state, and have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Resolved in the affirmative.

The clerk of the senate delivers the bill to alter all such parts of the constitution as relate to the division of Prince-George's into election districts; the bill authorising a lottery to repair the churches in King and Queen Parishes in St. Mary's and the bill to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist camp or quarterly meeting in the several counties therein mentioned—severally passed.

On motion by Mr. Harrison, the following order was read:

Ordered, That the Governor be and he is hereby directed, to lay before this house any information which he may possess relative to any provision that has been made by the government of the U. States to pay the military expenses incurred by this state during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, the further consideration of the above order was postponed till Friday next.

On motion of Mr. Davall, Ordered, That the honourable the executive Council be requested to lay before this House a journal of their proceedings from the first Monday in December 1815, to this date.

Mr. Kell delivers reports favourable to the memorial of Luther Martin esq. and the petition of Wm. Reiley. Severally read.

Mr. Suddert reports favourably on the petition of Robert Bruce. Read.

Adjourned.

In Chancery.

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM WRITINGTON, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 26th day of February next:—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star three successive weeks before the 26th day of January next.

The report states that the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2 50 per acre.

W. KILTY, Ch'.

THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 7 3

One Hundred Dollars Reward, FOR NEGRO ISAAC.

Runaway on Christmas day, my negro man ISAAC, who calls himself Isaac Beckers, (but he has most likely changed his name)—He is a handsome faced, stout black man, 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; has a round full face, and when he laughs he has dimples in his cheeks, and shows his teeth considerably, which are very regular and white: he has very small ears, and on the end of his nose on the upper side he has a small mark or scar, as if piece of skin had been taken off. At present he has a sore on his knee, occasioned by a fall, from which he walks a little lame.

He took with him a blue coat with yellow buttons, and a green coat with pated buttons, both of fine cloth, a narrow rim'd leather hat, which he wears high on his head, a pair of blue stockings and a pair of mixed cloth pantaloons, a pair of corduroy trowsers, a pair of fair top boots, a pair of cockshoes, and two pair of shoes. He has a mother living near Cambridge, to which place he may wish to make his way—or, as he has procured a notarial protection, he may probably attempt to go to sea. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid if bro't home.

Wm. L. YOUNG, 76, Sharp street.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against carrying off or harboring said negro.

Jan. 7 4

Runaway Negro.

Was committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 21st inst. a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left eyebrow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm, and has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth round about, and dark pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. Says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the City of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgeway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, and pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.

The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.

Harford, Dec. 28 (Jan. 7) 5



Republican State,

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1817.

CALENDAR

For the Year of our Lord 1817.

January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

New Orleans, Dec. 6.

NAVAL.—We understand that the U. States' sloop of war Hornet Capt. Ballard, at N. York, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico on a cruise.

Discontents and riots, according to the latest English papers, continued frequently to break out among the poor and suffering classes in Nottingham, Birmingham, and other places in England. The ministerial prints urged the necessity of suppressing these risings in the bud, and were apprehensive that if they were permitted to gain ground, they would shake the very foundations of the monarchy.

Departed this life, on Friday last, at Major Thomas Emory's Queen Ann's county, after a short illness, Mrs. HENRIETTA MARIA HEMSLY, consort of Alexander Hemsley, Esq. of this county.

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a Decree of WILLIAM KIRBY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 9th of July 1816, to me directed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 22 day of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

ALL THE REAL ESTATE.

of Thomas Bell, deceased, on twelve months credit. Being a GRIST MILL and SEAF, lying in Talbot County, near Hillsborough. The purchaser giving bond to the Trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas Bell, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against him to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the said 22d day of February 1817.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee.

for the sale of the R. E. of T. B.

January 7.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county (appointed by an act of the present session of the Legislature) give notice, that they will meet at the court house in Easton, on the FIRST MONDAY in February next, for the purpose of appointing four persons of judgment and discretion, to assess and value the assessable property in said county, as directed by said act, and a person qualified to act as clerk to their board. All persons desirous of executing the appointments aforesaid, will make application on or before the aforesaid first Monday of February next.

By order of the Board.

Jan. 7 3

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, EASTON, MARYLAND, JANUARY 4, 1817.

A. R. ANDERSON Dr. Samuel T. Kemp

Andrew S. Anthony L.

Bennett Bracco, 2 Jacob Leverton

Samuel Bullen Wrightson Lowe

Nathan Betton Nicholas Lovely

John Berridge M.

Moses Bryan William Milington

Jeremiah Berry Nicholas Morten

Mrs. A. Bayard William Matthews

John Bennett Rev. James Myrman

William Benny Rev. Thomas Monnelly

John Christy N.

John Craw William Needles

William E. Cannon Ann Poits, 2

Daniel Cault Jackey Perry

Ann Charrs Jacob Price

Richard Cheezum Rebecca Purnell

Poet's Corner.

[The following Poem may have heretofore met the eye of some of our readers; but, if so, we presume they will not refuse it a second perusal. "We have often wondered," says the N. Y. Courier, "that Mr. Osborne has not favored the public with a publication of all his Poems. The only reason why they are not superior to Lord Byron's or Walter Scott's, is, that they are not written in England. The following little Poem on Time, may challenge a comparison with any one of the same magnitude which has been written by any living poet.—Time is admirably personified, and the interest is heightened by every poetic circumstance which could be employed in so short a space."]

ON TIME.

ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

BY S. OSBORNE.

MOVED by a strange mysterious power, That hastes along the rapid hour, I touch the deep-ton'd string: Even now I saw his wither'd face, Beneath yon tower's mouldering base, Where mossy vestments cling. Dark roll'd his cheerless eye around, Severe his grisly visage frown'd, No locks his head array'd: He grasp'd a hero's antique bow— The marble crumbled in dust, And sunk amidst the shade! Malignant triumph fill'd his eyes: "See, hapless mortals, see," he cries, "How vain your idle schemes are; " Beneath my grasp, the fairest form " Dissolves, and mingles with the worm: " Their vanish mortal dreams. "The words of God and man I spoil; "The noblest proofs of human toil " I treat as childish toys: "I crush the noble and the brave— " Beauty I mar, and in the grave " I bury human joys. "Hold! ruthless phantom—hold! I cried; "Canst thou mock the dreams of pride, "And meager hopes devour? "Warren, beyond thy reach, shall bloom, "When other charms sink to the tomb, "She seems thy envious power." On frosty wings the Demon fled, Howling, as o'er the wall he sped, "Another year is gone!" The ruin'd spire, the crumbling tower, Nothing, oh! 'd his awful power, As "Time" flew swiftly on. Since Beauty, then, to Time must bow, And Age deform the fairest brow, Let brighter charms be yours: The female mind, embalm'd in truth, Shall bloom in everlasting youth, While Time himself endures.

[Continued from first page.]

relations of the U. States, I recommend to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of such further legislative provisions as may be requisite for detaining vessels, actually equipped, or in a course of equipment, with a warlike force, within the jurisdiction of the U. States; or, as the case may be, for obtaining from the owners or commanders of such vessels, adequate security against the abuse of their armaments, with the exceptions in such provisions proper for the cases of merchant vessels furnished with the defensive armaments usual on distant and dangerous expeditions; and of a private commerce in military stores, permitted by our laws, and which the law of nations does not require the U. States to prohibit.

JAMES MADISON. Dec. 25, 1816.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the U. States to establish a manufactory of small arms at Newport, on Licking river, in the state of Kentucky.

Mr. Cuthbert laid on the table a Resolution for the meeting of the House to take place at eleven instead of twelve o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the committee on Roads and Canals were directed to enquire into the expediency of granting a sum of money, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States in removing the obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, created by the Falls near Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Desha offered the following resolution:

Resolved, As the land south of Green river, now within the limits of the state of Kentucky, was, by the state of Virginia set apart for the purpose of satisfying claims for revolutionary services, & a portion of which land has since been by the general government ceded by treaty to the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, by which cession many of the revolutionary patriots have been deprived of the benefit arising from grants for meritorious services.—That the President of the U. States be requested to take the necessary steps to have the Indian title to the land lying within the limits of the state of Kentucky, extinguished as soon as practicable.

Mr. Calhoun thought, as the resolution was on a subject new and somewhat local in its nature, it would be better not to decide on it immediately, and moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. Hardin also joined in the hope that the resolution should lie on the table, as it stated facts with which he was before unacquainted, and which required some examination.

Mr. Desha, after repeating his belief in the necessity and propriety of the resolution, acquiesced in the motion to lay

it at present on the table; and it was accordingly so ordered.

The bill from the Senate for the relief of the heirs of Landon Carter, was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bills, directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from his imprisonment, and for the discharge of John Ricard from imprisonment, were severally read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Wm. Haslett, was read the third time, when Mr. Hardin, who was not satisfied of the justice of the relief contemplated, and the chairman of the committee which reported the bill not being in his seat to give the information he desired, moved to lay the bill on the table; and, after some conversation on the subject between Messrs. Hardin, Lyon, Davenport and Wright, on the circumstances which brought the petitioner before the House for relief, and the propriety of suspending the immediate passage of the bill, it was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor of N. Y. the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill to provide for the regular publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. moved to fill the blank for the salary of the Reporter with the sum of \$1000; and supported his motion and the general object of the bill by a short speech.

Mr. Hardin of Ky. moved to strike out the first section of the bill—in effect to reject it.

This motion, and the preceding one, gave rise to a debate of some length.—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y. H. Nelson and Root in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Robertson, Hardin, Ross and Wright in opposition to it. Of this debate, a few lines must suffice for a summary.

In support of the measure proposed by the bill, was urged the great importance of having correct and early reports of the decisions of a court, whose decrees, if not law in themselves, are evidence of the law; and the advantage of a Reporter of proper abilities, made responsible for the proper exercise of his duties. This bill, it was strongly urged, would tend to secure a prompt publication of the reports, making to salary contingent on the delivery of a certain number of copies of the reports of each term, within six months after the decisions of the court were pronounced; and that it would also secure fidelity in the Reporter, he being liable to removal by the Supreme Court, for misconduct. Without an inducement like that proposed by the bill, fears were expressed that no reports would be published; and the example of some of the states was quoted, who had deemed the publication of the decisions of their Supreme Courts, as to give to men properly qualified, even a greater compensation than was proposed to be given to a Reporter of the decisions of a higher court.

On the other hand, the value of correct reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court was generally admitted, though Mr. Robertson was opposed to any act which should sanction the idea of their having a permanent effect over other law or make their construction of laws binding on their successors and on other authorities. It was generally urged in opposition to the bill, that no necessity existed for creating a salary officer for this purpose; that the reports had been heretofore published without a salary, and would, if promptly published, afford emolument enough to secure the attention of adequate talents to that object; that to pass such a bill would be to give a monopoly of a privilege (that of reporting the proceedings of the Court, which ought to be free to all. As to the state courts, it was said, a salary Reporter might be necessary, since the demand for the Reports limited to the state would be necessarily small, though their publication was highly important to a correct administration of justice; but that in regard to the decisions of the Supreme Court, whose effect pervaded the union, the case was otherwise, and there could be no doubt but the publication would afford sufficient emolument, unaided by a salary, from the extensive sale of the Reports.

To the latter argument it was rejoined, that though the decisions of the Supreme Court of the U. States were more general in their effect than those of the state courts, they were more limited in their scope—limited pretty much to questions of national law, or general law, of which few even of eminent legal men had occasion to avail themselves in practice.

The question on the striking out of the section was decided in the affirmative, by a vote of 76 about 40.

The committee rose and reported their decision; which was concurred in by the House (the call of Mr. Ross for the Yeas and Nays having been refused) by about the same vote. The bill is therefore rejected.

And the House adjourned.

On introducing the petition of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company on the 13th inst. the following remarks were made:

Mr. Wright presented the memorial of the managers of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company formerly presented. He moved that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Ingham said he was friendly to the memorial, but suggested the propriety of its being referred to the committee on canals and roads, already created.

Mr. Wright remarked that this case was not an application for a canal to be laid out, or established by law, but was, materially distinguishable from that case; that already a company had fixed the site, and made considerable progress in the business; but finding their funds inadequate to the object, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware had each, on their application, taken a considerable share in the stock; hence we were not left to infer the propriety of cutting the canal or the site of it. This memorial, after exhibiting the approbation of the private and public adventures and stockholders, to aid in the completion of so important a work. I sir, can have no objection to that committee; but in the mass of their labors, I presume it will not be so exclusively attended to as if submitted to a select committee—to which I hope it may be referred.

It was referred, however, to the committee on roads and canals.

FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

After the presentation and reference of sundry petitions of a private character—

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the committee on the public lands were instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying off and establishing a separate surveyor's district in the Mississippi territory, adjoining the southern boundary of the state of Tennessee, and including the late purchases made from the Cherokee and Chickasaw Indians, and to provide for the appointment of a principal surveyor for said district;—also a register and receiver of public moneys, and make such further provision as may be necessary to have the Lands within the same, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, surveyed and offered for sale as soon as it is practicable.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. offered a resolution, which, after some discussion and modification, was agreed to as follows: Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the act making farther provision for military services during the late war and for other purposes, passed April 16th, 1816, as to require a relinquishment of land bounty on the part of the heirs and representatives of volunteers enlisted under the act authorizing the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, passed February 6, 1812, previous to placing the widows or children of said volunteers upon the pension-list, under the first mentioned act.

On motion of Mr. Hendricks, the committee on Post-offices and Post-Roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing Post-Roads from Lexington to Polla in Indiana; from Corydon to Salem, in the same state, and from Frankfort in Kentucky to Madison in Indiana.

Mr. Kerr submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the propriety of passing a law, authorizing the soldiers of the late army to transfer their claims to bounty land before the patents are issued.

On this resolution, some discussion took place, in which Messrs. Kerr, Harrison, Hulbert, Wright, Parris, Smith of Maryland, & Johnson of Kentucky, took part and which was sketched for publication; but the motion was finally withdrawn by the mover in consequence of his discovering that the Senate had asked of the Executive information on this subject, and that it was already comprehended in a general reference to a committee of this House. Mr. Kerr intimated that he should hereafter urge his motion, if the subject was not brought before the House for decision by committee, or in some other shape.

On motion of Mr. Lyon, the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post road from Craftsborough through Kellyvale and Montgomery or Richmond, in Vermont; and on motion of Mr. Mills, the same committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the post road from Northampton through Sunderland and Montague, to Northfield in Massachusetts.

Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee offered the following resolution.

Resolved, that the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Muscle Shoals in the Mississippi Territory.

The House agreed to consider the motion; and on the question of adopting the resolution, it was, without debate, decided in the negative. So it was rejected.

After refusing to take up several orders of the day,—amongst them the bill for the appointment of Circuit Judges—

The House, on motion of Mr. Hardin, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill to amend the act of last session, authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, in the military service, during the late war.

A short debate took place on this bill.

Mr. Harrison of Ohio, stated his intention to prepare an amendment, to strike out the whole bill, and introduce a provision for adding 2 Commissioners to the present one, to constitute a board of 3 Commissioners.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. offered an amendment to strike out the whole bill, and insert in lieu thereof, a provision that all the decisions of the Commissioner of Claims, under the existing law, should pass under the revision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and the House ordered the amendment of Mr. Johnson to be printed.

The House adjourned to Monday.

The following is a copy of the Resolution, in a corrected form, adopted in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, on the motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of explaining the 4th section of an act, entitled an act for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, passed the 6th day of May, 1812, as to authorize a devise of said bounty lands, though no patent shall have been granted therefor at the time of the devise.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Pine Flooring, Stantling and Common Timber MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE, Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET

On equitable terms. By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y. Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept 17—18q

FOR SALE.

The Farm, which contains about fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Anne's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT. Sept. 24

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. april 9

NOTICE.

As the Parish of St. Michaels, in Talbot county, Md. will be vacant on the 31st day of December, the Vestry of said Parish give notice, that after that day, they will be ready to contract with a Minister of the Episcopal Church, who shall come well recommended.

By order of the Vestry, DANIEL FIDDEMAN, Register of St. Michaels Parish. Dec. 3. 6

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford.—Boards by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken.—Traveling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostrer will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by LEVI LEE. Easton, Nov. 12—m

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Man or Lad, for the next year—one used to a farm. Apply to JAMES NICHOLSON. Dec. 17

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forswear all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing there on at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons. JOHN SEARS. Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

FOR RENT,

And possession given the 1st of January next, THE BRICK STORE & CELLAR, at present occupied by Mr. George W. Lee.—For further particulars apply at the Star Office, Oct 1.

In Chancery.

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 20th day of February next:— Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Eastern Star three successive weeks before the 20th day of January next.

The report states the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2 50 per acre.

W. KILTY, Ch'c. THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.

PERRY'S VICTORY.

A SET OF PRINTS OF PERRY'S VICTORY ON LAKE ERIE, Elegantly framed—for sale at the Star Office, if early applied for. Also, a set without framing Dec 17

MARYLAND:

Kent County, &c. 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 PATRICK QUINN and WILLIAM SMITH, of 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 act—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 Patrick Quinn and William Smith having satisfied me that they have resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding their application, 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 Patrick Quinn and William Smith 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 March 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 Patrick Quinn and William Smith should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 9th day of December, in the year 1816.

THOMAS WORRELL. Dec. 17 4

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

On the 9th inst. strayed or was stolen from Mr. Nicholas Spanglers, in Ferry Neck, Talbot county, a BAY MARE, about 9 years old, in pretty good order. A reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given, with reasonable charges, if said Mare is returned to the above farm, or delivered to the subscriber, near Hillsborough. SAMUEL B. COOPER. Dec. 24. 3q

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD,

Will be given for apprehending and securing two negro men who absconded from the subscriber residing at West River, Anne Arundel county, State of Maryland, on the night of the 30th of September last.

BEN, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a dusky black, stoutly made, moves heavily, and speaks slowly, of a slovenly appearance; had on country made cloths, but had received Wakefield cloth and linen for a new suit.

NED, who calls himself NED SMOTHERS, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, deep black complexion, smooth skin, well proportioned, speaks with animation, and moves with activity.—They are both excellent sawyers, and Ned is handy at Carpenter's work. Fifty dollars for each will be given if taken within the State, and one hundred dollars for each if taken out of the State, and delivered to the subscriber, or secured in goal at Baltimore, and all reasonable expenses paid by JOHN FRANCIS MERCER. November 12—m

have possession of them, to believe that they have crossed the water, where they were probably engage as sawyers.

WAS COMMITTED

To Harford county jail on the 21st instant, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high; has a scar on the left eye brow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm; has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth roundabout, and dark cloth pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the city of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, & pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's.—The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law. JASON MOORE, Sheriff. Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—8.

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on the 6th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH WARMSLEY, and says he belongs to major Robert R. Bailey, of the City of Washington. Ralph Warmsley is tolerably black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made, has a large scar on his forehead, and his left hand crippled, both occasions by a burn. His clothing when committed consisted of one pair of insew pantaloons, a red coating roundabout, a pair of old shoes, an old linen shirt, and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to release him from jail, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees, &c. as the law directs. DANIEL SCHNEBLI, Sheriff. Washington county, Md. Dec. 23, (31)



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BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
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TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Mr. King of New York, appeared and took his seat.

The President of the Senate communicated a memorial from the Legislative Council of Mississippi Territory, praying the admission of that territory into the Union as an independent state.

The President also laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the expenditure and application of all monies by the War Department, during the year ending the 30th September last.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Troup, on Friday, directing the committee of claims to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the payment to the state of Georgia of certain claims for the services of militia called out under the authority of the United States in 1792 and 1793, for the defence of said state against Indian invasion—was taken up and agreed to.

The bills from the House of Representatives for the relief of Nathaniel Taft and for the relief of John Ricard were committed to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Tait laid on the table the following motion:
"Resolved, That the Senate will, on Thursday next, proceed to the appointment of an Assistant Door-keeper."

No other business being offered for consideration,
The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

After referring some private petitions, Mr. Roberts, from a select committee made an unfavorable report on the petition of Robert Kid, which was concurred in.

Mr. Noble submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the division of a certain proportion of the quarter sections of the public lands.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Dana's motion to instruct the committee of foreign relations to consider the propriety of making provision, by law, for declaring the extent of the maritime precincts of the United States, and for the safe guard of friendly vessels, which may be within the same.

Mr. Dana offered a few remarks on the necessity of instituting the enquiry he proposed.

When the resolution was agreed to, *nem. con.*

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Luther Bingham; and on the question—Shall the bill be read a third time? it was determined in the negative—of course rejected.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion of the 30th inst. to proceed on Thursday next, to the appointment of an assistant door keeper, and agreed thereto.

Mr. Sanford submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing, by law, uniform rates of damages and interest in cases of protests of foreign bills of exchange.

The Senate adjourned to Thursday.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1817.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Noble, on Tuesday, respecting the division of a proportion of the quarter sections of the public lands, was considered and agreed to.

The Senate went into the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Sanford, on Tuesday, to enquire into the

expediency of establishing by law uniform rates of damages and interest in cases of protests of foreign bills of exchange.

Mr. Sanford submitted a few remarks to shew the competency of the government to regulate the amount of protests in the cases specified in the resolution, and the necessity of providing some uniform rule on a subject which varied now so much in the different courts of the Union; after which the resolution was agreed to without objection.

After postponing to Monday the election of a door keeper, and the consideration of Executive business,
The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30.

A number of petitions were presented & referred; amongst them, a memorial, presented by the Speaker from the Legislature of Mississippi Territory, noticed above in the proceedings of the Senate; also, by Mr. Condict, the petition of sundry manufacturers of bar iron, in New Jersey, praying such an increase of duty on imported iron as will enable them to continue their business; also, by Mr. Lattimore, the petition of sundry members of the Mississippi Legislature, praying the division of said territory into two parts, and that the western part thereof be admitted into the union as an independent state.

Mr. Chappell, from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made unfavorable reports on the petition of Jacob Germand, on the petition of Lambert Robinson, on the petition of John Hoff, on the petition of Capt. Daniel Jones, and on the petition of David Davidson; which reports (after an ineffectual attempt to lay the second & last on the table) were severally concurred in by the House; & the committee was, on motion of Mr. Chappell, discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Thomas Newell.

Mr. Condict, from the committee on revisal and unfinished business, reported in part a list of thirty seven bills, remaining unfinished at the close of the last session in various stages of progress.

Mr. Tucker, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Franklin Bank of Alexandria, (now called the Real Estate Bank) and for other purposes which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Pleasants, from the committee on Naval Affairs, made a detailed report on the petition of Thomas L. Allen, representative of Wm. H. Allen, late commander of the U. S. brig Argus, and the surviving officers and crew of that vessel, &c. concluding with a resolution unfavorable to the petitioners. The report and resolution were, on motion of Mr. Smith of Md. ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

Mr. Calhoun offered for consideration, the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of ways & means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of an act, entitled "An act further to amend the several acts for the establishment & regulation of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments," passed the 3d of March, 1809, as authorizes the President of the United States to transfer appropriations.

Mr. Calhoun supported the propriety of his motion, by remarking briefly on the evils, great evils, he said, which resulted to the public interest from the practice, particularly in the War Department, of permitting funds to be diverted from one object of appropriation and applied to another. He urged the necessity of applying a remedy, and that was to compel in the Departments a rigid adherence to specific appropriations.

After some observations from Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Smith of Md. Lowndes, and Pickering, respectively, principally explanatory of the present and former practice of the Departments, but generally acquiescing in the propriety of an enquiry—the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lattimore, the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims were directed to enquire into the expediency of placing Robert J. Lowry, first lieutenant of the Amite troop of Mississippi dragoon's on the pension list.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the committee on the post office were directed to enquire into the propriety of increasing the compensation of the post master at Aldie, in Virginia.

On motion of Mr. H. Nelson, it was resolved to direct a select committee to enquire into the propriety of further extending the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the general land office; and also of further extending

the time to complete the surveys and obtain the patents for lands under Virginia resolution-warrants—with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker laid before the House a statement from the War Department, the same as that noticed above in the proceedings of the Senate—which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Thomas,

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of adopting such restrictions as will be calculated to prevent the formation of companies to monopolize public lands in the Mississippi territory.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States during the late war.

The amendment moved by Mr. Johnson of Ky. to strike out the whole of the bill excepting the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert the substitute offered by him on Friday being under consideration.

An animated debate arose, not confined wholly to the limited question before the House, but occasionally embracing some of the most important points of national policy and of national war. A sketch of the debate will hereafter appear.

The committee rose, a little after four o'clock, without coming to a decision; and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31.

After the presentation and reference of various petitions—

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill for the relief of Isaac Lawrence and others of N. York, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Robertson, from the committee on the public lands, made unfavorable reports on the petition of sundry inhabitants of Jefferson county, in the Mississippi territory; on the petition of John W. Simpson, and of sundry inhabitants of Shawanoe town, in the Illinois territory; which reports were severally read and concurred in.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. from the committee on elections, made a favorable report on the petition of Rufus Easton, contesting the seat of John Scott, the sitting delegate from the Missouri territory, concluding with a resolution, declaring Mr. Scott not entitled, and that Mr. Easton is entitled to a seat in this house. The report & accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Chappell, from the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Anthony Latour, which was ordered to lie on the table; also a similar report on the petition of Susanna Machin; which was read and concurred in.

Mr. Williams of N. C. from the select committee appointed to investigate the decisions of Richard Bland Lee, commissioner of claims for lost property, &c. made a report, stating that the great mass of documents connected with the evidence in 800 decisions, render it impossible to investigate the whole of them, and presuming that such examination was not contemplated by the House, concluded with a resolution that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of said decisions.

On the question of concurring with the committee in their report, and consequently to discharge them from further consideration of the subject referred to them, a warm debate ensued, of a character nearly the same as that heretofore reported on this subject, which continued nearly an hour, a brief view of which will embrace all the points argued or urged in the debate.

Mr. Forsyth rose first in opposition to the report. As the committee had been raised to enquire generally into the decisions of the commissioner, he thought they ought to perform their duty and report some opinion to the House. Such an investigation was highly necessary, as he thought it had been clearly established that the commissioner had departed widely from correctness in his decisions; he wished not to do injustice to that officer, but he believed he had grossly erred—the report of the commissioner himself proved it, as it was apparent that he had substituted his own ideas of justice for the letter of the law, and he had no notion this enquiry should be smothered under a mass of papers; the labor would be less gigantic than the committee seemed to think it, and the subject ought to be thoroughly sifted for the benefit of the nation.

Mr. Fletcher of Ky. would vote for the

report, from the conviction that it was right. So far as he was acquainted with the decisions of the commissioner, he had acted properly, and had guarded the public treasure vigilantly. Mr. F. had himself brought on several claims, some of which the commissioner had rejected, which Mr. F. thought ought to have passed. The private character of Mr. Lee he had never heard impeached.—Why urge the committee to wade through eight hundred decisions? It was competent for the House to regulate the 5th section of the act, but if the law be suspended it would amount to a denial of justice.

Mr. Mills was also in favor of agreeing to the report, which he defended at some length. For what purpose should the committee undertake the Herculean task urged upon them by the gentleman from Georgia? Many of the cases would singly require three days for a proper examination; and was this to be done, to ascertain whether this poor commissioner had transcended his powers in cases where no error was alleged? Before this committee was appointed, the subject had been referred to the committee of claims—that committee had examined the most important papers, and reported on certain cases which had thrown light on the subject, and had anticipated the select committee, and this rendered further enquiry useless, &c. Mr. M. adverted to the reprobated decisions of the commissioner, and argued to shew that rumor had done him injustice, and that his proceedings had not been so erroneous as was represented.

Mr. Williams followed in favor of the report, and of discharging the committee from the subject. It was not in the nature of things that the committee could, consistently with their other duties, take up one by one the mass of cases and decide on them; nor would any good result to the House or the nation from it, if they even possessed the strength to do it, as it would be reporting what had been already reported by the committee of claims. This business had been involved in much perplexity by the creation of two committees on nearly the same subject—he would not say the other had gone out of its province, but it had relieved the select committee from much labor. Mr. W. repeated, he could not see any good in further considering what had already been brought before the House by another committee, and if they were to come to different conclusions, how would it appear to have two committees arrayed against each other.

Mr. Hulbert thought it proper the committee should be discharged from the further consideration, because there was no necessity for their going through the 700 horse cases, and it would give the house no information to have another report on the three cases so specially brought before them already.—He had sufficient evidence that gross misconduct had taken place—it was the duty of the House to interfere, and he wished no further report to make up his mind.

Mr. Forsyth said, in reply, that this business had not been voluntarily thrown on the select committee. It had been solicited by gentlemen who now thought it unnecessary, but they ought not to shrink from a duty they had asked to be imposed on them. It was incorrect that the same subject was referred to two committees—the committee of claims were instructed to enquire into the law, and the select committee appointed on the man—this committee say the commissioner has acted erroneously, but do not say whether intentionally or not; it was their duty to report on this point, and say whether there was evidence of corruption, &c.

Mr. Ross moved to lay the report on the table. The duty of the committee had been correctly stated, he said, by Mr. Forsyth—though he himself had no doubt of the integrity of the commissioner. Mr. R. argued at some length to shew that it was due to the character of the officer, which had already suffered much by the course of the discussions on this subject, as well as to the House and the nation, to shew whether his imputed errors were unintentional or corrupt; if the former, that his fame should be freed from the insinuations made against him, and if the latter, that he should not be allowed to proceed in deciding on claims so important as were yet to be acted on.

Mr. Ross's motion to lay the report on the table, was lost.

Mr. Wilde spoke against agreeing to the report, because he was always in favor of the committees and the members of the House performing their duty strictly and faithfully. Mr. W. referred to the suspension of the law by the President of the United States, and to the proposition now pending to repeal it—and thought it was first proper to ascertain whether the fault was in the law, or

in its administration. He did not wish the commissioner to be legislated out of office, unless he was corrupt, and for that reason he wished his conduct to be thoroughly investigated by the committee appointed to perform that duty, &c.

After some additional remarks and rejoinders by Messrs. Forsyth, Mills and Williams, and some remarks by Mr. W. P. Maclay, which could not be heard by the Reporter,

The question on concurring in the report of the select committee, was taken and carried without a division.

The documents were then, on motion of Mr. Grosvenor, referred to a committee of the whole house.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the acting Secretary of War, in pursuance of a resolution of the last session, on the letter of Maj. Gen. Harrison, relative to the expenditures of public money by him, on the north western frontier during the late war; which, on motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. was referred to a select committee, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the committee of ways and means were directed to enquire into the propriety of remitting certain duties paid on a quantity of steel imported in 1814, by Edmund and Jonathan Dwight.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the act making compensation for property lost, &c. during the late war; Mr. Johnson's amendment being still under consideration.

The debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. Wright, and continued until the House adjourned, but which, in consequence of the great portion of our paper already occupied by this discussion, can only be given here in a summary view.

Mr. Wright rose in opposition to the report of the committee of claims, the adoption of which would be outrageously unjust to the commissioner, who would be the victim of clamor, which it was always easy to raise, an instance of which he cited in the clamor against the Chief Justice of the United States, respecting his decision in the case of Aaron Burr, when the enquiry was instituted whether it was in the law or the administration of it, that the criminal escaped punishment; and yet we all know, said Mr. W. how fair the character of that exalted officer now stands.—He believed that no man could have walked with more caution than Mr. Lee had in performing his duty, which opinion he justified by a review from the commissioner's report of his proceedings, and his efforts to act properly in fulfilling his trust; and he called on the House to examine that conduct as here developed, and they would have reason to esteem and respect the officer. He asked gentlemen if they, if any man, could proceed more earnestly in search of light to guide them to a correct construction of the law and its correct administration. He had manifested the greatest deliberation, and after seeking advice of those who were authorized to give it, he received directions to act precisely as he had acted. Mr. W. also referred successively and particularly to the circumstances of the three cases reported by the committee of claims, and urged as the most objectionable, and justified them as legal and proper, from the nature of the claims and the evidence adduced, and was of opinion that the commissioner had, in these cases, done what he ought to have done, and had done nothing which he ought not to have done: but admitting error in his decisions, it was the error of the government, not of the commissioner; that it was admitted he had correctly decided in near 800 decisions, and only three were not correct, &c. Of the law-officer of the government he had sought advice in construing the law, by whom it was refused; then of the Executive, by whom, after two months delay, he had been instructed to proceed exactly as he had done. Touching the cases which had been suspended, Mr. W. was of opinion that we ought to take example from the enemy, and pay all losses incurred by the war, and that sufferings sustained in a common cause, ought to be borne equally by the nation. On the question before the House, he hoped the amendment would prevail, and that in a business so important two additional commissioners might be appointed. Mr. W. illustrated his opinions by various arguments drawn from the laws of nations, our own laws, &c. a detail of which is excluded at present by want of time. Mr. W. concluded his speech a little after 4 o'clock, when

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again, and

The House adjourned to Thursday.

[SEE LAST PAGE.]

NEW-YORK, JAN. 3.
THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Mr. Tilghman, of Philadelphia, passenger in the Chauncey, from Gibraltar, arrived in town on Thursday morning, and proceeded for Washington, with despatches for government from Commodore Chauncey and Mr. Shaler.

He left Gibraltar on the 16th of November, and informs us that the United States sch. Spark arrived there early in Nov. with the answer of our government to the demands of the Dey of Algiers. The Java frigate sailed from Gibraltar on the 16th for Malaga; the Washington, 74 Com. Chauncey, the Constellation, Peacock, Erie, and Hornet were to follow on the 17th for the same place, where they would be joined by the United States, Capt. Shaw, then at Malaga. The whole squadron would then proceed to Algiers, with the answer of the American Govt. Mr. Shaler, American Consul for Algiers, was on board the Washington.

The Dey has rendered Algiers stronger than it was before the late attack. Captain Gordon, late commander of the Constellation frigate, died at Messina in September last, after a long illness, universally regretted. Crane succeeds him in the Constellation.

The Chauncey has on board 162 seamen and marines discharged from the Constellation; they are under the command of Lieut. Joseph Smith.

At Cadix, Nov. 11, ship William, for New York, to sail about the 20th, the only American vessel there. Flour at Cadix 9 dollars; about 2000 bis. were sold at that price early in November.

P. S. Mr. Shaler had not, as has been stated, left Algiers in consequence of a rupture with the Dey; but would shortly return with full power.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter from an officer in our Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in Boston, received by the Chauncey. "GIBRALTAR, November 7, 1816.

After leaving Gibraltar in July, we proceeded to Naples, where we arrived in a few days. But here the superstitious ideas of contagion confined us at quarantine for two or three weeks. On visiting the town, every thing that arrested my attention, was its crowded streets, and the swarm of beggars which immediately surrounded strangers. The population of Naples is estimated at four hundred thousand, while the city does not appear to cover more ground than New York; you can therefore judge of the compact manner in which it is built. Thirty vagabonds called lazaroni, are found here, without fixed habitations or occupations. Murat was scrviceable while on the throne, that he found employments for them in making public improvements in the city, digging out Pompeii, &c; but they now in vain offer their services, and infest the city like so many ill-fated dogs. The number of Austrian troops stationed in all parts of Naples, preserve order, and have established a strict police, which appears necessary for securing the government. So licentious a people could never exist under a government which admitted of the shadow of liberty.

We were all greatly pleased with Naples, and left it with reluctance for Messina, about the beginning of September—a place not very remarkable. About thirty years since, the greater part of it was destroyed by an earthquake. From this part we visited the Basha of Tripoli. He acknowledged the honor done him, by sending off presents, consisting of bullocks, vegetables, and some animals not common with us, among them antelopes, various kinds of sheep, goats, &c. with an ostrich, (which has since died.) We next anchored at Tunis, where I visited the site of old Carthage, as near as could be guessed. Next visited Algiers, and saw the effects of the late bombardment.—The surrounding country is rich and beautiful. Received presents from the Dey, consisting of refreshments, and sailed for this place, where we arrived about ten days ago having stopped a short time at Malaga on our way.

For reasons which I shall give you hereafter, I cannot say any thing of the future movements of this squadron."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Constellation, to his friend in Boston, dated Gibraltar, November 10.

"It is with the greatest pain that I am compelled to say, Capt. Gordon is no more. After a long and lingering sickness, arising from an old wound, he expired at Messina on the 6th of September. In him we have lost a commander, a friend, & a father. Beloved and respected by all who were acquainted with him his death has plucked from the plume of liberty a bright ornament, and left a slight departed merit on the bosom of his officers. In danger he was cool, collected, and an example to all present. When the elements seemed to conspire against the united skill of man, his superiority outweighed every difficulty, & bid defiance to all danger. His generous soul knew no bounds at home or abroad. A fond & affectionate brother, and a warm friend to those few connections spared him, he gave them comfort and support to the day of his death: when like a hero and a patriot, he paid the last debt of nature without a groan. To his officers his name will ever serve as a check to error, and a stimulus to every great and good action. His example was rectitude, his words, the offspring of a great mind. No temptation or sinister motive could ever induce him to swerve from the path of

honor, and no exertions were restrained in the execution of a charitable act. Let it ever be remembered that tho' his soul has fled, his name can never be forgotten.

Legislature of Maryland.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1.

On motion of Mr. Keil, leave given to bring in a further supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

The clerk of the Senate delivers a bill appointing a Printer to the State, passed by that body; read.

The house proceeded to a second reading by special order, of the bill from the senate to appoint a Printer to the state, & passed the same.

On motion of Mr. Casin, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That the Treasurer of the western shore be requested to lay before this house an account of the whole amount of the money heretofore appropriated for the use of the Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Poits, the following order was adopted:

Ordered, That the treasurer of the western shore be requested to lay before this house the amount of receipts during the last year, for fines, forfeitures, marriage, ordinary and retailers licenses, from each of the several counties in this state.

On motion of Mr. Kell, a message to the senate was agreed to, proposing that the report made by the commissioners, relative to the practicability and expediency of opening and extending Pratt and Lombard streets in the city of Baltimore, should be acted on by a joint committee on the part of the house. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Banning delivers the following report:

The committee of claims, to whom was referred an order of the house of delegates, to enquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on the banking capital of this state, having taken the same into consideration, beg leave to report:—That they have examined the act of assembly of December session of 1813, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road leading to Cumberland, and for the extension of the charters of the several banks in the city of Baltimore," and find by that act that the faith of the state is pledged not to impose any further tax or burthen during the continuance of their charters. And your committee are of opinion, that any interference of the legislature at this time would be in violation of the aforesaid recited act. Read.

Mr. Ringgold delivers a report favorable to the petition of Philip Reid.

On motion of Mr. Haynie, leave to bring in a bill to repeal an act for the suppression of Fairs throughout this state.

On motion of Mr. R. K. Watts, leave to bring in a bill to regulate the practice of sheriffs in making their collections, and for other purposes. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

On motion of Mr. Kell, leave to bring in a further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c.

On motion of Mr. H. Hall, the following preamble and resolutions were read:

WHEREAS the encouragement given to Negroes running away from their owners in this state, and the harboring the same by sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has become a serious inconvenience to the owners of slaves; Therefore,

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the encouragement given to, and the harbouring and employing of runaway negroes from this state, by sundry citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has increased to such a degree, and the inconvenience arising therefrom to the good people of this state has become so great, as to make longer silence on this subject on the part of the General Assembly of Maryland improper.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Executive of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a request that he will lay the same before the Legislature thereof, so that they may interpose their authority to prevent the evil thus complained of, in such manner as their wisdom and justice shall dictate.

By order, LUCAS GASSAWAY, Clk.
Mr. Hambleton, delivers a bill to prevent the unlawful exportation of negroes and mulattoes, and to alter and amend the laws concerning runaways. Read.

Mr. Bowles delivers a bill to provide for the payment of the loans made by the state. Read.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4.

Mr. Cousin delivers a supplement to the act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state.

Mr. Taney a bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of trespass and damage. Read.

The clerk of the senate delivers a bill to vest in the justices of the levy court of Talbot certain property. Read.

The report on the petition of Philip Reid, was concurred with. Adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Mr. Blackstone delivers a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

The bill to provide for the appointment of an Agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the United States, was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Mr. Stoddert delivers the bill for altering and amending an act for enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery; read. Adjourned.

Private letters from England state, that the country is in any situation except a desirable one; tenants cannot meet their rents in various parts of the kingdom; that even the greatest landlords are in the deepest distress, owing to this cause; that farms are advertised

gratis for three years, to any one who will give security to work them; that the price of cattle has fallen so deplorably low, that 33 beaves sold for 1000 steel, which two years ago, would have brought 10000; that the murmurs are loud and deep; and that an awful crisis appears impending. Advs.



Republican Star
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1817

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

To feed the hungry and clothe the naked, are pleasing duties, enjoined upon the humane and generous, by the equitable precepts of religion; and by all the tender feelings which enoble the human heart. Under a full persuasion that philanthropy holds an elevated seat in the hearts of the citizens of Queen Anne's county, it is respectfully proposed to form a *Charitable Society*, whose chief business shall consist in receiving the voluntary contributions of all who feel disposed to contribute to so laudable a purpose; and to seek out and alleviate the distresses of the indigent and needy part of the community. From the high price and scarcity of grain, it is certain that many persons are deprived of not only the comforts, but of a sufficiency of the very "staff of life." These cases call aloud upon the generosity of the independent and wealthy. Hard indeed, must be the heart of that man, who can not in luxury, when he must be convinced from the nature of things, that there are many helpless children, crying in vain, to a decrepit father or a widowed mother, for a morsel of bread, to allay the pressing calls of appetite. Let us not be deaf to the cries of the needy. A mere pittance of the money which we daily spend for luxuries or for amusement, collected in one fund, properly applied, would furnish the means of snatching many poor families from the jaws of hunger and despair. It has been discovered already, that the funds of the Trustees of the Poor are insufficient to afford the necessary relief to the many objects of poverty and distress, which almost daily present themselves to our view. If this be the case at this time, when corn is generally the most plenty, what can we expect in a few months to come? If we are crowned with plenty, let it not be said of us, when we come to be judged, "I was hungry, and ye fed me not"—"I was naked, and ye clothed me not"—"Alas, and ye gave me no drink"—&c.

All persons who are disposed to join an association for the purposes above mentioned, are invited to meet at the Court house, in Centreville, on the First Monday in February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.
Centreville, Jan. II.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 7.
Mr. RUSSELL, late minister of the U. States to Sweden, arrived in this city on Sunday.

Judge TOMLIN, of the Mississippi territory, arrived in this city on Saturday.

The Legislature of South Carolina, highly to its honor, previous to its late adjournment, passed a law to prevent the introduction from any other state, into that state, of slaves. So that the trade of NEGRO DRIVING, as it is characteristically called, is broken up as far as regards that state.

JANUARY 9.
UNITED STATES' BANK DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM PHILIPS, STEPHEN GILMAN, and PIERCE BUTLER, of Philadelphia, GEORGE WILLIAMS, of Baltimore, and WALTER BOWNE, of New York, are appointed, by the President and Senate, Directors of the Bank of the United States, for the ensuing year.

The Senate of the United States has been summoned, by the Executive, to meet in their Chamber, in this city, on the 4th of March next, the day after the termination of the present Congress. Nat. Intel.

The 9th of November is what is termed in London the *Lord Mayor's Day*. We observe that Mr. ADAMS, the American Ambassador, was present at the festival, on the last day of that sort, in Guildhall, which was brilliantly illuminated with Gas, decorated with emblems, banners, paintings and transparencies. The Mayor's toast was "The American Ambassador," which was drunk with three Cheers three and loud applause. Mr. Adams returned thanks for the honor conferred on him; an honor which he had frequently experienced, and he could only repeat what he had said on former occasions. He begged to give, in return for the compliment paid him, "Prosperity to the City of London." This too was received with loud applause. Bul. Pat.

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Thomas and Alfred Hambleton, and one Fieri Facias at the suit of Samuel against James Harrison—will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY the eleventh day of February next, at the Court-house door, in Easton, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of the said James Harrison in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, viz: "Mount Liberty," "Mount Liberty Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hills Hazard" situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, &c on the aforesaid writs.

At the same time and place, will be sold for cash, a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Harrison's Pasture," adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Harrison, containing 30 acres, more or less—taken from said James Harrison, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of the State, use of Solomon Charles, use of Anthony Ross and John Kemp, use of Benjamin Wilmoit and Thomas Atkinson—to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, due on said writs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.
Jan. 14 5

Notice.
ALL persons having in their possession, Books or other articles, belonging to Joshua Driver, deceased, are requested without delay, to return them to the subscriber.

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of Joshua Driver, dec'd.
January 14 3

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale on Thursday, the 23d day of the present month, at the residence of the subscriber, in Caroline county, the whole of the

PERSONAL ESTATE,

of JOSHUA DRIVER, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following description of property, viz: a well selected and valuable Library of Law Books, and book cases with them, and a number of other useful and entertaining Books; a good Horse and Sully; Beds and Bedding, some Plate, Household Furniture, of various descriptions; and a considerable number of other articles not necessary here to enumerate.

Some NEGROES, belonging to said deceased, are also for sale. Six months credit will be given, on all sums of, and over Eight Dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; and on all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when further terms will be made; and attendance given by

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of Joshua Driver, dec'd
January 14, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, as follows: at Denton, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right of William Colston, and Delorah, his wife, of and to a tract or parcel of LAND called "Partnership," containing 96 acres, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Delorah, to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison.

ALSO—At Greensborough, on Sunday, the 8th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a tract of LAND, called "Hazard Resurveyed," containing 992 acres; taken, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Cledwin, and others, to satisfy the claim of Basil S. Elden, administrator of Statesman Spaulding, use Thomas Seymour.

And also, at the place and time aforesaid, all the right of William Selma, and Rachel his wife, of and to a Dwelling House, Store House, Taylor's Shop, and Lot, with other improvements thereon, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Rachel; with sundry household and Kitchen Furniture, to be sold to satisfy the claim of Thomas Coursey. The whole to be sold for cash only, by

GEORGE A. SMITH, Sheriff of Caroline county
January 14, 1817. 3

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th of February next, the LOT of LAND in Hillsborough, where he lately resided. The lot is 100 feet in front, by 150 back; on which is a convenient Dwelling, 36 feet by 16— a small brick house 18 by 12 feet; and a shop 25 by 18 feet, with a kitchen, Stable, &c. This property will be sold all together, or separately, to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PEREGRINE ROUSE.
January 14, 1817. 3

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to the last Will and Testament of THOMAS FOSTER, late of Dorchester county, deceased, there will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on the 10th day of March next, (unless sold at private sale previous thereto) all that part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the

"GROVE,"

lying and being in Dorchester county. This Farm contains about 300 acres of LAND, the soil of which is kind to produce, susceptible of improvement, and easy to cultivate. It is situated immediately on the main road leading from Cabin-creek to Northwest-Fork Bridge; and within two miles of the Cabin Creek Mills. The cleared land is divided into three fields, containing about 100,000 corn hills in each field, under good enclosure.—The remainder is in wood of very fine timber.

There are on said Farm a good framed Dwelling house, a good Kitchen and Stables. Also a new barn, with all other necessary out houses. A well of excellent water, in the yard. A considerable Apple and Peach orchard, of excellent Fruit. There is also a house of Public Worship, with a quarter of a mile of the door. The situation is healthy, pleasant and desirable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one half of the purchase money ready in hand; a credit of twelve or eighteen months (as best suits the purchaser) will be given on the residue, by giving bond or note, with approved security, for the payment thereof. An indubitable title will be given the aforesaid property, by

PETER FOSTER, Executor, of the last will and testament of Tho. Foster, d'd. Dorchester county, January 14, 1817. 8

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND, JANUARY 2, 1817.

- ALINGER UNIT
Allen Nathan
Alford Elizabeth
Apsley William
B. Brown Edward
Bowers William
Brown Joseph
Battles Miss
Boyer Frederick
C. Comegys Elizabeth
Crouch Samuel
Court Court
Coleman Hartlett
Coitons John
Chew Benjamin
D. Davis John
Dawson James
Dodson Thomas
F. Frazier Joseph, sen
G. Granzer Mary
Gambie Robert S, two
Geddes Rachel
Gibson Jacob
Graves Richard
H. Hall Francis
Hanford Apolis B
Hany Mary
Harris Jonathan
Handy rev Geo D S
I. Ingram Rachel, two

- Jones Basin
Jones Peter
L. Lynch Thomas Dr.
Lynch Thomas I
N. Neal James W
Neal George
Nelson Molgan
P. Pardee Eli
Parks Mary
Parrott Joseph
Ringgold James, two
Rigby Charles
Rasin Ananinta
Reynolds James
Robinson Charles
S. Spencer William
Smith Thomas rev, two
Shriver William
Smith James
Smith Nathan of Michael
Scott William
T. Tilden Ann E
Turner Joseph
U. Ussellon William
W. Wright Mary C
Winer Mary
Wroth Benjamin B
Wademan Banks Dr
Wilson John C

JOHN SOMERVILLE, P. M.
January 14 3

Mules Wanted.

A PAIR of good MULES, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOHN JONES.
January 14, 1817. 8

Wilmington and Easton New Line Mail Stages,

WILL leave Wilmington and Easton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and arrive at Head-of-Chester, and Chester-Town, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Head-of-Chester, at 8 o'clock, and Chester-Town at 6 o'clock, A. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY & SATURDAY, and arrive at Wilmington and Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. until the first day of April. They will then commence running through in one day; leaving Easton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, same days, by 7 P. M. Leave Wilmington, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. The subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages and Horses, are substantial; their Drivers careful and attentive; the Public Houses on the route, are furnished with the best the country can afford; and that every exertion shall be made to render Travelling by this line expeditious and agreeable.

THOMAS PEACOCK, ROBERT KEDDY.

Stages for Chester-Town meet this line at Head-of-Sassafras and Church-Hill, to convey Passengers to and from these places. January 14, 1817.

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly *Matthew Driver's*, in Caroline county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters himself he will be able to furnish a large and good assortment of SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR, Meal, Corn, and Bran. And every article in his line, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, for cash. He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and respectfully invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is superintended by JAMES EMMONSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jr.
1st mo. 14th

JOSEPH CHAIN, Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has removed his

BARBER'S SHOP

From the old stand opposite the Fountain Inn tavern, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, as a Store, two doors south of the Bank, adjoining the shop of Capt. Benjamin Willmott, and opposite Mr. Groome's new row—where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and hopes, by his attention, to continue to merit the patronage of his old yearly customers. Travelling gentlemen will, as usual, be waited upon at his shop, or elsewhere, with prompt attention. Easton, January 14

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday the 8th inst. a BAY MARE, about fourteen hands high, in good order, with two white feet, (one before and one behind). It is supposed she has made for Delaware—Any person who will take up said Mare and secure her, and give information thereof to the subscriber, shall be compensated for all expenses and trouble.

JEREMIAH VALLANT.
Near Easton, Jan. 14 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

30th day of December, A. D. 1816.

On application of JAMES CHAMBERS and ALICE GREGORY Administrators of J. J. Gregory, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—JA: PRICE, Reg'r of wills for Talbot county.

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

To all persons having claims against the estate of John Gregory, late of Talbot county, dec'd, to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Given under our hands this 30th day of December, 1816.

JAMES CHAMBERS, ALICE GREGORY, adm'rs of John Gregory, dec'd.
Jan. 14 3

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.
SECOND SESSION—14TH CONGRESS.

AN ACT

For the relief of Nathaniel Williams. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to discharge from imprisonment Nathaniel Williams, of Rockingham, now confined in prison at Rockingham Court House, on a judgment obtained in favor of the United States in the District Court of North Carolina. Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to place to the credit of the said Nathaniel Williams the sum of four hundred and twenty nine dollars, it being the balance which appears on the books of the Comptroller due from him; but which he has disbursed for the use of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GALLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 2, 1817.
APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

[Continued from first page.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1817.

Mr. Jackson from Virginia, took his seat to day, and Mr. Gold and Mr. Kent from New-York a few days ago.

A number of petitions were presented and referred; amongst them, the petitions of the inhabitants of Newbury Port, Massachusetts, praying indemnification for French spoliation, prior to the year 1800.

The Speaker offered to the House certain documents, transmitted to him by Edwin Lewis, of the Mississippi territory, embracing charges of official misconduct in Harry Toulmin, one of the judges of that territory. There accompanied the papers no memorial or petition, asking the attention of Congress to the subject; but simply a letter from Mr. Lewis, to the Speaker, requesting him to lay the papers before the House, and stating his ability to substantiate the allegations against Judge Toulmin—whose papers, the Speaker, as he was bound to do by its rules, and before the House.

Mr. Grosvenor objected to receiving the papers in the shape in which they were offered to the House; not wishing to give to any unknown and irresponsible individual a chance of throwing into the House whatever calumny he might choose against a public officer.

Mr. Randolph called for the reading of the papers offered, and proceeded to declare his dissent from the objection made by Mr. Grosvenor. Mr. R. was ignorant of the parties—the charges might be a calumny—such was the prevalence of slander that on the first blush of an accusation against the character of a respectable citizen, it was believed a slander. He meant not to be the exhorter or the instructor of the House, or to reprove its neglects, but the relation in which the House stood to the community, it had no right to disregard, and that relation gave every citizen a right to be heard. This House, like the English House of Commons, had been called the grand inquest of the nation. What, he asked, would be said of a grand jury who should receive an information of this kind, and because it was presented by this or that man would have nothing to do with it? They might know the accused to be an upright man, and the accuser to be a madman—in that fight they might disregard it; but in this case he knew neither the complainant or the citizen complained of; & he thought the interest of the individual, as well as the respect due to our course of justice, required that the subject should be enquired into. He should be sorry to see this House, from supineness or indifference, pass by a formal complaint from a citizen against a public officer, & should consider it a most inauspicious sign of the times. Amongst kings, he was considered as performing well who never shut his ears to the complaints of his subjects—and ours, Mr. R. said, should not be closed against the meanest citizen.

The papers were then read. The reading of the papers having been finished, a motion was made by Mr. Grosvenor, that Mr. Lewis should have leave to withdraw his paper. This motion was superseded by a motion by Mr. Webster, to refer the papers to the committee on the Judiciary.

On this question there arose a desultory debate which occupied three hours, the importance of which does not appear to require its being reported at length. A brief summary of the course of the debate will afford sufficient information of the principal points it involved.

Mr. Grosvenor commenced the discussion by condemning the serious reception of a memorial which bore on the face of it marks of prejudice & passion, and neither supported by such evidence as entitled it to the respect of the House nor by the avouchment of any member to the probable truth of its contents, or to the character of the memorialist. Under such circumstances, to refer the papers would subject the House to daily imposition from every vagabond who had malice and wit enough to string together accusations of a criminal nature against any officer of the government no matter how elevated his station.

Mr. Randolph took a widely different view of the subject. He considered the right of petition to be proposed to be invaded by the objections taken by Mr. Grosvenor to acting on those papers. Of the character of the memorialist he knew nothing, nor was it material he contended, on the question of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of a public officer; in support of which doctrine, he adduced various illustrations, drawn from the practice before grand juries, of finding bills on ex parte information, and on the accusation of professed informers the most despicable of the human race. In this country, he argued, every individual had the same right as Mr. Jefferson, (late President) who in his communication to Congress after Burr's trial, had recommended to Congress to enquire whether the defect was in the evidence, in the law, or in the administration of the law—a recommendation, as regarded the latter part, which Mr. R. said any other member of society had the same right to make as the President.—Mr. Randolph opposed Mr. Grosvenor's general view of the modifications and limitation of the right of petition, and adduced illustrations from British parliamentary history to shew the sanctity of the right of petition, according to the views of that body, &c. Some of the views in this memorial were of a serious nature, and susceptible of easy proof; and he was clearly in favor

of giving a due examination to the subject.

Mr. Wright supported the general view taken by Mr. Randolph, and urged the reference of the papers as containing serious matter of enquiry. It was sufficient to secure attention by the House to a petition, that it was respectful in its terms to the House, and decent in the subject matter. Mr. W. referred also to the practice of the House of Commons and as a strong illustration introduced the case of a person (a member of the House of Commons, indeed, but that did not change the principle) who came from the pillory to that House, and was heard on the accusation against the chief justice.

Mr. McKee was opposed to the reference of these papers on the ground that a similar accusation, preferred in 1810, against Judge Toulmin had been found to be frivolous; and such he thought there was a presumption amounting almost to certainty was the fact in the present instance.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. would have consented to a reference to this memorial, did he not believe that the high character of Judge Toulmin whilst in Kentucky and so far as he had since heard of him was such as to forbid the belief that there was any ground for the accusation against him; in which conviction he was confirmed by the information given by Mr. McKee that this was not the first time the same person had impeached the conduct of the judge. He was therefore opposed to a reference of the papers.

Mr. Wilder opposed the reference of the papers, on the ground of his total disbelief in the statements of the memorialist, and thought it probable that the charges flowed from a spirit of animosity to the Judge on account of his official conduct. For, said he,

What rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
With good opinion of the law.

Mr. Robertson made some forcible remarks in favor of the enquiry.

Mr. Critchfield stated his knowledge of Lewis's family in N. Carolina, as being respectable, &c.

The papers were referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Wendover reported a bill to alter the flag of the U. States, after the 4th of July next, to the old number of 13 stars and stripes. The bill was twice read & committed.

After some other business of minor importance had been transacted;

The bill for the relief of Wm. Haslett was read a third time and passed. And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3.

After the reception and reference of sundry petitions—

Mr. Herbert, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for the erection of a court house and jail, in the county of Alexandria; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an additional judicial district in the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, to be composed of the counties of Washington, Clark and Monroe, and such other counties as the Legislature of the territory may lay off between the rivers Tennessee and Alabama.

On motion of Mr. Parris, the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of so modifying the act of the last session, making further provision for military service during the late war, as to extend the time in which guardians of the minor children of deceased soldiers may relinquish the bounty land, and claim the half pay, as provided by the 2d section of the aforesaid act.

Mr. Parris, in offering the above resolution for consideration, observed, that by advertising to the second section of the act of the last session, authorising the guardians of the minor children of deceased soldiers to relinquish their claim to the bounty land, and receive in lieu thereof half pay for five years, it would be perceived that unless such relinquishment was made previous to the 15th of April next, the heirs would be forever barred from accepting the benefit of that act. He had no doubt that there were many suffering families of the deceased soldiers of the late war, to whom the provisions of the second section of that act had never been made known; many orphans who were yet ignorant of the provisions which were the last session made for their relief. He had no doubt but the same disposition which was manifested in passing the act, would induce the House to extend its provisions, that the destitute families of the soldiers who had died in our service might find some small relief in our munificence. He in fact had good reason to believe, that in the remote section of the Union he had the honor to represent, an extension of the time would be particularly desirable, as there were many who had not availed themselves of the provisions of the act of the last session, before alluded to, that he was certain would have done it long since, had they been informed of its existence.

On motion of Mr. Clendennin the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims were instructed to enquire into the expediency of causing the widows and orphans of the non commissioned officers and privates of militia and volunteers, who died in the service of the United States previous to the 31st of December 1812, to be placed on the pension roll at the same rate as the widows

& orphans of the above described corps who died subsequently to the 31st of December, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Dickens, of N. C. the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the relief of such of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, who served faithfully, and are now reduced to want and unable to support themselves.

Some unimportant business being gone through with,

The House adjourned.

In Chancery,

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 26th day of February next:—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 26th day of January next.

The report states that the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2 50 per acre.

W. KILTY, Ch'r.
THOS. H. BOWIE,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Jan. 7 3

Black-Smith.

To be hired for the present year, a BLACK-SMITH, who is a good workman, and has had the charge of a shop for many years. For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

January 7.

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, aged about fifteen years, about five feet ten inches high, healthy and stout made. Apply at this office.

Jan. 7 3q

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

Aug. 29

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centreville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations for the day, week, month, or year, will be taken. Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, on Washington street, next door to Benjamin Wilmott's shop, and directly opposite the new buildings of Mr. Sam. Groome, where he intends carrying on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches. He is thankful for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a strict attention, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Dec. 31.

A FRIENDLY CAUTION.

I hereby certify that from this day forward, I forwarn all persons from trespassing either with dog or gun on Poplar Island, (or landing thereon) at any other place except the proper landing below the Wind Mills) as I am determined to pursue the rigor of the law towards all trespassers without respect to persons.

JOHN SEARS.

Poplar Island, Dec. 10—6

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Gold-Borough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Marsell & Lambdin—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct. 29

NOTICE.

Was committed to the jail of this county, on the 6th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself RALPH WARMSLEY, and says he belongs to major Robert R. Bailey, of the City of Washington. Ralph Warsley is tolerably black, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, slender made, has a large scar on his forehead, and his left hand crippled, both occasioned by a burn. His clothing when committed, consisted of one pair of tinsel pantaloons; a red coating roundabout, a pair of old shoes, an old linen shirt, and an old hat. The owner of the above described negro is requested to release him from jail, otherwise he will be sold for his jail fees &c. as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEBLY, Sheriff
Washington county, Md.
Dec. 23, (34)

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a Decree of WILLIAM KILTY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 9th of July 1816, to me directed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day.

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of Thomas Bell, deceased, on twelve months credit. Being a GRIST MILL and SEAT, lying in Talbot County, near Hillsborough. The purchaser giving bond to the Trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas Bell, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against him to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the said 3d day of February 1817.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee,
for the sale of the R. E. of T. B.
January 7. 4

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county (appointed by an act of the present session of the Legislature) give notice, that they will meet at the court house in Easton, on the FIRST MONDAY in February next, for the purpose of appointing four persons of judgment and discretion, to assess and value the assessable property in said county, as directed by said act, and a person qualified to act as clerk to their board. All persons desirous of executing the appointments aforesaid, will make application on or before the aforesaid first Monday of February next.

By order of the Board.
Jan. 7 3

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, EASTON, MARYLAND, JANUARY 1, 1817.

H. R. ANDERSON Dr. Samuel T. Kemp
Andrew S. Anthony L.
Bennett Bracco, 2 Jacob Leverton
Samuel Bullen Wrightson Lowe
Nathan Betton Nicholas Lovedly
John Beridge M.
Moses Bryan William Millington
Jeremiah Berry Nicholas Martin
Mrs. A. Bayard William Matthews
John Bennett Rev. James Moyrillian
William Cenny N.
John Christy John Nicols
John Crow William Needies
William E. Cannon P.
Daniel Cault Ann Poits, 2
Ann Chaisin Jacob Perry
Richard Cheezum Rebecca Punsill
Aley Cooper Wm. & Henry Perry
Benjamin Chandler Henry Parrott
Anthony M'Cooy George Parrott
James L. Chamberlain, 2 R.
William Clark Stanley Robinson
Clerk of Talbot county Peggy Hatcliff
D. S.
John Dawson William Sylvester
Eliza Downes William O. Shehan
James Denny Lydia Stuart
Nicholas Dawson Harriet Sherwood
F. Thomas Seth
Rev. John Foreman G.
Richard Grace Edward Turner, 3
John Gregory Elizabeth Thomas
Sally Gardner Robert Tute
Eather Gregory Henry Thomas
Win. H. I. Goldsborowh Samuel Turbutt
II. Rita Teackle
Nancy Thomas
Edward Tilghman
Y.
Abraham Horn William Hyman
Deborah Humbleton Moses Viny
Elizabeth Hardcastle Samuel Vickers
John Harrington W.
John Higgins John Waller
James Hubbard Henry Wooster
I. Walter Wooster
Henry Johnson Y.
Catharine Ingram Thomas B. Yoe
Edward Jolly Susan Yarnell
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By order of the Board.
Jan. 7 3

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore—Among which are

1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.
All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash.

L. W. SPENCER & Co.
Easton, Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSSELL & LAMBDIN,
No. 1, GROOME'S ROW.
Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Current or Sterling. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Dec. 17.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

Just Received,

(of late importations) a small assortment of GOLD & SILVER WATCHES.
AMONG WHICH ARE,

Gold and Silver Patent Lever—Capt & Jeweled, and plain Watches, warranted;—also, low priced Double and Single-cased do.—and Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains; Seals and Keys;—also, Silver Ladles, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons; Sugar Tongs, Thimbles and Pencil Cases—Which, he will sell low for Cash, at his shop, next door to the Bank—he will also furnish a few warranted Clocks. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends for the great encouragement he receives in his line of business, and flatters himself he shall merit a continuance.

BENJ. WILLMOTT.
October 29.

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

On application of JOHN KENNARD, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Kennard has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Kennard (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kennard ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.
Jan. 7 4

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockings, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the city.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by The Publishers *Humble Services*.

LAM & THO. REARDON.
Easton, Dec. 3

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber

MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

OF PRINCESS ANNE,

Immediately after the 1st November next, ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms.

By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y.

Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—1816

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.

April 9

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

FOR NEGRO ISAAC.

Ranaway on Christmas day, my negro man ISAAC, who calls himself Isaac Beckers, (but he has most likely changed his name)—He is a handsome faced, stout black man, 21 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a round full face, and when he laughs he has dimples in his cheeks, and shows his teeth considerably, which are very regular and white; he has very small ears, and on the end of his nose on the upper side he has a small mark or scar, as if a piece of skin had been taken off. At present he has a sore on his knee, occasioned by a fall, from which he walks a little lame.

He took with him a blue coat with yellow buttons, and a green coat with plated buttons, both of fine cloth, a narrow rim'd beaver hat, which he wears high on his head, a pair of blue stockinet and a pair of mixed cloth pantaloons, a pair of corduroy trowsers, a pair of fair top boots, a pair of cossacks, and two pair of shoes. He has a mother living near Cambridge, to which place he may wish to make his way—or, as he has procured a notarial protection, he may probably attempt to go to sea. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid if bro't home.

Wm. L. YOUNG,
76, Sharp street.

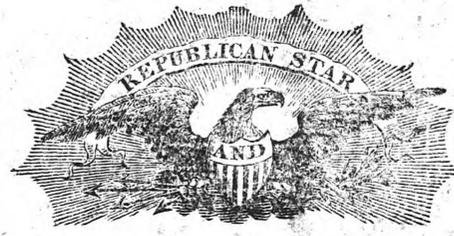
Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against carrying off or harboring said negro.
Jan. 7 4

Runaway Negro.

Was committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 21st inst. a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left eyebrow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm, and has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth round about, and dark pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. Says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the City of Washington.

At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgeway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, and pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's. The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law.

JASON MOORE, Sheriff.
Harford, Nov. 25th, Dec. 3—5



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,
BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

To feed the hungry and clothe the naked, are pleasing duties, enjoined upon the humane and generous, by the equitable precepts of religion, and by all the tender feelings which enable the human heart. Under a full persuasion that philanthropy holds an elevated seat in the hearts of the citizens of Queen Anne's county, it is respectfully proposed to form a *Charitable Society*, whose chief business shall consist in receiving the voluntary contributions of all who feel disposed to contribute to so laudable a purpose; and to seek out and alleviate the distresses of the indigent and needy part of the community. From the high price and scarcity of grain, it is certain that many persons are deprived of not only the comforts, but of a sufficiency of the very "staff of life." These cases call aloud upon the generosity of the independent and wealthy. Hard, indeed, must be the heart of that man, who can riot in luxury, when he must be convinced, from the nature of things, that there are many helpless children, crying, in vain, to a decrepit father or a widowed mother, for a morsel of bread, to allay the pressing calls of appetite. Let us not be deaf to the cries of the needy. A mere pittance of the money which we daily spend for luxuries or for amusement, collected in one fund, properly applied, would furnish the means of snatching many poor families from the jaws of hunger and despair. It has been discovered already, that the funds of the Trustees of the Poor are insufficient to afford the necessary relief to the many objects of poverty and distress, which almost daily present themselves to our view. If this be the case at this time, when corn is generally the most plenty, what can we expect in a few months to come? If we are crowned with plenty, let it not be said of us, when we come to be judged, "I was hungry, and ye fed me not"—"I was naked, and ye clothed me not"—"I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink"—&c.

All persons who are disposed to join an association for the purposes above mentioned, are invited to meet at the Court-house, in Centreville, on the First Monday in February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.
Centreville, Jan. 11.

Public Sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale on *Thursday*, the 23d day of the present month, at the residence of the subscriber, in Caroline county, the whole of the

PERSONAL ESTATE.

of *JOSUA DRIVER*, late of said county, deceased, consisting of the following description of property, viz. a well selected and valuable Library of Law Books, and book cases with them; a number of other useful and entertaining Books; a good Horse and Sully; Beds and Bedding, some Plates, Household Furniture, of various descriptions; and a considerable number of other articles not necessary here to enumerate.

Some NEGROES, belonging to said deceased, are also for sale. Six months credit will be given, on all sums of, and over Eight Dollars, the purchaser giving note with approved security; and on all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, when further terms will be made; and attendance given by

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of Joshua Driver, dec'd.
January 14, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, as follows: at Denton, on *Friday* the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right of *William Coletan*, and Deborah, his wife, of and to a tract or parcel of LAND called "Partnership," containing 96 acres, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Deborah, to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison.

ALSO.—At Greensborough, on *Saturday*, the 8th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a tract of LAND, called "Hazard Reserved," containing 99 1/2 acres; taken, and to be sold as the property of *Thomas Clendening*, and others, to satisfy the claim of Basil S. Elden, administrator of Staneslaus Spalding, use Thomas Seycant.

And Also, at the place and time aforesaid, all the right of *William Mills*, and Rachel his wife, of and to a Dwelling House, Store House, Taylor's Shop, and Lot, with other improvements thereon, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Rachel; with sundry Household and Kitchen Furniture, to be sold to satisfy the claim of Thomas Coursey. The whole to be sold for cash only, by

GEORGE A. SMITH, Sheriff of Caroline county.
January 14, 1817.

Notice.

All persons having in their possession, Books or other articles, belonging to *Josua Driver*, deceased, are requested without delay, to return them to the subscriber.

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of Joshua Driver, dec'd.
January 14, 1817.

Chancery Sale.

IN obedience to a Decree of *WILLIAM KELLY*, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 9th of July 1816, to me directed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *MONDAY*, the 3d day of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of *Thomas Bell*, deceased, on twelve months credit. Being a GRIST MILL and SEAT, lying in Talbot County, near Hillsborough. The purchaser giving bond to the Trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said Thomas Bell, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against him to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the said 3d day of February 1817.

WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee, for the sale of the R. E. of T. B.
January 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Thos. & Alfred Hambleton, and one Fieri Facias at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Harrison—will be sold for cash, on *TUESDAY* the eleventh day of February next, at the Court-house door, in Easton, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of the said James Harrison in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, viz: "Mount Maury," "Mount Henry Addition," "Broad Neck," and "Hob-Hazard," situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writs.

Also—At the same time and place, will be sold for cash, a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Harrison's Pasture," adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Harrison, containing 50 acres, more or less—taken from said James Harrison, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of the State, use of Solomon Charles, use of Anthony Ross and John Kemp, use of Benjamin Wilmett and Thomas Atkinson—to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, due on said writs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.
Jan. 14 5

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on *Saturday*, the 15th of February next, the LOT of LAND in Hillsborough, where he lately resided. The lot is 100 feet in front, by 150 back; on which is a convenient Dwelling, 36 feet by 16— a small brick house 16 by 14 feet; and a shop 25 by 13 feet, with a kitchen, Stable, &c. This property will be sold all together, or separately, to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.

PEREGRINE ROUSE.
January 14, 1817.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to the last Will and Testament of *THOMAS FOSTER*, late of Dorchester county, deceased, there will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on the 10th day of *March* next, (unless sold at private sale previous thereto) all that part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the

"GROVE,"

lying and being in Dorchester county. This Farm contains about 300 acres of LAND, the soil of which is kind to produce, susceptible of improvement, and easy to cultivate. It is situated immediately on the main road leading from Cabin-creek to North-east Fork Bridge; and within two miles of the Cabin Creek Mills. The cleared land is divided into three fields, containing about 100,000 corn hills in each field, of very good enclosure. The remainder is in wood of very fine timber.

There are on said Farm a good framed Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Stables. Also, a new Granary, with all other necessary out houses. A well of excellent water, in the yard. A considerable Apple and Peach orchard, of excellent Fruit. There is also a house of Public Worship, with a quarter of a mile of the door. The situation is healthy, pleasant and desirable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be one half of the purchase money ready in hand; a credit of twelve or eighteen months (as best suits the purchaser) will be given on the residue, by giving bond or note, with approved security, for the payment thereof. An indispensible title will be given the aforesaid property, by

PETER FOSTER, Executor, of the last will and testament of Tho. Foster, dec'd.
Dorchester county, January 14, 1817.

Wilmington and Easton New Line Mail Stages,

WILL leave Wilmington and Easton, every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY* and *FRIDAY*, at 7 o'clock, AM; and arrive at Head-of-Chester, and Chester-Town, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Head-of-Chester, at 8 o'clock, and Chester-Town at 6 o'clock, A. M. every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY*, and arrive at Wilmington and Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. until the first day of April. They will then commence running through in one day: leaving Easton every *MONDAY, WEDNESDAY* and *FRIDAY*, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, same days, by 7 P. M. Leave Wilmington, every *TUESDAY, THURSDAY* and *SATURDAY*, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M.

The subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages and Horses, are substantial; their Drivers careful and attentive; the Public Houses on the route, are furnished with the best the country can afford; and that every exertion shall be made to render Travelling by this line expeditious and agreeable.

THOMAS PEACOCK, ROBERT KEDDY.

* Stages for Chester-Town meet this line at Head-of-Sassafraz and Church-Hill, to convey Passengers to and from those places.
January 14, 1817.

From the National Intelligencer.

POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

Among the institutions of our government, which have for their object the public good, none is more complicated in its nature, or more extensive in its arrangements, or more perfect in its operations, than the **POST OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT**. It is a system which exhibits the most profound ingenuity, exhibiting the disposition of the government to convey the earliest intelligence to the remotest bounds of our extensive domain, and amplifying its ability to accomplish the design, by a plan which carries the principle of action within itself. In this institution, each principal town is like the heart to the human body: from which, by rapid pulsations, intelligence flows in various directions, and branches out into innumerable arteries, spreading itself into every county, town and village, till, by a retrograde action, it returns to its fountain. The whole length of these several lines on which the mail progresses, is no less than 48,814 miles, equal to two great circles round the globe; which lines are so contrived as to intersect each other at the most eligible places, and, by the most simultaneous movements, to expedite, in the greatest possible degree, the conveyance of intelligence between the most remote and most indirect parts of the country.

This vast and complicated machine is alike calculated to excite our admiration, whether we contemplate the velocity of its movements, the harmony of its parts, the energy of its powers, or the utility of its operations.

From Portland in Maine, to Natchitoches in Louisiana, a distance of 2,318 miles, the mail travels in 32 days, passing, for a very considerable distance, through an unsettled wilderness, over roads almost impassable, and at the averaged rate of more than seventy miles per day. From Washington City to Lexington in Kentucky, a distance of 559 miles, the mail travels in six days and twelve hours, over rough roads and lofty mountains, at the rate of eighty six miles per day. From Boston to Savannah, a distance of 1,121 miles, the mail travels in ten days and eighteen hours, making upwards of a hundred miles per day, for the whole of the distance. Europeans of the first intelligence assure us, that these movements considerably exceed the rapidity with which the mails travel, either in England or France.

The harmony of its uniting parts displays great ingenuity, essentially advantageous to the establishment. One or two examples may illustrate the perfection of this part of the system. The mail from Vermont to Philadelphia, and the mail from Boston to Philadelphia, intersect at New York, by arrivals at the same moment, where, without delay to either, they are united in one. The mail from Washington City to Pittsburg, and the mail from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, intersect by arrivals at the same moment in Charbersburg, Pennsylvania, and thence form but one mail to Pittsburg. In like manner, all the numerous lines are so arranged as to act in the most perfect concert; by which means communications are facilitated and expedited in a manner which reflects honor upon the wisdom and assiduity of the Department. Perfect as this system is, it will nevertheless sometimes happen, among the numerous links of this extensive chain, that failures will take place in the times of the arrival of the mails—these, however, are very seldom, and, as soon as known to the Department, the most prompt and decisive measures are taken to correct the evil.

The energy of its powers to execute all these arrangements, is derived from the nature and independence of the establishment. It is a Department, having within itself all the means of action. In its own nature necessarily independent of every other Department, it would continue its operations under the same arrangements, should all others cease to act. All the Post Masters, holding their appointments under the Post Master General, feel their responsibility to answer his calls for the quarterly proceeds of their several offices, by which he is enabled to effect his arrangements with about six hundred contractors for the conveyance of the mails. By the exercise of these powers, the Post Master General has been enabled to collect upwards of a million of dollars in a year, arising on postage of from six to twenty five cents on a letter; which sum has been found sufficient to pay the commissions of upwards of three thousand Post Masters for their services, and to defray the expence of transporting the mail between seven & eight millions of miles, besides affording a considerable revenue to the government.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have made the subjoined rough estimate of capitals in the United States (which augment so rapidly, that any small exaggeration even is of little consequence) that you may consider how much the value of your properties depends upon the quantity of currency, and how trifling the amount of the circulating medium is, when compared with the amount of property of which it promotes the interchange.

As health depends upon the blood in the human frame, so does the prosperity of a country depend upon the currency. Violent fluctuations in the quantity of either are equally prejudicial.

The universally admitted axiom, that an article is cheap or dear according to the quantity for sale and the number of purchasers, ought to be constantly remembered by financiers. Every day we witness its truth at home and abroad in important consequences which give serious admonitions.

Thus, when a nation has only a specie currency, property falls when the precious metals diminish by exportation or concealment, and the fall is proved by Lord Lauderdale and other writers on political economy, to be always much greater in proportion to the deficiency of an article below its usual supply. Such being the invariable operation of an immutable law beyond the control of man, think how every property-holder must suffer when specie diminishes (which erroneous legislators mistakenly term the basis of national currency, although daily changing in quantity & any thing but a basis) for banks always curtail their paper as the precious metals diminish, and thus double the scarcity; nay, when a little of the specie they hold goes out, they often call in three times the amount in bank notes. It would occupy too much of your attention, were I to introduce instances of ruin to thousands by bank curtailments, and of losses and dangers to the nation from the same measure. You have only to take a retrospect of the last war, to shudder at dangers escaped, and to be anxious for a permanent system to prevent their recurrence.

I have promised to submit to you a simple remedy against fluctuations of currency, and it shall be the subject of a subsequent letter.

The utility of the establishment is too obvious to need much illustration. It distributes letters to 3,260 Post Offices averaging about one Post Office to every four hundred families throughout the Union, and about eighteen to each Congressional district. By it, the government is furnished with the means of conveying instructions to all its most distant agents in every branch and department, free from all expence, and with the utmost expedition. By it the thousands of newspapers published in our country, are spread throughout every part of the Union at a very inconsiderable expence, conveying to every class of the community that intelligence which is the life and bulwark of a republic. By it, the man of business is enabled to correspond with his agents and customers in every part of the country, and to conduct his business with the greatest facility & despatch, at the most trifling expence. By it, distant friends & relatives may communicate with each other at pleasure; and though removed asunder at the distance of two or three thousand miles, for the trifling cost of twenty five cents may indulge in all the luxury of friendship and sympathy, those noble passions the delight of kindred souls, so eminently calculated to awaken in the heart of man sentiments of benevolence and virtue.

Thus it is ascertained, that about one-fourth of the bank capital of all the United States had only 7,430,359 bills in circulation: this would, on an average, make less than thirty millions for all. If all the banks had given in their accounts, the Philadelphia statement would correspond nearly with the whole, because Philadelphia, being a large commercial town, can keep more notes in circulation than country banks. This would make the amount in circulation less than forty millions. The bank of Columbia emitted more notes than others, to aid government, which are rapidly returning for Treasury Notes and Stock.

Estimate of the Capitals of the People of the U. States.

Slaves, one million five hundred thousand, valued at \$230 each 375,000,000

Houses for seven millions five hundred thousand whites, at 5 to a house, and each house averaged at one thousand dollars 1,500,000,000

Furniture for one million five hundred thousand houses, at two hundred dollars 150,000,000

Lots of houses in cities and one hundred acres of ground to each landholder, at 10 dollars per acre 1,500,000,000

Horses, cattle and sheep 100,000,000

Implements of husbandry, carriages, waggons, carts, &c. 50,000,000

Mills, distilleries, warehouses, wharves, brew-houses, barns, shops, goods of iron, salt, leather, flax, wool, &c. 500,000,000

Flour, barley, rice, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, cotton, hay, &c. for nine millions of persons for one year's consumption at 20 cents per diem each, including food for horses, &c. 477,000,000

Four hundred millions of acres belonging to the public, at \$2 800,000,000

5,452,000,000

In the above estimate, I have not inserted bank, road and canal stocks, or mines, or produce for exportation. Suppose that my estimate be a little exaggerated, and that the bank notes exceed 40,000,000, both of which I cannot admit, yet even then how trifling is the amount of the currency of a nation to its whole capital, although the former claims attention, principally because of its daily use, and its numerous effects from superfluity or scarcity—whilst the latter is rarely adverted to.

Some persons, whose opinion had great influence, stated last year that the bank notes in circulation amounted to two hundred millions, and attributed exchange or discount on notes to a superabundant currency, whereas it was solely attributable to numerous chartered paper mints, whose paper currency was without any fixed value, as they neither gave government's stock nor specie, and thereby depreciated the credit of their own issues.

Here is the source of all our inconveniences, losses and complaints.

HOMO.

Arrived at Louisville on the 3d instant the Barge *Missouri*, captain Morris, from New-Orleans, bound to this place—cargo Dry Goods, shipped at LIVERPOOL for CINCINNATI. We thus have a practical evidence of what may be done by the spirit and enterprise of our western Merchants in breaking the spell of dependence on the eastern cities under which we have so long labored. This is the second arrival of Goods at this place direct from Liverpool, within two months past, which if continued, with the present price for flour, pork, &c. will soon restore Western paper to its real value, and give a spring to internal improvements.

Western Spy.

A meeting took place at Spital Fields, London, at 12 o'clock on the 15th, when the Courier was put to press—about 5000 men had then assembled and hundreds were coming up. The Lord Mayor and Secretary of the Home Department had used every precaution to prevent any tumult, all the magistrates had received orders to be on the alert, and the military were assembling. It was the intention of the meeting to proceed in a body with a statement of their grievances, to the Prince Regent.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF SEVERAL BANKS

No.	Name of Bank.	Capital paid in.	Reserve.	Deposits.	Assets.	Specie.
1.	Boston,	9,400,000	11,302,415	2,417,000	1,129,000	1,129,000
2.	Philadelphia,	3,193,500	5,267,225	793,000	1,753,000	914,000
3.	Charleston,	13,000,000	10,629,670	3,309,000	2,986,000	2,020,000
4.	Richmond,	5,500,000	9,113,650	3,556,712	2,471,983	831,912
5.	Columbus,	8,232,500	4,870,031	1,258,777	2,095,877	291,632
6.	Wilmington,	26,984,000	3,097,233	8,002,044	4,850,337	3,524,893

Writing Paper
And School Books, for sale at this office.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Peacock, to his brother in this town dated

Gibraltar, Nov. 8.

I shall for your gratification and some of my friends, endeavor to give you a short account of my voyage. The whole time I have belonged to this vessel has been spent most agreeably. On our passage to Havre de Grace, we enjoyed all that good company and good weather could give. We remained in Havre three weeks, where we had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with the place. It is not to be compared with Boston, for beauty or regularity, (and our town is bad enough.) The streets are very narrow and filthy, and the houses six or seven stories high built chiefly of inferior free-stone, but the surrounding country is indeed beautiful. From Havre we proceeded to Gibraltar, the strongest fortress ever known. The town has nothing remarkable, and is much smaller than Portsmouth in New-Hampshire. The inhabitants depend chiefly upon the neighboring Spanish towns for provisions. The rock, according to ancient mythology, is said to be one of the pillars of Hercules. From Gibraltar we proceeded to Naples, to join our squadron. Naples is the first city on the Mediterranean shores. Here the curious may wander for months, and still find something to invite their attention. The paintings and sculpture exceed my greatest expectations. I visited MURAT's palace, which is easy of ingress to strangers, as the king only sleeps there twice in the week. This, perhaps is the most elegant building in the world of its size. It contains 150 large and spacious rooms, all of which I visited by giving a trifling gratuity to the keeper. Lady MURAT's bed-room is eight rooms distant from her husband's. Their bed-chambers still remain, kept in most exact order. The present king sleeps in the north part of the palace. Lady MURAT's bathing room, (adjoining her bed chamber,) is lined with superb glasses. The library is filled with a most choice collection of books of all languages. The saloons are large. One room, (the smallest,) is said to have cost half a million of dollars. The garden attached to the palace, tho' not large, is elegant, containing several fountains, statues, &c. fruit-trees, flowers and plants of various kinds.

While we were here, the burning of Vesuvius was great. It strikes the mind with astonishment to see the mountain vomiting forth flames and smoke, with large quantities of lava rolling for miles down its huge sides. The ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii are yet remaining. These cities were destroyed by an earthquake many hundred years ago, and discovered sometime last century. A number of the streets were cleared out by Murat. The Grotto of Paasilippo is one mile long, and cut through a solid rock. The passage is large enough for two carriages to drive abreast, and lighted at all times. It is a work of much labour. The Grotto of Delcarno is remarkable for its poisonous streams. The catacombs extend several miles underground. Virgil's tomb is still remaining, though much decayed. The women here take great pains to adorn their persons which are naturally beautiful. Operas, plays, &c. are their principal amusements. It is almost impossible to walk the streets of Naples for the great number of beggars which infest strangers on all sides.

From Naples we proceeded to Tunis, a place worthy of little attention. The ruins of Carthage are yet to be seen. This once famous city was destroyed before Christ by the Romans; now nothing remains but a few pillars & ruins of buildings, some of them inhabited by Turks, more savage than our wild Indians. I have a number of old coins which I picked up among the ruins.

From Tunis we proceeded to Algiers, a strongly fortified city; & although the English boast so much of having humbled them, I cannot see the great injury done. The forts are all repaired. Our commodore was saluted by the town, which he returned. They did not pay the same attention to an English frigate which arrived shortly after us. The roofs of the houses are all slated, and a man may walk all over the town (as their tops are joined by passages) from one roof to another, which is the way the people visit each other.

FROM THE HUNTSVILLE REPUBLICAN.

NEW CHANNEL OF COMMERCE.

We take great pleasure in laying the following communication before the public; it is a subject of the greatest importance to the community. The produce of all the upper and middle country, instead of passing along the meandering channels of the Tennessee and Ohio rivers into the Mississippi, will hereafter be transported to the nearest navigable waters on the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers, and thence to the Mobile. If from Huntsville to the falls of the Black Warrior be only 120 miles over a winding road, and can be travelled by loaded wagons in eight days, and if from the Mobile a cargo may be brought to the falls in 20 days, while the country is yet unimproved and scarcely settled, how much shorter will be the distance, and how much sooner the trip be performed when the roads shall be straightened and improved, and the navigation of these rivers opened and the obstructions removed.

The merchant, instead of shipping his goods from New York and Philadelphia to Charleston and Savannah, and from thence transporting them by land to Ross's on the Tennessee river, a route experimentally known to be fraught with delay, hazard and loss; will hereafter ship directly to the Mobile or to some designated port on the Tombigbee or Alabama, from whence there is an excellent keel boat navigation to the falls of the Black Warrior. From Cuba to Mobile is said to be about 3 days sail; from Mobile to the falls of the Black Warrior is 15 or 20 days travel, from the falls to Huntsville only eight days over an excellent road; so that in 25 or 30 days a cargo might be brought from the Havana to Huntsville. It is evident, then, that our sugars, wines, liquors and groceries of every kind, will come much cheaper to us from New Orleans or any of the West India Islands, by way of Mobile and up the Black Warrior in 25 or 30 days than those which we received in three, four or six months up the Mississippi, Ohio and Tennessee rivers. An acquaintance with Capt. Crump, who has frequently traversed the country from Huntsville to Mobile, induces us to rely implicitly on the truth of his statements and the correctness of his calculations.

Messrs. Editors,

To gratify the public curiosity and to give information deemed interesting to our citizens, I have been requested to give you a memorandum of my late trip to Mobile, & the navigation of the Tombigbee and (as far up as the falls of) the Black Warrior river. I left home about the 1st of September for Mobile, and on my way engaged with Capt. Bacon to take charge of my boat, &c. which I procured at Mobile drawing about two feet water when loaded; at St. Stephens the cargo was completed of some articles that could not be purchased below. I accompanied the boat about eight miles, to see her safe over Megrois Shoals, a place said to be dangerous in passing over loaded boats, there was at that time a flood in the river, and we had little or no difficulty in getting through. Captain Bacon states that he was 20 days coming from Mobile to the falls of the Black Warrior, including 5 or 6 days of delay. The impediments in the rivers are trifling to such a boat as mine, which is 25 feet in length. The cargo consisting of brown and Havana white sugars, coffee, rum, wine oranges and a few dry goods, arrived at the falls in good order; two waggon loads of sugar, wine, coffee and oranges I brought to Huntsville; & it is remarkable that out of one thousand oranges not more than half a dozen spoiled. In eight days the waggons reached this place from the falls of the Black Warrior, over a road, three fifths of which is level, and the balance not much broken; not more than three hills of consequence are recollected, and a four horse team can easily draw 2,000 weight up either of them.—There has been very little labor bestowed in cutting out the road, and I discovered that by turning it a little from its windings, it could be greatly improved; the distance I suppose from Huntsville to the falls of the Black Warrior is about 120 miles. It is evident the distance can be much shortened by straightening the road.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES O. CRUMP.
Huntsville, 6th Dec. 1816.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Among the bills reported this day was one by Mr. Morrow, to increase the salaries of the Register and Receiver of public monies of the Land Office at Marietta.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee to whom was referred that part of the President's message relating to the subject, reported

A bill to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts:

A bill to establish a new Department and for other purposes: and

A bill concerning the Attorney General of the U. States.

Which bills were read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Tait laid before the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy lay before the Senate any information in the possession of the Navy Department, respecting any surveys and examinations which may have been had in the Chesapeake Bay, in reference to the selection of a site for a naval depot.

Mr. Goldsborough laid before the Senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before Congress the amount of money paid by the government of the United States for the services of militia during the late war, stating the amount to each respective state, and distinguishing as far as possible what has been paid for the militia called into service by authority of the Executive of the United States, and that paid for such calls made by authority of a state, and in what cases states have been reimbursed which have made advances for their militia, specifying the state in each case, as before.

These resolutions lie on the table one day of course.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, reported

A bill requiring the Directors of the Bank of the U. States to establish an Office of Discount and Deposit in the District of Columbia.

Accompanying this bill, Mr. Campbell handed in the following Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Committee.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 28, 1816.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 26th inst. requesting me to furnish information as to the expediency of requiring the Directors of the Bank of the U. States to establish, in the City of Washington, a competent office of Discount and Deposit, with my opinion of the facilities which would result from that measure in the management of the national finances, and the advantages which might be expected to accrue from it to the public interest; I have the honor to state, that in the present disordered state of the currency, the establishment of a branch bank in the city could not fail to be useful in the management of the national finances. During the existence of the former Bank of the United States, when the evils of a fluctuating and depreciated currency did not exist, it was deemed expedient that a Branch Bank should be established in this city, for the convenience of the Treasury, notwithstanding there were several incorporated banks within the District. From the best information which I have been able to collect, there is good reason to believe, that the effect of a Branch Bank in the District of Columbia, will be highly beneficial to the public, and advantageous to the Bank of the United States. As an evidence in favor of this opinion, it is proper to state, that the Banks of Alexandria and Washington, both chartered and unchartered, have applied to the Treasury Department to use its influence with the Bank of the United States, to have a Branch Bank established within the District. In a national point of view, it would seem to be proper, that the seat of the Federal Government should have the immediate benefit of an institution, which has been created with the express view of aiding the exertions of the government to restore the circulating currency to the specie standard, and in fact of giving a currency to the nation, which shall every where be of equal value with gold and silver. The power reserved by the government of compelling the establishment of a competent office of Discount and Deposit within the District, it is presumed, was the result of a general conviction of the propriety, if not the necessity of that measure.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WM. H. CRAWFORD.
Hon. G. W. CAMPBELL,
Chair'n. Com. of Finance.

The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

The bills reported yesterday were read a second time.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

Mr. Morrow presented the memorial of the Mississippi Legislature, praying the admission of said Territory as a state in the Union.

The bill to require the establishment of a Branch of the Bank of U. States in District of Columbia, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Daggett reported a bill authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the U. States, in the city of Washington.

The bill was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

A communication was received from the President of the Convention of Indiana, transmitting a certified copy of the constitution of that state.

Mr. Morrow, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, made a report, introducing the following resolution:

Resolved, That an appropriation be made by law, to enable the President of the United States to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes, which treaties shall have for their object an exchange of territory owned by any tribe residing east of the Mississippi, for other land west of that river.

Which report and resolution were severally read.

The bill requiring the Directors of the Bank of the U. States to establish an office of Discount and Deposit in the District of Columbia, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the House for their concurrence.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

The resolution reported by the committee on public lands, proposing that an appropriation be made to enable the Executive to effect an exchange of lands with certain Indians, was taken up, but, on motion of Mr. Wilson, on account of the novelty of this proposition, and the necessity of further time for examination of it, it was postponed to Monday.

The bill to create a new Executive (Home) Department, was taken up.

Mr. Tait having called on the committee who reported this bill, for some explanation of their views in favor of this measure—

Mr. Sanford briefly gave the information requested.

After some debate and explanations, on the suggestion of Mr. Tait, and on motion of Mr. King, the further consideration of the bill was postponed to Wednesday.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill respecting the office of Attorney General.

The bill to provide for the prompt settlement of Public Accounts, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Macon, the consideration thereof was postponed to Monday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 6.

Mr. Forsyth submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on national currency be instructed to inquire whether the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement, by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed, and, if such arrangement has been made, the expediency of adopting some regulation by which the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment may be enforced at the time required by the act of incorporation, or within a limited time thereafter.

Which resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Condit in the chair, on the bill to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, &c. in the military service of the United States, during the late war—Mr. Johnson's amendment going to substitute a new bill, being still under consideration.

Considerable debate took place on the subject; when, at sundown, the committee, by a small majority, agreed to rise, and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7.

Mr. Archer submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to officers who during the late war have been promoted from the ranks of the army, the bounty land to which they would have been entitled in case they had not been promoted.

The resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the U. States, received yesterday, communicating the annual report of the Director of the Mint.

Mr. Irving, of N. Y. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the propriety of amending by law that part of the 5th section of the act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, which is in the following words, "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 ten per centum on all articles imported from all other places."

Mr. Irving having briefly explained the necessity of the enquiry, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, relative to the evasion or postponement by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, of the payment of the specie portion of the second instalment, &c. which having been read, considerable discussion took place, when it was finally agreed to.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the committee on the Public Lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency and policy of amending the act, entitled, "An act relating to settlers on the lands of the United States," so that all settlers on the public lands, who have not leased from the United States shall remain thereon in peaceable possession one year from the expiration of the existing law; and, also, to enquire into the policy of extending the provisions of said act to all those who have settled down on the land lately ceded by the Chickasaws, north of Tennessee river.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war.

After a debate of some length on the subject, even a sketch of which the want of room compels us to omit, and which, if given, would be uninteresting to our readers,

Mr. Johnson of Ky. renewed in substance the motion he made in committee of the whole, to strike out the whole bill and insert a substitute.

But before a decision was had on his motion—

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the subsistence of the army during the year 1817; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, pursuant to a resolution of the House,

transmitting a statement of the settlement and loan office certificates issued by the authority of the continental Congress; the Speaker laid before the House also a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the annual list of clerks employed in the Navy Department during the year 1816, with the salary allowed to each; which communications were laid on the table, and the first ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. King, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for holding annually two terms of the Circuit Court of the United States, within the District of Maine.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Eugh Nelson, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution respecting the expediency of appointing an additional Judge for the district of New York, made a report against the propriety of such appointment—which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Nelson, from the same committee, made a report on the resolution of the 19th Dec. to enquire, into the expediency of so amending the act of 1812, on the subject of bounty lands, as to authorize a devise of said bounty lands—adverse to the propriety of changing or altering the existing law on that subject.

Mr. Barbour opposed the report, and after some debate, it was reversed and the Judiciary committee instructed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the national currency, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire whether the Directors of the Bank of the United States have adopted any arrangements by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed—made a report, accompanied by a letter from the Hon. James Lloyd, one of the Directors of the said Bank.

Mr. Cannon laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the army of the U. States.

The House, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill making a partial appropriation (in blank of course) for the subsistence of the army during the year 1817.

The blank was filled up with 400,000 dollars.

A desultory debate arose on the bill, which lasted some time.

Mr. Wright moved that the Judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of removing such part of the Library as is composed of law books, to some room convenient to Congress—the Library being at present in the building formerly occupied by Congress, some distance from the present hall.

Some debate ensuing, the resolution, on motion of Mr. Lowndes, was laid on the table.

The bill from the Senate to authorize an edition of the land laws, was read a third time and passed.

The following bills from the Senate, viz. the bill to increase the compensation of the register and receiver of public monies at Marietta; the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of books for the Library; & the bill to require the Directors of the U. States Bank to establish an office of discount any deposit in the district of Columbia, were each twice read and committed.

Mr. Pickens then making a motion to postpone the intervening orders of the day to take up his proposition to amend the constitution; a motion was made to adjourn, and

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 11.

Mr. T. M. Nelson reported a bill authorizing the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands.

Mr. Brooks, from the committee on the subject, made a report, accompanied with a bill to amend the act granting bounties of land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers, passed at the last session.

These bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Hammond, of New York, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to state to the House the number of the officers and privates belonging to the several corps of the artillery (including the light artillery) infantry and riflemen now in the service of the U. States.

After some conversation on the subject, the resolution was so modified by the mover, as to direct the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the number of officers and privates composing the whole military establishment in the service of the United States, particularizing the strength of each corps and regiment, and in that form agreed to.

Mr. Johnson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to amend the act making further provisions for military services during the late war, and for other purposes; which was read & committed.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of the military establishment of the United States, was read a third time and passed, and sent to the Senate.

The engrossed bill to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured or destroyed in the military service of the U. States, was read a third time; and after some objections by Mr.

Wright to its details, to which Mr. Yancy replied, the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The House adjourned.

A DASH AT FEDERAL REFORMATION.

From the 'Star of Federalism.' A scheme is in agitation, we understand, to alter the Constitution of Maryland, so as to destroy the disqualification of members of the State Senate to appointments of profit or trust, during the period for which they are elected. Under the spacious name of reform, there could not be, to our minds, a more unwholesome and pernicious change. The objections to the projected innovation are so obvious, that they need hardly be mentioned. They will suggest themselves, at once, to every mind at all conversant with the theory of our government. Does not every one know, that the members of the House of Delegates, and of the Senate, were made ineligible to any office in the gift of the Executive, because the Executive is appointed by the Legislature? Remove the disqualification, and what might, or most probably would be the consequence? Influential professional men in the Legislature, anxious to provide for themselves, could bring into the Council individuals for that express purpose, and previously pledged to that effect. Some half dozen lawyers, desirous of being raised to the bench, might unite their influence and secure the election of five men to the Council, who, in return, would provide for the men who provided for them. The Legislature would thus become the only road to preferment, and no man, however great his merit, could stand a competition with those who created the Council that is to create the Judge or other officer. Place this temptation before the Legislature, and what chance would there be of ever having a permanent Judiciary? If for no other reason, it would at last be abolished, and new models, for no other cause than that a certain number of Delegates and Senators desired seats on the bench. While we are delivered from evil, lead us not, we pray, into temptation. The guards against corruption cannot be too strong, nor too numerous. We read in the annals of all governments like ours, that corruption is the bane most to be dreaded—that there is a natural inherent tendency to corruption.—This proneness to political evil and vice must be restrained and controlled by every possible check to be devised. Instead of destroying or diminishing the restraints and checks to corruption, which the Constitution has already provided, we should multiply and strengthen them. Every barrier to corruption is broken down the moment you qualify members of the Legislature for state offices of trust or profit. In the name of decency, let the same bill which is to make the projected alteration in the Constitution, lodge the power of appointing the Executive in other hands than the Legislature. If not, it would be well at once to abolish the Executive, and empower the Legislature to make all appointments to office, so that they may appoint themselves to what places they want, at once, without the trouble or form of first appointing men who are afterwards to appoint them.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

In our paper of Saturday, we stated, that the Committee on National Currency, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire, whether the Directors of the bank of the United States have adopted any arrangement by which the specie portion of the second instalment can be evaded or postponed, had called on Mr. Lloyd, one of the Directors of the Bank, who, at the request of the Committee, appeared before them, and to a subsequent note from the Chairman, made the reply, which is annexed to the report, given in the preceding columns. From this letter it appears, that Mr. Lloyd does not state so broadly as we had supposed merely from hearing it read, that the specie payment then due to the Bank could not, from the resolution adopted by the Directors, be evaded or postponed; but that he gives it as his opinion, that the second instalment, generally, will be much more punctually paid, in consequence of the resolution to discount, than would have been the case without it; and that the ability and usefulness of the Bank would be promoted by the adoption of that resolution—a fact respecting which, especially if the notes discounted are paid at maturity, as is provided for, in specie or bills of the bank of the United States, no man at all conversant with the subject, it is presumed can for a moment doubt. It has been apprehended by some, that the arrangement made by the Bank, which has been the subject of debate in the House of Representatives, would have a tendency to enhance the value of specie in the market. We have the satisfaction to learn, from unquestionable authority, that the reverse is the fact, the consequence having been to reduce the premium on specie in Philadelphia from eight to five per cent. within a few days. Nat. Int.

France conquered, & Bonaparte snug at St. Helena, it was thought that news-printers, and news-mongers would no longer find employment or amusement. But it seems there is not to be a total dearth of interesting intelligence. Our last accounts from England, exhibit the *Bulwark* as verging rapidly to a bloody

revolution. When once the revolutionary wheel shall be put fairly in motion, and we believe it will not be long before it is so, if present appearances are not very deceitful, our *guid-nuncs* of all parties will find newspapers as full of pith to their palates as ever. We now venture to predict, that whenever the *Bulwark* gets fairly into the vortex of revolution, all that has happened in France will be thrown into the shade of enormity. The flames which *Gordon* kindled in London, and which threatened the destruction of that proud capital, will be re-kindled there, and in all the cities of the *Bulwark*, and rage with tenfold fury. The *Bulwark* we believe is destined to fall, the *Blue-lights* and the *Hartford Convention* to the contrary notwithstanding! Alb. Reg.

STAVE TRADE PROHIBITED.

MILLEDGEVILLE, GEO. JAN. 1. A section of our new penal code interdicts, under very severe penalties, the introduction of slaves into this state by negro traders for speculation; subjecting to a fine of a thousand dollars and to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the person who shall bring into the state a slave and sell, or offer for sale such slave within one year thereafter, with the exception only of emigrants from the other states, who are allowed to bring with them, and dispose of as they may think proper, slaves who are their *bona fide* property. It will be observed that the section above alluded to does not prohibit residents of this state or others, from bringing negroes into it for their own use, but subjects them to the severe penalties of the act, if they sell or offer them for sale within a specified time.

CHARLESTON JAN. 8. By captain Brookings, lately from N. Orleans, (via Havana) we learn that the brig *Hibernia Todd*, (of Philadelphia) from this port and 70 sail of vessels were left there on the 20th ult. Passed in the river, the U. S. lugger *Bull-Dog*, with Commodore Patterson on board, returned from the Congress frigate, which had gone in pursuit of a Carthagian privateer. The frigate and brig *Tom Bowler* sailed to the westward in company, on the 22d.

This morning between the hours of 4 and 5, was experienced in this city, a severe shock of an earthquake. It lasted about 60 seconds, and came apparently from the northward. From the distinctness and length of the undulation which was felt throughout the Peninsula, and which, in this low country could only have been the echo of some other shock—we conceive a severe earthquake must have been experienced in the more mountainous parts of the state.

The weather has been, for many days, (we may say months) warm and delightful. The prediction of some European astronomers is now accomplished "that we should have our summer this year about Christmas."

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 7. The clerk of the senate delivers communications from the Executive, called for by orders of the house, stating the number of Kilty's Reports of the British Statutes remaining in the council chamber, to be about 900. Also a statement from the Auditor of the amount of the ascertained expenditures for the payment and subsistence of the militia during the late war; which amount is \$265,347 44. Read.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8.

On motion of Mr. Dennis, a message was sent to the senate proposing to adjourn on the 20th inst. Mr. Banning delivers a report on the Eastern-shore treasurer's accounts. Mr. Le Compte from the committee of grievances and courts of justice, delivers a report, recommending an address to the governor (two thirds of both houses concurring) for the removal of Judges Hollingsworth, Harwood and Bland, for reasons stated therein. Monday the 20th inst. was assigned for the second reading of so much of the report as relates to Judges Hollingsworth and Harwood—and that part relating to Judge Bland with Tuesday the 21st inst. Ordered, That the speaker, upon application, issue subpoenas for any witnesses which they may consider necessary for their defence. The bill relating to Negroes, and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, was read the second time and will not pass—yeas 3, nays 56. The house proceeded to the second reading of the resolution relative to the salary of Printer—Mr. Le Compte moved to refer it to 1st of June—rejected. Mr. Potts moved to fill up the blank with \$1,200—rejected. Mr. Duval moved 1443—rejected. Mr. D. then moved 1450—rejected. Mr. R. K. Watts moved 1400—agreed to—yeas 33, nays 23. On motion of Mr. Le Compte, Ordered, That the clerk of this house transcribe so much of the testimony reported by committee of grievances as relate to Judges Hollingsworth, Bland and Harwood, respectively, and transmit the same forthwith to them. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9.

The bill for altering the time of the meeting of the general assembly was read, the blank filled with "January," and passed—yeas 44, nays 15. The supplement to the act to prohibit the emigration of free negroes into this state, was passed—yeas 32, nays 31. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10.

Mr. Harrison delivers a report favorable to the memorial of Jehu Chandler. Mr. Banning delivers a bill to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot county, for the benefit of the poor. The bill to alter and amend the act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water mills, was read the second time, amended and passed—yeas 46, nays 16.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of trespass and damage, was referred to the first day of June. Adj.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11.

The further supplement to the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, was read the second time and will not pass. A message to the senate was agreed to proposing to go into the election of bank directors, on Wednesday next. Mr. Houston delivers a bill for the encouragement of literature. Mr. Le Compte delivers a report on the subject of the deficiency of the state funds, &c. which were read; and the house adjourned.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

The resolution requiring the Treasurer of the Western Shore to receive from the Treasurer of the E. S. certain bank notes, was read the second time and rejected—yeas 10, nays 40. The bill to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot for the benefit of the poor, was passed. On motion of Mr. Blackstone, leave given to bring in a bill to enforce payments from the several banks of this state for all notes not exceeding five dollars.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert the following order was adopted. Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for Nathaniel Williams and Henry Dorsey, of E. clerk of Harford county court, and William Gibson, clerk of Baltimore county court, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Zebulon Hollingsworth and Theodore Bland, and that the said clerks be commanded to bring with them such minutes of the proceedings, and such docket, papers and decrees, of Harford and Baltimore county courts, as will show the proceedings of the judges of the sixth judicial district under the act, entitled, an additional supplement to the act, entitled, an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts. On motion of Mr. Le Compte the following order was agreed to: Ordered, That the Speaker address a letter to the several absent members of this house, and forward the same by express, requesting their immediate attendance at the seat of government.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert the following order was read: Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for the hon. Richard Ridgely, and Charles J. Kilgour, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Richard H. Harwood, esquire, judge of the third judicial district. On motion of Mr. Duval the name of the honorable Jeremiah T. Chase was inserted therein, and the order agreed to. Ordered, That the Speaker issue summons for Andrew Price, of the City of Baltimore, to give testimony to this house relative to the official conduct of Zebulon Hollingsworth. The further supplement to the act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, &c. was read the second time, amended, and passed. Adjourned.

Republican Star,
AND
EASTON:
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1817

Treaties concluded between the U. States and the following Indian tribes, have been ratified and confirmed by the President of the U. States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and will speedily be officially published: With the Weas and Kickapoos, concluded June 4th, 1816. With the Chippewas and Potawatamies, concluded 4th August, 1816. With a portion of the Winnebagoes, concluded June 3d, 1816. With the Sacs of Rock River, concluded May 13th, 1816. With the Sioux of the Leaf, concluded June 8th, 1816. With the Chickasaws, concluded September 20th, 1816. With the Cherokees, concluded October 4th, 1816. With the Choctaws, concluded October 24th, 1816. Nat. Intel.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 14.

The Senate were yesterday occupied in a rather interesting debate on the proposition to pass a law making an appropriation for enabling the Executive to make an exchange of land with certain Indian tribes. The question was not decided yesterday, having been postponed to Friday next. The compensation law, as it is generally called, is at length fairly under discussion in the House of Representatives, and it is apprehended will not soon be done with, very many members appearing desirous to express their opinions on it. No question was taken on the subject, except on the proposition to fix the rate of compensation hereafter at Ten Dollars per diem: which motion received but forty votes, less than a third of the whole number of the House, and was therefore negative. It is not easy to say how this matter will finally be adjusted in the House of Representatives.—But it is believed that, on this subject, whatever measure the popular branch of the Legislature shall finally adopt, will almost certainly receive the concurrence of the Senate.

INDIAN PURCHASE.

It is now believed that the commissioners will succeed in making a purchase of the Delaware Indians of all their lands within this State, the consent of the Miamies and Patowatomies having been obtained. This body of land, about 50,000,000 of acres, is the best in the western country, the most part superior to the Miami purchase in Ohio. Indiana Rep.

On Wednesday the 3d Dec. Messrs. HOLMAN, BARNUM and BLACK, met at Corydon, as Electors of President and Vice-President, and voted for Mr. MONROE, for President, and Mr. TOMPKINS, for Vice-President. Ibid.

EXPULSION OF A SENATOR.

It is stated in the Charleston Courier, that Gen. John Roberts, a Senator in the Legislature of N. Carolina, from Carteret county, has been expelled from the Senate, for having, as paymaster of the militia in several counties of that State, procured and converted to his own use the public monies of the State, by means of forged and fraudulent vouchers. W. F. Gaz.

UNITED STATES BANK ELECTION.

The following is a list of the names of the Directors of the Bank of the United States, elected by the Stockholders at the election commenced in Philadelphia on Monday 6th, and concluded on the 8th inst. The names are arranged agreeably to the number of votes given for each, and those in *italic* are new Directors. Robert Ralston, James Lloyd, Wash. Chandler Price, Samuel Wetberill, Dennis A. Smith, Balt. Samuel Wetberill, John Bohlen, Thomas McKean, Thomas Leiper, Thomas M. Willing, John Sargeant, Cadwallader Evans, jr. Guy Bryan, John Connelly, John Goddard, John Bolton, Swan. John Donnell, Balt. Isaac Larrabee, N. Y. James C. Fisher, Manuel Eyre

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

A VIEW OF THE PROGRESS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Yearly transportation of Mails.	Weekly transportation of Mails.	Weekly transportation of Mails in stages and on horseback.	Weekly transportation of Mails in stages.	Length of Post Roads.	Number of Post Offices.	The several roads referred to.
Miles 843,908	Miles 10,229	Miles 7,662	Miles 2,567	Miles 5,642	193	1793
1,799,720	34,610	19,708	14,902	14,226	539	1797
3,061,904	58,870	34,380	24,490	21,940	957	1801
5,804,800	97,430	57,228	40,172	24,458	1283	1803
8,499,436	137,530	86,528	51,002	31,616	1848	1807
11,252,632	197,553	127,553	70,000	37,034	2465	1811
14,006,524	275,562	174,116	101,446	46,814	3260	1816

The mail is transported in stages, each day in the year, 10,121 miles. The mail is transported in sulkies and on horse back, each day in the year, 10,616 miles, making 20,737 miles per day. If you divide the post-roads of the U. States into two distinct post-routes, the mail will travel each week, in stages, nearly equal to three times round the globe; and divide all the post-roads in the U. States into four distinct post-routes, on which the mail is carried in stages, sulkies, and on horseback, it will be equal to a travel of 6 times, each week, around the globe. Averaging one post-office for every 15 miles of post-road.

TRADE OF THE PORT OF NEW-YORK, FOR 1816.

There entered the port between the 1st of January and 31st of December, inclusive—

Ships, brigs, schus. &c.	American	British	Russia	Sweden	Portugal	France	Spain	Prussia
399	474	1738	93	1	1	2	2	0
64	186	93	0	0	0	2	10	1
4	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2
0	2	1	0	0	0	2	10	2
3	6	2	0	0	0	2	10	2
2	10	2	0	0	0	2	10	2
0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	2
0	1	0	0	0	0	2	10	2
473	686	1848						
Grand total		3604						

The interest on the U. States Stocks, due at the commencement of the present year, at the loan office in Boston, has been paid in Boston money.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Worcester, in the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE

of Elijah Townsend, deceased, on the eighth day of February next, on the premises. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months. On payment of the purchase money the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises. The creditors of the said Elijah Townsend, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts before the next county court. JAMES MELVIN, Trustee. Snow-Hill, Jan. 21 3

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Worcester, in the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE

of John Duncan, deceased, on the eighth day of February, 1817, at Millers' Mill. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months. On payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed for the premises. The creditors of said John Duncan, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts before the next county court. JOHN DASHIEL, Trustee. Snow-Hill, Jan. 21 3

Lands for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the last Kent county court, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the house of Mr. Joshua Pennington, in Chester-Town, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on FRIDAY the 28th day of February next,

THE UNDIVIDED LANDS,

of John W. Ringgold, deceased, consisting of 2094 acres of cleared Land, and 12 acres of wood Land, situated in Kent county; and adjoining the lands of major Thomas Carville. The subscribers are authorized to sell the above property at public sale, to the highest bidder. The purchaser to enter into bonds, with approved security, to the several Representatives of the above John W. Ringgold, according to their several respective portions, for one half of the purchase money with legal interest thereon, to be paid within twelve months from the day of sale; and the remaining half, with legal interest thereon, within two years from the day of sale.

WILLIAM STRONG, PHILIP TAYLOR, JOSEPH BROWNE, 3d, WILLIAM B. WILMER, ISAAC CAULK, January 21.

Valuable Lands for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the County Court of Dorchester County, WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the first day of May next, the real estate of Levin Brerewood, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on a Transquakin river, in the county aforesaid, containing about 166 acres. Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money in the following instalments, to wit: three hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three instalments, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, by JNO. CROPPER, Trustee. Cambridge, Jan. 21 13

Bank of Caroline.

DENTON, JANUARY 14th, 1817. THE President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Bank; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday of February next.

By order—THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r. Jan. 21 3

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their STORE to that well known stand, formerly the property of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd. WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING, A well chosen assortment of DRY GOODS: ALSO, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE Molasses, of a superior quality Sugar and Coffee Cut & wrought Nails Knives and Forks Stock & Pad Locks Hand-Saws Sad Irons Spades and Shovels Iron Pots Dutch Ovens & Skillets And-Irons Sweet scented Tobacco Powder and Shot Superior Gun Powder by the keg, at Baltimore prices A new assortment of Shoes Buck-wheat Flour Mould & dip'd Candles Reading wood Hats Wire Meal-Sifters Imperial & Young Hyson Teas, &c. &c. &c. All of which they will sell low for CASH. 1st mo. 21

Take Notice.

THOSE persons who purchased goods at the vendue of Charles Dudley, deceased, are informed that their notes are now due, and those neglecting to pay the same by the first day of February next, will be put in hands of officers for collection. JOHN WORK, Executor of Charles Dudley, dec'd. Jan. 21 3

For sale, on a credit,

TWO valuable NEGRO MEN, one aged about twenty years, the other about twenty-eight years. Apply to the Editor of this paper. Jan. 21

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816. On application of SAMUEL NICOLS, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Nicols has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application.—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Nicols, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Nicols ought not to be discharged agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid. Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 21 4

VACCINATION.

Having failed to obtain from the National Legislature the pecuniary aid necessary to enable me to supply the Vaccine matter, free of any costs or charges, to any person who might wish to use it: it is with the most unfeigned regret, I am obliged to re-establish those fees for it, upon which, alone, must now depend the utility and continued operation of the act of congress, entitled "An act to encourage vaccination." This notice is therefore given to advise the public, that the genuine Vaccine matter will still be preserved by me, as usual, without any interruption; and furnished, on the same terms as formerly, to every person who may apply to me for it. Such directions will also be given, as to enable any intelligent person or private family to use it in safety, and with the greatest certainty of success. The matter is most conveniently forwarded by letter, and is transmitted, with equal facility, to every part of the U. States. All letters or small packages, relating to the use of the remedy, are carried by mail, either to or from me, free of any postage. By an act of their Legislature, due provision has been made, and the citizens of Virginia are entitled to a supply of the vaccine matter from me, free of any fees. The act of the Legislature of Maryland, which obtained a similar privilege for six years, expired in January last, and has not since been renewed. JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination. Baltimore, 16th Jan. 1816.

Black-Smith.

To be hired for the present year, a BLACK-SMITH, who is a good workman, and has had the charge of a shop for many years. For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. January 7.

A Six-Plate Stove, & Pipe,

For sale. Enquire at this office. Jan. 21

Poet's Corner.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

The following lines were written by an honest country gentleman, and from their excellence have been for some time in private circulation:

TO AN INHABITANT OF ST. HELENA.

HAIL wondrous man, though tempests strike thee down, Whilst pigmy Statesmen claim the high renown, And bosoms rankling with revenge and shame, With their own treacheries stigmatize thy name: Though thrones, whose crimes to Heaven for vengeance call, Thank and insult the God-head for thy fall; Though Russia's Czars, and many a perjurd King, And many a silly, dressing, glittering thing, Proclaim the world from Tyrant's mandate freed, And crush the weak, in token of the deed; Though flash'd with fortune, drunk with mob applause, They force on Europe their own will for laws; The time will come when truth shall take her stand, And wrest the historic page from venal hand: When neither to condemn thee, nor admire, Shall vulgar praise or vulgar hate inspire: And when the truthful tablet shall relate Paria's conspiracy, and Poland's fate; Shall tell Denmark's, Norway's woes, "The sons shall blush, whose fathers were thy foes."

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

FROM THE ENQUIRER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 20, 1816.

SIR,

I have received notice from the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, that the Bank will commence its operations in Philadelphia, on the first day of the next year, and that they will be ready on that day to receive the public monies deposited in the State Banks, and hold them subject to the orders of the Treasury. Like notices are expected upon the establishment of Branch Banks in the principal commercial cities. Before any definite decision is made upon this proposition, it is deemed expedient to ascertain the course which the State Banks in those cities will pursue in relation to the resumption of specie payments. If the determination of the Banks to resume specie payments on the 1st of July, 1817, which has been communicated to this Department, is persevered in, there will be no hesitation in ordering the transfer to be made with as little delay as the interest of the community will admit. As an inducement to change that determination, it is proposed on the part of the Treasury, that if the State Banks will resume specie payments on the 20th day of February next, that the public money now in their vaults shall not be transferred to those of the Bank of the United States, and that between that day and the 1st of July next, as small a portion of that sum shall be drawn as the demands upon the Treasury will admit. As the receipts into the Treasury during the year will probably exceed the current demands upon the Treasury, it is proposed to discharge those demands principally from the current receipts, until after the 1st day of July, 1817; subsequent to that day, the money will be drawn for as the demands upon the Treasury may require; but, in no case shall it be drawn for the purpose of being deposited in the Bank of the United States, except to sustain it against any pressure which may be attempted to be made upon it or its branches. The means of the Treasury to aid the operation of Banks in effecting a revolution in the state of the currency, so imperiously necessary to public interest, are considered ample; and the strongest disposition exists to apply them, so as to produce the most beneficial results. The power of transferring such portion of the deposits with a view to equalize the benefits resulting from them among the banking community, as the situation of the several banks may require, is expressly reserved.

In making this proposition to the state banks, the strongest reliance is placed in their disposition to join in the effort necessary to relieve the community from the evils to which it has been subjected, by the disordered state of the circulating currency. It is confidently believed, that the interests of the community are not in opposition to each other, and that any sacrifice which the effort may cost them will be compensated by the advantages and facilities which it is in the power of the Treasury to afford them. In deciding upon the question submitted to their consideration, the friendly character and disposition of the Bank of the United States towards them ought not to be overlooked.

The deep interest which the Treasury has in the support of bank credit, and the connection which it has with the Bank of the United States, would, independent of the known disposition of that institution to conciliate the State Banks, be sufficient to protect them against an illiberal policy on its part. In closing this communication, and compelling me to state that there exists no reason to expect that the resolution of the last session of Congress, relative to the collection of the revenue after the 20th of February next, will be rescinded.

An early communication of the decision of the institution over which you preside is respectfully requested.

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

The President of the Bank of

RUINS OF BABYLON.

The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser are indebted to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell for the following interesting communication:

The arrival of Capt. Henry Austen, of the ship Persia, from Asia, has afforded a most curious and uncommon treat to our biblican antiquarians and historians. This gentleman is equal in intelligence and enterprize to any traveller that ever went forth to foreign parts. While he was navigating the Persian Gulf, he conceived the bold design of ascending the river Euphrates from Barsa to Bagdad. With great expence and labor, and at the risk of his life, from the difficulties of the ascent, and the barbarous character of the inhabitants, he penetrated Persia five or six hundred miles. During this expedition he visited the territory on which ancient Babylon is supposed to have stood, and succeeded in bringing away fragments of the ruins which overpread the ground. These consist of several of the bricks which are supposed to have been materials in the Temple of Belus; some of the cement with which they were connected; and a parcel of the broken reeds which were interposed with the mortar, to render the structure more firm and durable.

The bricks are in good condition, even after the lapse of three thousand years and more. They are of large size, being thirteen inches square and four inches thick. Being now of the softer quality, they appear to have undergone some process of decay; but they bear traces of fire, that is of having been kiln burned, as well as sun burned. Near the middle of each is a parallelogram of four and a half inches by six impressed with literal or hieroglyphical characters. They appear to have been very regularly and beautifully done. The characters are different from every known alphabet. All the lines are straight, and there are no crooked strokes. They are evidently arranged in perpendicular columns. All the bricks seem to be marked with the same signs. Of these signs or characters, there are seven vertical rows, and seven distinct marks in each, making forty-nine in the whole. Some of them are repeated several times.

It is believed that they are not susceptible of interpretation by any man living; but that they extend our researches far beyond the era of history or the period of known symbols. This conclusion, derived from the face of the articles, confirms the genuineness of the offering Capt. Austen has made to the learned world, by bringing home those wonderful remains. The scholar may reflect that the materials survive both the language spoken at the time they were moulded, and the characters which represented the sounds of that language. He may even look back through the vista of ages, to the time when 'the whole earth was one language, and when 'the city and tower' of Babel were begun; when the sons of men said one to another, 'let us make brick and burn them thoroughly;' and when 'they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar.' All may, without any violation of probability, suppose these relics to be parcels of the primitive brick, and the inscriptions, or rather impressions upon their surfaces, to be the memorials of that remote time 'when the whole earth was of one language and of one speech.' And he may further conjecture that they, both the language and the writing, are illegible and unknown, because 'the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth.' Monuments of this kind are now submitted to the view of our admiring citizens, with all their confirmatory evidence.

The pilgrims of Persia, by permission lately obtained from the military despots of the country, made devout visits to the tomb of the prophet Daniel, situated many miles in the desert. Our intrepid & intelligent countryman has bro't to New York a brick, with its inscription, from the door of that resort of the religious. It is of secondary moment whether the legend is true or fabulous. Such a place is at this day famous in the East, and a relic of it is presented to the curiosity of the West.

There are various other romants of oriental antiquities, which the writer forbears at this moment to mention.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the market can afford. Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken. Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostrer will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by LEVI LEE. Easton, Nov. 12—m

Public Notice.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly Mathew Dineen's, in Caroline county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters himself he will be able to furnish a large and good assortment of

SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR, Meal, Corn, and Bran,

And every article in his line, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, for cash.

He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and respectfully invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is superintended by JAMES EDMONSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

1st mo. 14th

JOSEPH CHAIN, Hair-Dresser,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has removed his

BARBER'S SHOP

From the old stand opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, as a Store, two doors south of the Bank, adjoining the shop of Capt. Benjamin Willmott, and opposite Mr. Groome's new row—where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and hopes, by his attention, to continue to merit the patronage of his old yearly customers. Travelling gentlemen will, as usual, be waited upon at his shop, or elsewhere, with prompt attention. Easton, January 14

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Talbot county (appointed by an act of the present session of the Legislature) give notice, that they will meet at the court house in Easton, on the FIRST MONDAY in February next, for the purpose of appointing four persons of judgment and discretion, to assess and value the assessable property in said county, as directed by said act, and a person qualified to act as clerk to their board. All persons desirous of executing the appointments aforesaid, will make application on or before the aforesaid first Monday of February next. By order of the Board. Jan. 7 '17

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT CHESTER TOWN, MARYLAND, JANUARY 2, 1817.

- AINGER UNIT: Allen Nathan, Alfred Elizabeth, Apsley William, B. Brown Edward, Flowers William, Brown Joseph, Batten Miss, Boyer Frederick, C. Comegys Elizabeth, Crouch Samuel, Course Unit, Coleman Harriett, Collins John, Chew Benjamin, D. Davis John, Dawson James, Dodson Thomas, F. Frazier Joseph, son, G. Granger Mary, Gamble Robert S, two, Geddes Rachel, Gibson Jacob, Graves Richard, H. Hall Francis C, Harford Apolis B, Harry Mary, Harris Jonathan, Handy rev Geo D S, I. Ingram Rachel, two, JOHN SOMERVILLE, P. M. January 14 '17

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, EASTON, MARYLAND, JANUARY 1, 1817.

- H. R. ANDERSON: Andrew S. Anthony, Bennett Bracco, Samuel Bullen, Nathan Berton, John Berridge, Moses Bryan, Jeremiah Berry, Mrs. A. Bayard, John Bennett, William Benny, John Christy, John Crow, William E. Cannon, Daniel Caulk, Ann Chairs, Richard Cheezum, Alice Cooper, Benjamin Chandler, Anthony McCoy, James L. Chamberlain, 2, William Clark, Clerk of Talbot county, D. John Dawson, Eliza Downes, James Denny, Nicholas Dawson, F. Rev. John Foreman, G. Richard Grace, John Gregory, Sally Gardner, Esther Gregory, Wm. H. I. Goldsborough, H. Abraham Horn, William Hymman, Deborah Hambleton, Elizabeth Hardcastle, John Harrington, John Higgins, James Hubbard, I. Henry Johnson, Catharine Ingram, Edward Jolly, Jan. 7 '17

Mules Wanted.

A PAIR of good MULES, for which a liberal price will be given. JOHN JONES. January 14, 1817.

NEW GOODS:

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF Seasonable and Fancy Goods. All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce. CLAYLAND & NABB. November 5—m

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, A FRESH SUPPLY OF SEASONABLE GOODS. Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore—Among which are

- 1 Box fine Irish Linens, A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres, Irish Poplins, Lustre, &c. A good assortment of Groceries, Castings, Cutlery, &c.

All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for CASH. L. W. SPENCER & Co. Easton, Dec. 17

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMB DIN,

No. 1, Groome's Row. Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Currency for Sterling. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call. Easton, Dec. 17.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Clothes, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by The Publics Humble Servants, LAM. & THO. REARDON. Easton, Dec. 8.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

Ship-Plank, Thick Stuff and Compass Timbers, Prime Flooring Scantling and Common Timber MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE FACTORY OF THE STEAM COMPANY

PRINCESS ANNE,

Immediately after the 1st November next ensuing, where contracts may be effected for the monthly delivery of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND FEET On equitable terms. By order of the board of President and Managers, GEO. M. WILLING, Sec'y. Office of the Corporation, Princess Anne, Sept. 17—19q

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, on Washington street, next door to Benjamin Willmott's shop, and directly opposite the new buildings of Mr. Sam. Groome, where he intends carrying on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He is thankful for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a strict attention, to receive the patronage of a generous public. JOHN WRIGHT. Easton, Dec. 31.

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland. SAML. WRIGHT. Sept. 24

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Goldborough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to JOSEPH HASKINS. Oct 29

In Chancery,

DECEMBER 17, 1816.

Ordered, That the sale of the real estate of Isaac Williams, deceased, made and reported by WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, as Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 26th day of February next.—Provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Easton Star three successive weeks before the 26th day of January next. The report states that the Lands therein mentioned were sold at \$2 50 per acre. W. KILTY, Clk'r. THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can. Jan. 7 '17

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. April 9

For Sale,

A NEGRO GIRL, aged about fifteen years, about five feet ten inches high, healthy and stout made. Apply at this office. Jan. 7 '17

Talbot County Orphans Court,

30th day of December, A. D. 1816. On application of JAMES CHAMBERS and ALICE GREGORY Administrators of John Gregory, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors, to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixteen. Test—

J. A. PRICE, Reg'r of wills for Talbot county. In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, To all persons having claims against the estate of John Gregory, late of Talbot county, dec'd.—to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers. Given under our hands this 30th day of December, 1816. JAMES CHAMBERS, ALICE GREGORY, adm'rs of John Gregory, dec'd. Jan. 14 '17

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816. On application of JOHN KENNARD, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Kennard has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application.—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Kennard (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kennard ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid. Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk. Jan. 7 '17

One Hundred Dollars Reward, FOR NEGRO ISAAC.

Ranaway on Christmas day, my negro man ISAAC, who calls himself Isaac Beckers, (but he has most likely changed his name). He is a handsome faced, stout black man, 31 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; has a round full face, and when he laughs he has dimples in his cheeks, and shows his teeth considerably, which are very regular and white; he has very small ears, and on the end of his nose on the upper side he has a small mark or scar, as if a piece of skin had been taken off. At present he has a sore on his knee, occasioned by a fall, from which he walks a little lame. He took with him a blue coat with yellow buttons, and a green coat with plated buttons, both of fine cloth, a narrow rim'd beaver hat, which he wears high on his head, a pair of blue stockinets and a pair of mixed cloth pantaloons, a pair of corduroy talerans, a pair of fair top boots, a pair of cossacks, and two pair of shoes. He has a mother living near Cambridge, to which place he may wish to make his way—or, as he has procured a notarial protection, he may probably attempt to go to sea. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid if bro't home. Wm. L. YOUNG, 76, Sharp street.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against carrying off or harboring said negro. Jan. 7 '17

Runaway Negro.

Was committed to the jail of Harford county, on the 21st inst. a negro man who calls himself GEORGE, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 2 1/2 inches high, has a scar on the left eyebrow, one under the right eye, and one on the right arm, and has a down look. His clothing consists of a dark grey cloth round about, and dark pantaloons, shoes, stockings, &c. Says he belongs to Alexander Soper, near the City of Washington. At the same time was committed, a negro woman who calls herself CELIA, who says she belongs to Eleanor Ridgeway, is the wife of the above named George, about 25 years of age, five feet six inches high, appears to have had a felon on the middle finger of her right hand, has a yellowish complexion, and pleasant countenance; has a child with her about 18 months or 2 years old, whose complexion is like her mother's. The owner or owners are requested to release them, otherwise they will be sold according to law. JASON MOORE, Sheriff. Harford, Nov. 26th, (Dec. 3)—8



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning,

BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

PRINTER OF THE

Laws of the Union.

TERMS

OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.

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.

Chancery Sale.

IN obedience to a Decree of WILLIAM KELLY, Esq. Chancellor of Maryland, dated the 9th of July 1816, to me directed, I will sell at Public Vendue, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 3d day of February next, if fair, if not, on the next fair day

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,
of Thomas Bell, deceased, on twelve months credit. Being a GRIST MILL and SEAT, lying in Talbot County, near Hillsborough. The purchaser giving bond to the Trustee, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale.
The creditors of the said Thomas Bell, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims against him to the Register of the Court of Chancery, within six months from the said 3d day of February 1817.
WILLIAM POTTER, Trustee,
for the sale of the R. E. of T. B.
January 7.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold at Public Sale, as follows: at Denton, on Friday the 7th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. all the right of William Colston, and Deborah, his wife, of and to a tract or parcel of LAND called "Partnership," containing 96 acres, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Deborah, to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison.

ALSO.—At Greensborough, on Saturday, the 8th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. a tract of LAND, called "Hazard Reserved," containing 993 acres: taken, and to be sold as the property of Thomas Clendinning, and others, to satisfy the claim of Basil S. Elden, administrator of Staneslaus Spalding, use of Thomas Seyvant.
And also, at the place and time aforesaid, at the right of William Mills, and Rachel his wife, of and to a Dwelling House, Store House, Taylor's Shop, and Lot, with other improvements thereon, being the one third part thereof, during the life time of the said Rachel; with sundry Household and Kitchen Furniture, to be sold to satisfy the claim of Thomas Coursey. The whole to be sold for cash only.
GEORGE A. SMITH, Sheriff
of Caroline county.
January 14, 1817.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Worcester, in the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder.

ALL THE REAL ESTATE
of Elijah Townsend, deceased, on the eighth day of February next, on the premises. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security for the payment of the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months: On payment of the purchase money the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.
The creditors of the said Elijah Townsend, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts before the next county court.
JAMES MELVIN, Trustee.
Snow-Hill, Jan. 21

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the County Court of Worcester, in the State of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder.

ALL THE REAL ESTATE
of John Duncan, deceased, on the eighth day of February, 1817, at Millers' Mill. This property will be sold entire, or in lots, as the interest of the purchaser or purchasers may require. The terms of sale are, bond and approved security for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months. On payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorized to execute a deed for the premises.
The creditors of said John Duncan, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts before the next county court.
JOHN DASHIELL, Trustee.
Snow-Hill, Jan. 21.

For Sale.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 15th of February next, the LOT of LAND in Hillsborough, where he lately resided. The lot is 100 feet in front, by 150 back; on which is a convenient Dwelling, 36 feet by 16— a small brick house 16 by 14 feet; and a shop 25 by 18 feet, with a kitchen, Stable, &c. This property will be sold all together, or separately, to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms made known on the day of sale.
PERCEGRINE ROUSE.
January 14, 1817.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, at the suit of Elizabeth Sherwood and Thomas Banning, and Thos. & Alfred Hambleton, and one Pieri Facias at the suit of Samuel Harrison against James Harrison—will be sold for cash, on TUESDAY the eleventh day of February next, at the Court-house door, in Easton, at two o'clock in the afternoon, all the right, title, and interest of the said James Harrison in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, viz: "Mount Henry," "Mount Henry Addition," "Pigpen Neck," and "High Hockery," situate on Broad Creek, containing one hundred and fifty acres, more or less—to satisfy the debt, damages and costs, due on the aforesaid writs.

Also—At the same time and place, will be sold for cash, a tract or part of a tract of LAND, called "Harrison's Portion," adjoining the lands of Mrs. Mary Harrison, containing 30 acres, more or less—taken from said James Harrison, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of the State, use of Solomon Charles, use of Anthony Ross and John Kemp, use of Benjamin Willmott and Thomas Atkinson—to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, due on said writs.
JAMES CLAYLAND, SRF.
Jan. 14

Lands for Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the last Kent county court, the subscribers will offer at public sale, at the house of Mr. Joshua Pennington, in Chester-Town, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on FRIDAY the 28th day of February next,

THE UNDIVIDED LANDS,
of John W. Ringgold, deceased, consisting of 2062 acres of cleared Land, and 12 acres of wood Land, situated in Kent county; and adjoining the lands of major Thomas Carville. The subscribers are authorized to sell the above property at public sale, to the highest bidder. The purchaser to enter into bonds, with approved security, to the several Representatives of the above John W. Ringgold, according to their several respective portions, for one half of the purchase money with legal interest thereon, to be paid within twelve months from the day of sale; and the remaining half, with legal interest thereon, within two years from the day of sale.
WILLIAM STRONG,
PHILIP TAYLOR,
JOSEPH BROWNE, 3d,
WILLIAM B. WELMER,
ISAAC CAULK,
January 21.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to the last Will and Testament of THOMAS FOSTER, late of Dorchester county, deceased, there will be sold at Public Sale upon the premises, on the 10th day of March next, (unless sold at private sale previous thereto) all that part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the

"GROVE,"
lying and being in Dorchester county. This Farm contains about 300 acres of LAND, the soil of which is kind to produce, susceptible of improvement, and easy to cultivate. It is situated immediately on the main road leading from Cabin-creek to North-west-Fork Bridge; and within two miles of the Cabin Creek Mills. The cleared land is divided into three fields, containing about 100,000 corn hills in each field, under good enclosure. The remainder is in wood of very fine timber.
There are on said Farm a good framed Dwelling House, a good Kitchen and Stables. Also, a new Granary, with all other necessary out houses. A well of excellent water, in the yard. A considerable Apple and Peach orchard, of excellent Fruit. There is also a house of Public Worship, with a quarter of a mile of the door. The situation is healthy, pleasant and desirable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed those who are disposed to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale. The terms of sale will be, one half of the purchase money ready in hand; a credit of twelve or eighteen months (as best suits the purchaser) will be given on the residue, by giving bond or note, with approved security, for the payment thereof. An indispensible title will be given the aforesaid property, by
PETER FOSTER, Executor,
of the last will and testament of Tho. Foster, &c.
Dorchester county, January 14, 1817.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That by virtue of a Decree of the Honorable the County Court of Dorchester County,

WILL be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY the first day of May next, the real estate of Lewis Simpson, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on Transquakin river, in the county aforesaid, containing about 166 acres.
Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with approved securities, for the payment of the purchase money in the following instalments, to wit: three hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three instalments, and payable in six, twelve, and eighteen months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, by
JNO. CROPPER, Trustee.
Cambridge, Jan. 21

JOSEPH CHAIN,

Hair-Dresser,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the citizens of Easton, and the public generally, that he has removed his

BARBER'S SHOP

From the old stand opposite the Fountain Inn tavern, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, as a Store, two doors south of the Bank, adjoining the shop of Capt. Benjamin Willmott, and opposite Mr. Groome's new row—where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and hopes, by his attention, to continue to merit the patronage of his old yearly customers.
Travelling gentlemen will, as usual, be waited upon at his shop, or elsewhere, with prompt attention.
Easton, January 14

Bank of Caroline,

DENTON, JANUARY 14th, 1817.

THE President and Directors of the Bank of Caroline have this day declared a Dividend of three and a half per cent. for the last six months, on the capital stock of said Bank; which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday of February next.
By order—
THO. CULBRETH, Cash'r.
Jan. 21

Wilmington and Easton New Line Mail Stages,

WILL leave Wilmington and Easton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.; and arrive at Head-of-Chester, and Chester-Town, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Head-of-Chester, at 8 o'clock, and Chester-Town at 6 o'clock, A. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and arrive at Wilmington and Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. until the first day of April. They will then commence running through in one day: leaving Easton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, same days, by 7 P. M. Leave Wilmington, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Easton, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M.
The subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages and Horses, are substantial; their Drivers careful and attentive; the Public Houses on the route, are furnished with the best the country can afford; and that every exertion shall be made to render Travelling by this line expeditious and agreeable.
THOMAS PEACOCK,
ROBERT KEDDY.
Stages for Chester-Town meet this line at Head-of-Sassafras and Church-Hill, to convey Passengers to and from those places.
January 14, 1817.

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their STORE to that well known stand, formerly the property of Bennett & Hooley, &c.
WHERE THEY ARE NOW OPENING,
A well chosen assortment of
DRY GOODS:
ALSO,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE
Molasses, of a superior quality
Sugar and Coffee
Cut & wrought Nails
Knives and Forks
Stock & Pad Locks
Hand-Saws
Saw Irons
Spades and Shovels
Iron Pots
Dutch Ovens & Skillets
And-Irons
Sweet-scent Tobacco
All of which they will sell low for CASH.
1st mo. 21

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly *Milburn Drivers*, in Caroline county, and that he still continues his

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters himself he will be able to furnish a large and good assortment of
SUPERFINE AND COARSE FLOUR,
Meal, Corn, and Bran,
And every article in his line, by wholesale and retail, at the lowest rates, for cash.
He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and respectfully invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is superintended by JAMES EDMONDSON.
THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.
1st mo. 14th

Notice.

ALL persons having in their possession, Books or other articles, belonging to Joshua Driver, deceased, are requested without delay, to return them to the subscriber.
HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r
of Joshua Driver, dec'd.
January 14.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers having just received from Baltimore, a FRESH SUPPLY OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
Take this opportunity of informing their friends, and the public generally, that they will be able to furnish them with any article in their line, as cheap as they can be had on this shore—Among which are
1 Box fine Irish Linens
A general assortment of Cloths & Cassimeres
Irish Poplins
Lustre, &c.
A good assortment of Groceries
Castings, Cutlery, &c.
All of which they will sell on the lowest terms for CASH.
L. W. SPENCER & Co.
Easton, Dec. 17

Black-Smith.

TO be hired for the present year, a BLACK-SMITH, who is a good workman, and has had the charge of a shop for many years. For terms apply to
JOSEPH HASKINS,
January 7.

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMBDIN,

No. 1, Groome's Row

Have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a handsome selection of DRY GOODS, comprised of the most

DESIRABLE ARTICLES.

They flatter themselves that no objection can be urged against their prices, as most of their Goods will be offered at Current for Sterling. Their customers, and the public are respectfully invited to give them a call.
Easton, Dec. 17.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable and Fancy Goods,
All of which they offer very low for Cash or Country Produce.
CLAYLAND & NABB.
November 5—m

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.
April 9

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Before I submit to you the proposed desideratum, I must request your attention to the important subject of interest.

Sir Joshua Child, a writer of the first authority on economics, terms low interest the soul of commerce.

The banks, and individuals who are creditors, receive annually about fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for interest on loans and debits: suppose one-sixth of this sum could be saved to the industrious and the unfortunates, would it not be a great relief? and if this view be extended for a century, when the population of the country shall be tenfold, can any one refrain from deliberating upon the important consequences?

I have already estimated the existing property of the country at 5,000 millions of dollars, constantly increasing. Would not this rise as interest falls? The following words, of the enlightened authors on the Wealth of Nations, supersede all arguments from me. "The ordinary price of land depends every where upon the ordinary market rate of interest. When interest was ten per cent land was sold for ten or twelve years purchase; as interest sunk to 6, 5 & 4, per cent. the price of land rose to 20, 25 and 30 years purchase."

The public possesses four hundred millions of acres: Consider how much higher it would sell, & how much more would be sold, if there were a sufficiency of a circulating medium? Consider also what improvements would be made, if interest were low, for has not such a happy circumstance a tendency to induce capitalists to undertake roads, canals and bridges promising to give a profit greater than low interest?

Are not those who usefully employ money, burthened with enormous interest for the benefit of those who are devoid of enterprise, and are the least useful members of society?

Is it not desirable, in a republican government, to discourage the oppressive power of immoderate wealth accumulating in the hands of a few by usurious interest?

Do we not already perceive the monied interest, as it is termed, influencing state governments, and polluting every source of republicanism?

Can we walk out without seeing pawn-broker's and exchange broker's shops in every principal street?

Can we read the newspapers without seeing applications for banks or some debate about charters, prohibitions, bonus, &c?

What are prohibitory laws, but counteractions of that spirit of competition which the all wise and all good has implanted in the breasts of men to prevent extortion by monopolizers?

What is a bonus given for but an exclusive privilege? Who pays the bonus, and eight or ten per cent. but you the people? Who supports expensive establishments but you? If banks be multi-

plied, can they keep more notes out than the wants of the public require?

Has not Adam Smith shown, & does not experience prove, that more caution is necessary in the issue of paper, and less evils arise from failures where there are several banks, than only one or two?

Can partiality or animosity exercise their baneful influences so much, when there are several banks, as only one or two?

Must not the government, by limiting the number of banks, and by fixing the rate of interest, counteract its reduction by competition?

Is not the fixed interest different in several states? Does the want of uniformity evince that there is not a fixed principle adopted?

Let me now solicit attention to your losses when government is obliged to borrow during war.

The British government, though tottering under a debt of four thousand million of dollars, could borrow 140 millions per annum, at 5 per cent. whilst you with resources untouched, borrow at 8 per cent. If Great Britain had borrowed on these ruinous terms, could she have triumphed over her enemies, or could the nation have borne an addition of 3 per cent interest, amounting to 120 million of dollars per annum?

Could you, fellow citizens, have continued a protracted war, if you begged loans on the terms you did for a few years longer? What was the cause but the different quantities of the circulating medium of the two countries? In England the Mammoth Bank had 140 million of notes in circulation, & a thousand country banks had as much more to a population of 13 millions. In this country the currency amounted to about 40 millions only, to a population of eight millions.

Had the government issued small treasury notes, millions would have been saved; but I will not now enter into details. I have only given this all important topic of interest to your consideration that you may duly appreciate the consequences. The highest praise has been given to financiers in Europe, who reduced interest—but in this country we perceive interest raised even during peace.

I know that the best intentions prevail and I therefore venture to give sentiments which, I hope, will elucidate what has been termed in Congress "a modern Eleusinean mystery."

HOMO.

From the National Intelligencer.

PAYMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA, CALLED OUT BY THE STATE, DURING THE WAR.

A claim is now made, or about to be made to Congress, by the State of Massachusetts, for the payment of the militia called into the state service, by Gov. Strong, during the late war. In fact, the claim is completely embraced by Mr. Wright's bill, which provides for all claims, without any discrimination, as to the time, manner or occasion. The claim of Massachusetts, it is asserted, exceeds one million of dollars: and before this sum is disbursed by the United States, it is important to the people to know why or wherefore it is to be paid.

It is a notorious fact that the President of the U. States, both before and after the state of Massachusetts was invaded, demanded from Gov. Strong, that the militia should be called out in defence of the state, and put under the command of the United States, pursuant to the Constitution.

It is a fact, that Gov. Strong and his Council peremptorily refused to comply with this demand.

It is a fact, that when the militia was called out by Governor Strong, he refused to suffer them to be put under the control or command of the United States, except a small detachment, whose services have been actually paid for by the United States.

The claim of Massachusetts is, therefore, for a million of dollars to be paid by the United States, for the service of militia, called out by the Grosvenor of Massachusetts, according to his own will, and the command and control of which he refused to give to the United States.

Before this extraordinary claim is to be paid for by the people, it seems to me that Congress ought to know on what public, constitutional or honorable ground it can be sustained. Without meaning to discuss the point, it is certainly proper that Congress should have the documents relative to this subject before them. The correspondence between Gov. Strong and Major General Dearborn, & between the latter and the President of the United States or Secretary of War, on this subject, will afford material light to assist the discussion.

AMICUS.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, JAN. 10.

We were favored with a Halifax paper of Dec. 14, from which the following articles are copied.

HALIFAX, DEC. 14. The schr. Industry, arrived here on Thursday, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, with 150 passengers, principally labourers. By this arrival, we received papers to the 27th ult. They state the distress of the labouring class to be very great; provisions scarce and high, and recommend to the Merchants and others of the town, to aid and assist in the laudible undertaking of relieving their fellow creatures from inevitable starvation, by providing them with prompt means of returning to the mother country.

Private letters to the 29th ult. have been received by a Mercantile House in this town, from St. Johns, Newfoundland; from which we learn that it had been ascertained that the quantity of Flour in market did not exceed 1000 bbls. The Gov. had already engaged four vessels to take 800 of those unfortunate men to their native country. The daily accession of inhabitants to this town, of the labouring class, has now become (more particularly on account of the present season) a matter of serious importance; and one which should in some measure engage the attention of every reflecting mind and benevolent heart. In a cause like this, I do not think it can be considered as presumption in any person, who may venture to bring the consideration of this subject before the public, or who may give his opinion in regard to the best plan to be adopted, for the relief, not only of the emigrants who are continually arriving, but also for the relief of the resident poor of this town.

It appears to me that whatever plan is adopted, it certainly should be one, which, while it bestows charity, should promote industry.

ST. JOHNS, (N. F.) NOV. 27.

We beg leave to refer our readers to an extract of a letter from the British Consul at New York, inserted in this day's Journal; by which it will appear, that our situation, with respect to an overflow of labouring people from the mother country is not singular; and in a country like the United States of America, (which produces every necessary of life, even to luxury) it is found necessary that the British Government should be called upon to defray the expenses of sending their subjects home, how much more is the principal applicable in a British settlement, particularly Newfoundland, where there is no inferior to fly for relief, depending altogether upon precarious importation, now nearly at an end for the season. The town contains a population of about twelve thousand, where, at present, there is not more of the article of biscuit for sale, than about 4000 qts. ascertained by the enquiry of respectable men, and other provisions in proportion. How then are three fourths of the people to exist without the means of purchasing of this small supply? Humanity startles at the scene presented; robbery or starvation must follow, if something more is not done to alleviate the pending distress.

We feel it a duty incumbent upon us thus far to expose the distressed situation of the country, in the hope that his Excellency, the Governor, previous to his departure, will be induced to extend his humanity still further for the amelioration of the distress of the poor. We likewise feel it our duty to call upon the respectable merchants, and others of this town, to aid and assist in the laudible undertaking of relieving our fellow citizens from inevitable starvation, by providing them with the means of returning to the mother country. The season is so far advanced, and as something must be done, no time should be lost in carrying the necessary measures into effect.

It is a well known fact that numbers of fishermen in this town have not the means of even providing shelter against the inclemency of the weather, but are necessitated to lie in boats that are laid up, in hay lofts, stables, &c. Certainly houses or stores could be procured, to answer the purpose of general lodgings, at a small expense.

We would earnestly recommend all who have a supply of potatoes, and who have not frost-proof cellars, to bury them deep in the ground, to preserve this most valuable substitute for bread.

Prices in Halifax Market, Dec. 13.—Beef, 4d to 8d per lb; Mutton, 5d to 8d; Veal, 1s to 1s 3d; Pork, 7d; Turkeys, 1s 3d to 1s 6d; Cheese, each 3s 6d to 5s; Poultry, per pair, 3s 6d to 6s; Potatoes, per bushel, 4s to 5s; Cabbages per doz. 6; Oats per bushel, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Hay per ton, 8l. 10s to 10l. Currency 5s to a dollar.

Wholesale Prices at Halifax, Dec. 13. Flour, superfine per bl. 55s to 70s; rice 45s to 50s; Mess beef, 70s to 80s; Salmon, 55s to 60s; Alewives, 25s to 27s 6d; mackerel, salt, 30s to 35s; Herrings, 15s; Turpentine, 17s 6d to 20s; Tar, 15s to 17s 6d; Oat Meal, 23s to 25s; Indian Meal, 37s to 40s; Pork, 100s to 110s; Prich, 22s 6d to 25; Staves, R. O. 5l. to 6l.; W. O. 10l.; Sugar, muscovado, per cwt. 55s to 72s 6d; Coffee per lb. 9d to 10d; Coals, per chaldron, 40s to 45s; Fish, cod, per quintal, 15s; Winward Island Rum, per gallon, 3s 9d to 4s 3d. Halifax currency.

UNITED STATES' MINT.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I communicate, for the information of Congress, the Report of the Director of the Mint, of the operation of that Establishment during the last year.

JAMES MADISON.

Jan. 6, 1817.

Mint of the U. States, } January 1, 1817. }

SIR,

I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the Mint during the last year.

From the statement of the Treasurer, herewith transmitted, it will appear that within the above period, there have been struck and emitted—

In silver coins, 67,153 pieces, amounting to 28,575 dollars, and 73 cents;

And in copper coins, 2,820,982 pieces, amounting to 28,209 dollars, and 28 cents.

The amount of the latter would have been considerably greater, had it not been for a disappointment in the supply of copper. Measures, however, are now taken to prevent such disappointments in future.

The stagnation which has for some time existed in the circulation of specie currency, has almost totally prevented the deposits of gold and silver bullion for coinage. But there is now a prospect that this will not long continue to be the case—the Mint having at this time, in its vaults, deposits of these metals to a considerable amount.

The repairs of the Mint, which you were pleased to authorize, are now nearly completed. A substantial brick building has been erected, on the site formerly occupied by an old wooden building—and in the apparatus and arrangement of machinery, which have been adopted, many important improvements have been introduced. Among these is the substitution of a Steam-Engine, for horse power heretofore employed. A change which, it is believed, will not only diminish the expenses of the establishment, but greatly facilitate all its principal operations.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON, President of the U. States.

Table with columns: No. of Pieces, Total amount of Dollars, and Mint of the United States, Treasurer's office, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1816. Includes entries for Silver Coins (47,150 Half Dollars, 20,003 Quarter Dollars) and Copper Coins (2,820,982 Cents).

AN ABSTRACT Of the ordinary expenses of the Mint of the United States, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1816, inclusive, viz:

Table with columns: Description of expense, Amount. Includes salaries to officers and clerks (\$9,600 00), wages of laborers (3,711 08), incidental & contingent expenses and repairs (3,930 92), totaling \$17,242 00.

Mint of the United States, Treasurer's office, Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1816.

JAMES RUSH.

EASTERN MAGNIFICENCE.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER, OF JANUARY 11.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE.

The elegant equipment of this vessel by Mr. Crowninshield, for a voyage of pleasure, as it is an entire novelty in this country, has excited universal curiosity and admiration. Whilst she was lying at the wharf in Salem, we have heard she attracted company from various surrounding places to view so perfect a specimen of nautical architecture and sumptuous accommodation. Eighteen hundred ladies, it is asserted, visited her in the course of one day. Cleopatra's Barge measures about 200 tons, and is modelled after one of the swiftest sailing ships which was ever driven by wind. Being introduced on board, you descend into a magnificent saloon, about 20 feet long and 19 feet broad, finished on all sides with mahogany, inlaid with other ornamental wood. The settees of the saloon are of splendid workmanship, the backs are shaped like the ancient Egyptian, and the seats are covered with crimson silk velvet, bordered with a very wide edging of gold lace. Two splendid mirrors, standing at either end, and a magnificent chandelier suspended in the

centre of the saloon, give a richness of effect but, not easily surpassed. Instead of births on the sides of this hall, there are closets for tea equipage and suit of plate for the dinner table, which are finished in a high style of elegance. The after cabin contains sleeping accommodations for the under officers of the vessel. The owner's and captain's state rooms are very commodious.

The conveniences for the kitchens & steward's apartments may be considered models in their way. There are aqueducts in all parts of the vessel which require them. The intention of Mr. Crowninshield we understand is to proceed in the first instance to the Western Islands, thence through the Straights of Gibraltar, and following the windings of the left coast of the Mediterranean, will touch at every principal city on the route, which will be round the Island of Sicily, up the Gulph of Venice to Trieste, along the coast of Albania and the Morea, through the Grecian Archipelago, to the Dardanelles; if permitted by the Turkish authorities he will proceed through the sea of Marmora to Constantinople, thence coasting along the ports of the Black Sea, to the Sea of Asov, he will return by the way of the Isle of Cyprus, upon the south side of the Mediterranean; stopping at Acre, Jerusalem and Alexandria, on his way, and sailing by the Coast of the Desert to that of the Barbary states. Immersing from the Straights, he will proceed through the British Channel and North Sea, up the Baltic, to Petersburg; thence along the Coast of Norway to the North Cape, and perhaps into the White Sea—from this point he may go to Spitzbergen, and Iceland and thence crossing an immense ocean to the Coast of South America, touching at various ports, he will complete the tour of his destination, and arrive at Salem.

It is much to be desired that a gentleman of scientific attainments, historical research and literary taste, may accompany Mr. Crowninshield in this expedition. The multiplied objects of rational curiosity which will be presented to the traveller on such a tour would afford materials, which if well digested & arranged, would do credit to the country and confer permanent celebrity upon a voyage, which without such a narration, will dwindle into a topic of idle curiosity and final insignificance.

NEW YORK, JAN. 17.

LOSS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRIG CHIPPewa.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the above vessel, which was cast away on the 12th of December, at half past 7 P. M. on the north west point of the Grand Caicos Island. The Chippewa was bound from Boston to the Gulph of Mexico, on a cruise, and her loss was occasioned by a reef not described in the charts. The officers and crew were all saved; they landed upon the island, whence they proceeded to Turks Island, and chartered the schr. Tryal, of N. Carolina, to bring them home, and arrived at this port last evening in 15 days passage. Part of the sails and rigging of the Chippewa were saved.

A British ship from Portland, for Jamaica laden with lumber, was cast away at the same place and totally lost, crew saved. An American schr. was also driven ashore at the same time but had gotten off.

LOSS OF THE SHIP HAMILTON.

The British ship Hamilton, Capt. Walmsley, from Portland, with a cargo of lumber bound to Grenada, on the 19th December experienced a heavy gale from the S. W. On the 20th, at 4 A. M. heavy squalls; the ship heve to on the starboard tack. At 6 the wind shifted to S. E. and blew heavy, with a cross sea—wore ship to the S. W. and at 7 found the cabin and fore-castle nearly full of water. All hopes of preserving the ship or cargo being now given up, our whole exertions were for the safety of the persons on board. While endeavouring to keep the long boat clear, the ship was upset by a heavy sea; but after cutting away masts she righted again, and the boat was washed on board with all her starboard side knocked out; by which misfortune we were compelled to remain on the wreck, at the mercy of the waves, the small boat lost, and being unable to prepare a raft owing to the roughness of the sea. At 10, the quarter deck was burst and the cargo rolled out at both sides. At 4 P. M. the bows were carried off by the forechains; at midnight the bottom separated from the deck, it still blowing heavy; at 11 next day the main and lower decks were separated from the quarter, on which we remained, and having made a sail of the captains cot, were left in this situation, without hats or shoes to the fury of the merciless element.

On the 24th to the great joy of the survivors, we providently fell in with the ship Victory, Allen, from London to New York, who picked us up in lat 39, long 61, and administered every comfort to us. Of the eleven persons composing the crew, the following were lost: Dodson, mate, a native of Shields; James Abraham, cook, of Yorkshire, both washed overboard; James Jermin, Yorkshire John Carman, seaman, and Wm. Jones, of Liverpool, a boy died on the wreck.

NEWPORT, R. I. JAN. 8.

We have it in our power to state, on the most undoubted authority, that very liberal measures have been taken to bring corn from the Western into the Atlantic states, by the way of New-Or-

leans, in such quantities to leave us under no kind of apprehension for the scarcity of that article, by the first or middle of February next. The harvests have been very abundant and heavy throughout all that vast country, except on the extreme upper borders. Letters to the writer of this article state, that corn at Chillicothe is 23 cents, at Cincinnati 25, and the large plantations on the Ohio, but 20 cents a bushel, in the ear. A brig sailed several weeks ago from Rochester to New-Orleans, which although her true destination was studiously concealed, was to receive at this latter place ten thousand bushels of corn, for which a person was timely sent out to make the purchase and seasonable delivery of it. Seven thousand dollars in specie bills, was a few weeks ago, sent from a neighboring town into that modern Egypt, to effect purchases for that same purpose. Three ships also sailed a few weeks ago from New-York to New-Orleans, destined to return laden with that valuable bread stuff. And we are happy to state that letters have been received from the agents who have gone out to purchase, which bring word that they are rapidly accomplishing the object of their mission. This is literally good news from a far country.

From a member of Congress to the editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Washington, Jan. 4th, 1817.

I take the liberty of communicating a fact which cannot be made known too soon for the benefit of the people—it is, that no disposition seems to exist here, to interfere with the resolution of the last session of Congress, requiring the payment of the United States' dues, after the 20th February next, in specie or the notes of such banks as may pay specie before that day. It would, therefore, be a course, suggested by good policy, on the part of the people, to pay the internal duties before the 20th February, as they will thereby have it in their power to discharge their dues in the notes of the Virginia Banks. The taxes on carriages, &c become due during this month; and even if congress should interfere with their resolution, no inconvenience will result from an early & prompt payment.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

Mr. Ashmun laid before the Senate the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so far altering the law imposing a duty on carriages, as to exempt from its operation any carriage which is usually and chiefly employed in husbandry, or for the transportation or carrying of goods, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

After postponing several bills ordered for this day, and transacting some Executive business, The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17.

Mr. Tait reported a bill to enable the people of the western part of the Mississippi 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; and the bill was read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. T. also reported a bill to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory—which was also passed to a second reading.

Two or three resolutions were submitted to day, but not acted on.

A report was received from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting information directed by the Senate, relative to the exchange of land with certain Indian tribes under the act of March, 1804.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. L. Mendes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill supplementary to the act providing for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due the U. States; which was twice read & committed.

The bill from the Senate for authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States, in the City of Washington, was twice read and referred.

THE COMPENSATION SUBJECT.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to repeal the act of the last session, fixing the compensation of the members of Congress—the substitute offered yesterday by Mr. Randolph, first to repeal the act of last session, and, secondly, to deduct from the pay of the members an amount equivalent to what they have received more than they would have been entitled to under the former pay of six dollars a day—being under consideration.

The debate was resumed, and continued by various speakers, nearly 3 hours; when the question was taken on the proposed substitute, and negatived by a very large majority.

In the course of the debate on Mr. Randolph's motion, Mr. Reynolds sug-

gested the propriety of so amending the proposition, as to make the excess refundable with legal interest—but it was not offered for decision.

Mr. Faragh then moved to amend the bill so as to take effect from the commencement of the present session instead of from the passage thereof.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Grosvenor and advocated by Mr. Forsyth, at some length, when

The motion was negatived—ayes 55, nays 96.

The committee then rose, and reported the bill, as amended, to the House, and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17.

Mr. Harrison, from the committee on the subject of classing and re-organizing the militia, made a report thereon, embracing a wide and general view of the matter committed to them. With the report Mr. H. introduced a bill for organizing, classing, and arming the militia; which was twice read by its title, and, with the report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pickens, from the select committee on the subject, made a report on the petition of certain Delegates of the Mississippi territory, praying for the admission of that territory into the Union as an independent State, without division. The report embraces a general view of the extent and population of the territory, and its presumed capacity for maintaining additional population, and concluded by the introduction of a bill for the admission of the whole territory into the Union as one State; which bill was twice read by its title, and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the U. States, on the 31st December, 1816; also the report of the Commissioners of the Navy Pension Fund, which was ordered to be printed.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal the act of last session, to change the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, &c.

The question on agreeing with the committee, in their report, being stated—

The debate on the merits of the bill was commenced by Mr. Calhoun, who was followed by Messrs. Wheaton, Southard, Pickering, Wilde, Culpepper, and Taylor of N. Y.

About 4 o'clock the question on concurring with the committee of the whole House in their amendment, to wit: filling the blank with six dollars as the daily pay, was taken and decided in the negative, as follows:—

YEAS.

Table listing names of members voting YEAS, including Archer, Avey, Baer, Baker, Barbour, Basset, Bennett, Mount, Boss, Brooks, Bryan, Burwell, Cary, Caldwell, Cannon, Colley, Comstock, Corner, Crawford, Darlington, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Fletcher, Glasgow, Goodenough, Goodwyn, Hahn, Hale, Hammond, Hardin, Harrison, Hays, Heister, Hendricks, Herbert, Hicks, Hoger, Hungerford, Ingham, Jackson, Johnson, King, Langdon, Lewis, Little, Lumpkin, Lytle, Lyon, Maclay, Mason, M'Coy, Nelson, Noyes, Omsky, Paris, Peter, Piper, Pleasants, Roant, Root, Ross, Smith, Md., Smith, Va., Southard, Taul, Taylor, N. Y., Telfar, Tyler, Vose, Wallace, Ward, N. J., Whitely, Wilcox, Wilkins, Williams, Willoughby, Wilson—81.

NAYS.

Table listing names of members voting NAYS, including Adams, Adgate, Alexander, Alsherton, Bateman, Batches, Betts, Birdsell, Birdseye, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Carr, Mass., Champion, Chappell, Clark, N. Y., Clark, N. C., Clayton, Cleidennin, Condict, Croighton, Crocheron, Culpepper, Findley, Forsyth, Gaslon, Gold, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall, Henderson, Hopkinson, Hubert, Irving, N. Y., Irwin, Pa., Jewett, Johnson, Va., Kent, Kerr, Va., Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Marsh, M'Kee, M'Lean, Middleton, Miller, Minor, Moffit, Moore, Moseley, Murice, Nelson, Newton, Peters, Pickering, Pitkin, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Reynolds, Rice, Roggles, Savage, Schenck, Sheffield, Smith, Pa., Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Targart, Tallmadge, Tate, Taylor, S. C., Thomas, Townsend, Ward, Mass., Wendover, Wheaton, Wiley, Wilson, Woodward, Wright, Yancey, Yates—91.

So the House disagreed to the report, leaving the amount to be filled by a future vote: and

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 18.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of last session, commonly called the compensation law. The bill having, by the vote of yesterday, been left blank as to the per diem allowance for attendance and for each day's travelling.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to fill the blank with the sum of ten dollars; but spoke briefly against the necessity of allowing the same sum for each 24 miles travel

ling, for which he thought the former sum of six dollars sufficient.

The debate was resumed on the merits of the bill, and continued some time; when

The question for filling up the blank with ten was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander	Henderson	Schenck
Atherton	Hopkinson	Sheffey
Calhoun	Irving, N. Y.	Smith, Pa.
Chappell	Lovett	Stuart
Clayton	Marsh	Tate
Clelland	Middleton	Thomas
Creighton	Mills	Ward, N. Y.
Davenport	Milnor	Wentlover
Forsyth	Moore	Wilde
Griffin	Pickering	T. Wilson
Grosvenor	Powell	Wright-33

NAYS.		
Adams	Hahn	Noyes
Adgate	Hale	Ormsby
Arcuer	Hall	Parris
Avery	Hammond	Peter
Baer	Hardin	Piper
Baker	Harrison	Pikkin
Barbour	Hawes	Pleasants
Bassett	Heister	Randolph
Bateman	Hendricks	Reed
Baylies	Herbert	Reynolds
Bennett	Hooks	Rice
Betts	Huger	Roane
Birdsall	Hulbert	Root
Birdseye	Hungerford	Ross
Blount	Ingham	Ruggles
Bradbury	Irwin, Pa.	Savage
Brooks	Jackson	Sharp
Brown	Jewett	Smith, Md.
Bryan	Johnson, Va.	Smith, Va.
Burwell	Johnson, Ky.	Southard
Cady	Kent	Stearns
Caldwell	Kerr, Va.	Strong
Cannon	King	Sturges
Carr, Mass.	Langdon	Tallmadge
Champion	Law	Taut
Cilley	Lewis	Taylor, N. Y.
Clark, N. Y.	Little	Taylor, S. C.
Clark, N. C.	Love	Telfair
Comstock	Lowndes	Townsend
Condit	Lumpkin	Tyler
Conner	Lyle	Vose
Crawford	Lyon	Wallace
Crocheron	W. Maclay	Ward, Mass.
Culpepper	W. P. Maclay	Ward, N. Y.
Darlington	Macon	Wheaton
Desha	M'Coy	Whiteside
Dickens	M'Kee	Wilcox
Edwards	M'Lean	Wilkin
Findley	Miller	Williams
Fletcher	Moffitt	Willoughby
Forney	Moseley	W. Wilson
Gaston	J. Nelson	Woodward
Gold	H. Nelson	Yancey-134
Goldsborough	T. M. Nelson	
Goodwyn	Newton	

Mr. Culpepper moved to fill the first blank with nine, and the question taken thereon without debate, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.		
Alexander	Kerr, Va.	Schenck
Atherton	Lowndes	Sheffey
Calhoun	Marsh	Smith, Pa.
Chappell	M'Kee	Stearns
Clayton	Middleton	Strong
Clelland	Miller	Taggart
Creighton	Mills	Tate
Culpepper	Milnor	Thomas
Davenport	Moore	Ward, Mass.
Forsyth	Newton	Ward, N. Y.
Griffin	Pickering	Wentlover
Grosvenor	Powell	Wilde
Henderson	Reynolds	T. Wilson
Hopkinson	Ruggles	Wright-43
Irving, N. Y.		

NAYS.		
Adams	Gold	H. Nelson
Adgate	Goldsboro'	T. M. Nelson
Archer	Goodwyn	Noyes
Avery	Hahn	Ormsby
Baer	Hale	Parris
Baker	Hall	Peter
Barbour	Hammond	Piper
Bassett	Hardin	Pikkin
Bateman	Harrison	Pleasants
Baylies	Hawes	Randolph
Bennett	Heister	Reed
Betts	Hendricks	Rice
Birdsall	Herbert	Roane
Birdseye	Hooks	Root
Blount	Huger	Ross
Boss	Hulbert	Savage
Bradbury	Hungerford	Sharp
Breekeridge	Ingham	Smith, Md.
Brooks	Irwin, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Bryan	Jackson	Southard
Burwell	Jewett	Stuart
Cady	Johnson, Va.	Sturges
Caldwell	Johnson, Ky.	Tallmadge
Cannon	King	Taut
Carr, Mass.	Langdon	Taylor, N. Y.
Champion	Law	Taylor, S. C.
Cilley	Lewis	Telfair
Clark, N. Y.	Little	Townsend
Clark, N. C.	Love	Tyler
Comstock	Lovett	Vose
Condit	Lumpkin	Wallace
Conner	Lyle	Ward, N. Y.
Crawford	Lyon	Wheaton
Crocheron	W. Maclay	Whiteside
Darlington	W. P. Maclay	Wilcox
Desha	Mason	Wilkin
Dickens	M'Coy	Williams
Edwards	M'Lean	Willoughby
Findley	Moffitt	W. Wilson
Fletcher	Moseley	Woodward
Forney	J. Nelson	Yancey-123
Gaston		

Mr. Thomas Wilson then moved to fill the blanks, both as to the per diem and the allowance for every 20 miles' traveling, with eight.

The debate was resumed on this question, which continued till near sun-set; when

The House adjourned.

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

Accounts have been received at St. Thomas, stating that the patriot Army, under Gen. McGregor, had completely defeated the Royalists in three different engagements; the last of which was at Unare. Generals Urdaneta and Riecueta had arrived at Callaposa with 3000 men. All the Spanish inhabitants had taken their property from Porto Cavello and Lagaira, and sent it to Curacao.

Commodore Bryan, having under his command one brig and two schooners, with General Bolivar and his troops on board, sailed for Cumana about the 4th of December. It was reported that General Bolivar, on his arrival at the Maine, would be appointed commander in chief of the patriot forces.

FROM HAYTI.

PETION, President of Hayti, has published the correspondence lately had between him and the French Commissioners. Accompanying the correspondence is a proclamation dated Nov. 12th, which PETION says, the French government has proposed to compromise their rights. But he adds, "there is not a Haytian whose soul is lukewarm enough to consent to retrace his steps, in the path in which glory has urged us on. Our duties are pointed out—nature gave them birth: she has created us equal with other men, we will sustain them against all who dare conceive the criminal desire of subjugating us. They will find on these shores, only ashes mixed in blood, the sword and an avenging climate."

The French Commissioners are the Viscount de FANTANGO, formerly a commander in St. Domingo, and GESMANGART, counsellor of state.

RESPECTING INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Washington city.

"I am happy to learn that the committee, to whom has been committed that part of the President's message relating to Indian affairs, are disposed to do something for those suffering members of our American family. The more I contemplate the peculiar destiny of this people, the more deeply am I impressed with the great arraignment of justice which is due them. They *tomahawk and scalp*, it is true; but whose fault is that? *Theirs*, who look dimly (if they can see at all) through the thick veil of their ignorance, which effectually secures the immorality and savagism of those acts from their view or ours, who look on with so much apathy, and make no efforts to enlighten them, and thus remove those evils? What parent would be deemed other than barbarous, surrounded by particular branches of his family, all of them happy, should feel no concern, or if he felt it, make no efforts to extend similar happiness to other branches, the sadness of whose condition should be enough to make cruelty weep?"

"And are not the Aborigines of our country, (those at least who are within its limits) the children of our government? Are we not all happy but they? And are they not miserable? Can they raise themselves from this sad condition? Or do they not look to us for assistance, and shall that assistance be denied?"

"My dear friend, I am troubled sometimes in the contemplation of this subject. I seldom hear of the savages which mark our frontier lines with blood, but I refer to the portion of those crimes, which God will, on the day of retribution, lay to our charge. It is vain to deny that Indians can be civilized. Facts are too notorious. And even those who would fancy that God did not make of one blood all the nations upon earth, must be convinced that Indians, of whatever matter formed can be civilized, nay, can be Christianized. The moral Governor of the world will hold us accountable. The Aborigines that are placed within our limits, demand our protection. They are the most helpless members of the American family; and being such have a peculiar claim upon the government, within whose control they are placed, to extend to them every aid in its power, as well in relation to their necessities, as to those enlightening means which shall at last introduce them from the chilling rigors of their forests, into the same delightful temperature which we enjoy."

"I sincerely hope, that those who have had power delegated to them by the free citizens of our happy country, will feel themselves called upon to bear their part in furthering the best plan which may be presented to them, for the promotion of happiness amongst the Indian tribes; or if it shall be determined to abandon them to their want, and to their sufferings, I sincerely hope, that before this determination be adopted, those who have the power to extend relief or to deny it, will endeavor first to know what their condition is; & what are the means now employed towards its relief, as well as those which may be necessary to complete the system of benevolence; & if there shall turn out to be any good and justifiable reason why this portion of our family ought to be neglected and abandoned to the perpetual hardship of their present lot, I hope for my own sake, that those reasons will be given out to the world; because if they exist, to know what they are would quiet the agitations which the frequent tidings of the wretchedness of this people cause me to feel, and I shall be relieved from their unpleasant influence in future. The same effects my dear sir, will be conveyed to

you; and that is another reason why I wish to see this neglect justifiable."

NEW-YORK, JAN. 18.

We have, more than once, heard, with great satisfaction, that Com. Chauncey does not opportunity of affording relief to American vessels in the Mediterranean. In a recent instance, a Baltimore brig wanted a mast, which could not be procured at Gibraltar. In twenty-four hours she was not only supplied by Commodore Chauncey, but completely fitted for sea by the generous crew of the Washington.

In other instances, during a calm in the Bay, the Commodore has sent his boats to tow vessels to sea, and rendering other essential service to the commerce of his country. In his promptness on such occasions, we lose sight of the duty which he discharges, and view it as acts of generosity.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1817.

From the extreme inclemency of the weather, the Western Mail due on Saturday last had not arrived when this paper was put to press; owing to which cause we are unable to continue our sketch of Legislative proceedings, none having been received since Tuesday's paper. It is reported that one of the three arraigned Judges (Mr. Harwood) has been acquitted of the charges brought against him, by a small vote of attending members.—The particulars of the doings of the "powers that be," shall not be neglected.

APPOINTMENTS,

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND, FOR 1817.

FOR TALBOT COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT.
William Thomas Trench Tilghman.
Nicholas Goldsborough

LEYS COURT.
Nathan Harrington James Seth
Freoborn Banning Thomas Hayward
Ryoston A. Skinner Allen Bowie.
John Stevens, junr.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

William Welsh
James Seth Tilghman Reed
Francis Wrightson Thomas Dudley
Thomas Martin Richard Harrington
Samuel Rubens Joseph Bruff
Robert Spedden James Ridgeway
John Stevens, junr. Stewart Redman
William Slaughter Ignatius Rhodes
Ryoston A. Skinner Henry Casson
Richard Harwood Samuel Nicols.
Arthur Holt

Baltimore Jan. 18.

In the new arrangement of the judiciary of this state, it is proposed, that a man of legal knowledge shall be appointed to preside in the orphans' court of each county. The necessity of having a judge possessing legal information in a court to whose decisions and control the personal property of every citizen must be submitted, has long been felt and often urged to the legislature; and there is now just ground for believing, that this desirable object will soon be accomplished.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

A bill "to abolish all such parts of the constitution of this state, as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body," was passed yesterday in the house of delegates by a majority of 51 to 23; it is believed, however, that it will not be passed by the senate, as another plan is under consideration which is more likely to meet with general approbation.

The influence of peace in Europe is seen in the low price of ammunition. The brig Hope, lately arrived from Amsterdam, was ballasted with shot and shells, which she procured at a very low price, to the amount of 120 tons. They are a part of the stock accumulated under the French government. It would seem that the Dutch do not expect to have any further occasion to use their artillery.

Married, on Tuesday last, by the rev. Mr. Jas. Stokes, Mr. JAMES MARTIN, to Miss ANN MARIA BULLEN, both of this county.

On the same evening, by the rev. Mr. St. Redman, Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN, to Miss REBECCA DORRIS, both of this county.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 16.

At two o'clock this morning, at his house in Philadelphia, died *ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS*. He had been at Trenton for the purpose of trying an important cause there, and probably great professional fatigue brought on an attack of disease in his kidneys, to which he had been for some years occasionally subject.—He reached home yesterday at 2 o'clock, and he quitted this life in the arms of his family.

Of this very able and very upright man, whose death is a loss as great to the nation as to the family and friends who dearly loved and highly respected him, we shall take an opportunity of saying more, when the melancholy impressions, made by this event, will permit us to treat the subject as it deserves. We hear around us every person who mentions it: feelings in which every good man in the nation will deeply participate. It is not under our present impressions that we are able to say, as we ought, what the occasion demands; but we shall not neglect our duty to the public, who will require further notice concerning a man, to whom they owe so much.

The Supreme Court, the Court of Over and Terminer, the District Court, and Court of Common Pleas, all sitting in this city this morning, all adjourned on hearing of the death of Mr. Dallas.

DIED, on the 23d instant, at Denton, Mr. JAMES D. ROBINSON, aged 25 years.

CANTON, (Ohio) Dec. 26.

The following account was communicated by a gentleman now in Columbus; to his correspondent in this place. It may be relied on as strictly true.

About the 1st inst. according to previous notice, a company of about 700 men collected from different parts, at Worthington, O. when they organized themselves; had their hunting ground particularly marked out, in a hollow square of an oblong form 3 miles wide by 8 long: in the centre of which was a mile square. They formed round the oblong and commenced their march toward the centre square about sun rise; and astonishing as it may appear, it is not the less true, the result was in killed—2 Wolves, 2 Bears, 33 Deer, and 117 Turkeys.

FAYETTEVILLE, (N. C.) JAN. 9.

FEMALE DUEL!

We understand, that last week a point of honor was decided between two ladies, near the S. Carolina line. The details of this grand affair have not yet reached town. It is said that the cause of this quarrel was the usual one in such cases, viz. *Love*. The object of the rival affections of these fair champions was present on the field, as the mutual arbiter in this dreadful combat.—He had the grief of beholding one of the suitors for his favor fall before his eyes. She was wounded, but we understand, not mortally. The whole business was managed with all the inflexibility and decorum usually practised on such occasions.—The conqueror is to be immediately married to the innocent second, conformably to the previous conditions of the duel.

WILMINGTON AND EASTON NEW LINE



MAIL STAGES,

WILL leave Wilmington and Easton, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Head-of-Chester and Chester-Town, same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. Leave Head-of-Chester at 8 o'clock, and Chester-Town at 6 o'clock, A. M. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, and arrive at Wilmington and Easton same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M. until the first day of April. They will then commence running through in one day: leaving Easton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington same days, by 7 P. M. Leave Wilmington every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Easton same days, by 7 o'clock, P. M.

The subscribers inform their Friends and the Public, that their Stages and Horses are substantial; their Drivers careful and attentive, the Public Houses on the route, are furnished with the best the country can afford; and that every exertion shall be made to render Travelling by this line expeditious and agreeable.

THOMAS PEACOCK,
ROBERT KEDDY.

* Stages for Chester-Town meet this line at Head-of-Sassafras and Church-Hill, to convey Passengers to and from those places.
January 28, 1817.

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the PERSONAL ESTATE, of Joshua Driver, late of Caroline county, dec'd. which was to have taken place on the 23d of the present month, at the residence of the subscriber, is postponed until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February next: when on that day, if fair, if not, on the next fair day thereafter, the said estate will be sold. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by
HENRY DRIVER, adm'r.
of Joshua Driver, dec'd.
Jan. 24. (28)

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of Vendition Exponas issued out of Queen Ann's county court, to me directed, will be sold at sheriff's sale, on Saturday, the 15th day of February next, part of three tracts of LAND, to wit: "Fox-Hill," "Brotherhood," and "Porter's Lodge," containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres—taken as the property of Moses Roth, and sold to satisfy the claims of James G. Rochester, Christopher Ruth, Henry Green, use of William Snider, & Richard L. Jones, use of Terence Blake.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, and attendance given by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff.
Jan. 28 3

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Bayren-Creek Mills, on Friday, the 21st of February next,

ALL THE LANDS

that John Huffington, deceased, bought of Robert Brown, containing about 75 or 80 acres, lying on the main road leading from Barren Creek Mills to Vienna, near the mouth of said creek. Sale to commence at two o'clock P. M.
Terms of sale—The purchaser to give bond and security for the purchase money, within twelve months, with interest from the day of sale; and on payment of the whole of the purchase money, the subscriber is authorized to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said John Huffington, deceased, are hereby notified to bring in their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the county court, within six months from the day of sale.
JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold, by the subscriber, on the 23d day of February next, one SCHOGNER, eight or nine months old, upwards of one hundred tons burthen—large enough for the Coasting business. Also, another SCHOGNER, seventy tons burthen, four years old, with new sails, &c. &c.

THREE DWELLING-HOUSES AND LOTS,

with their improvements. Two Store-Houses.—Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. The houses are in good repair; their situations desirable, either for public or private life. The store-houses are excellent stands for business, being situated near the wharves. A further description is unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the same. Terms made known on the day of sale.
JAMES HORNER.
Vienna, January 28.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening a fresh supply of Seasonable & Desirable Goods. Which they are determined to sell at very reduced prices for CASH. They invite their friends and the public, to call and examine their assortment.
JENKINS & STEVENS.
Easton, Jan. 28.

For sale, on a credit,

TWO valuable NEGRO MDN, one aged about twenty years, the other about twenty-eight years. Apply to the Editor of this paper.
Jan. 21

This is to give notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Worcester county, in Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans' court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William W. Gray, late of Worcester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of July next: they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seven.

JOHN C. HANDY, adm'r.
of W. W. Gray, dec'd.

NOTICE.

On application to me, in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by the petition in writing of JOHN JONES, an insolvent debtor of said county, praying the benefit of an act of assembly, passed at the November session of eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and of the several supplements thereto—a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can at present ascertain them, being annexed to his petition: And being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Jones hath resided for the two years last past within the state of Maryland, and being also satisfied that the said Jones is now in actual confinement for debt only—I do hereby therefore order and adjudge that the body of the said Jones be discharged from imprisonment, and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot county court on the first Saturday of May term next, to answer to such interrogatories and allegations as may be then and there propounded to him by his creditors: And I do further order that the said Jones (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Easton Star," once a week for four weeks successively) give three months notice to his creditors to be and appear before Talbot county court, on the said first Saturday of May term next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit.

Given under my hand this 19th day of December, 1816.

RD. T. EARLE.

True copy. Test—
J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Sunday the 19th of January inst. living in Caroline county, Md. near Hillsborough, a Negro Girl named AREY TILLOTSON, about 18 or 19 years of age, and from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 6 inches high, of a black complexion, full and prominent mouth, and large breasts. She generally wears her hair in plaits on her forehead, from 3 to 4 inches in length, and her head bound up with a handkerchief. Arey's scout made for her height, and very awkward and inactive in her gait: she has worked in and out of doors, as necessity required, she is very slow to answer when spoken to, and answers in a short and abrupt manner. Had on and carried away with her the following clothing, as near as can be ascertained—one black-silk frock, one white cambric muslin do, one stamped cotton do, red and green with broad stripes, two short gowns, and skirts of cotton kersey, and one pair of coarse shoes half worn.

If she has left the county, it is expected she is on her way to Philadelphia, as she has relatives living in the city. On her passage to the city, I think it probable she will be lurking about Camden and its vicinity for some weeks.

I will give \$50 if Arey is taken in the state, and secured so that I get her again; or if she have reward if taken out of the state, and secured as aforesaid—and all reasonable charges if brought home.

NATHAN B. DOWNES.

Jan. 28
Writing Paper
And School Books, for sale at this office.

Poet's Corner.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

The following Poem, under this title, we recommend to the special attention of our readers. We have ourselves perused it, with no ordinary satisfaction. Among the many admirable productions, with which we have been favored by the same esteemed author, we consider this as decidedly the best; and he who can read it, unmoved by the solemnity of its topics, or the tenderness of its strains, must possess a kind of sensibility and taste which we can neither envy nor applaud.

FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

LINES WRITTEN FOR THE 31st OF DECEMBER.

Be compos'd, every toil, and each turbulent motion, That excites the heart, in life's treacherous snares; And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion, Undisturb'd by regrets—unencumber'd with cares. How cheerless the late blooming face of creation! Wearied Time seems to pause in his rapid career; And fatigued with the work of his own desolation, Looks behind with a smile—on the Grave of the Year. Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows are closing, That envelop his bread path in the mantle of night; While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet repose, Undismay'd at the wrecks that have number'd his flight. From yon temple where Fashion's bright tapers are lighted, Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear; And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres of death) Assemble to dance—round the Grave of the Year. Oh, that the staid cup, which the idlers have tasted— When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day; How the flowers of my childhood their verdure have wasted, And the friends of my youth have been stolen away! They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor, To recollect the kind moments, neglected when near— When the hours, that oblivion has cancell'd forever, Are interr'd, by her hand—in the Grave of the Year. Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection, What throngs have relinquish'd life's perishing breath! How many have shed their last tear of dejection, And clos'd the dim eye in the darkness of death! How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended, Beneath the low pall that envelopes their bier; Or to death's lonesome valley have softly descended, And made their cold beds—with the Grave of the Year. 'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing, Rose bright on the happy, the careless, and gay— Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing, Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms of clay. Then talk not of bliss, while her smile is expiring— Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tear; Reflect and be wise, for the day is retiring, And to-morrow will dawn—on the Grave of the Year. Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flourish, But Silence for each her dark mansion prepare. Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish, Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair. But the eye shall with lustre unfading be bright— And when it wakes to true bliss, in yon orient sphere; By sun-beams of splendor immortal enlighten'd, Which no sacre shall go down—on the Grave of the Year. MONTGARNIER.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

The engrossed bill respecting the office of Attorney General, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House.

Mr. Morrow's report respecting authorizing an exchange of lands with the Indians, was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Fromentin presented the petition of the Legislature of Mississippi territory, praying admission into the Union as an independent State, without division. Referred.

The bill authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the United States, in the City of Washington, was taken up, and after being, on motion of Mr. Daggett, amended so as to direct the monies arising from the said sales to be appropriated to the reimbursement of any monies expended for the public buildings and public improvements in the City of Washington, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill partially to re-organize the Departments, and providing for the prompt settlement of public accounts, was taken up, when Mr. Macon having offered an amendment in the distribution of duties to the auditors, &c. the amendment was ordered to be printed, and, with the bill, postponed to to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the State of Indiana, was on mo-

tion of Mr. Chase, postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Barbour laid on the table a resolution directing the Secretary of War to procure copies of the existing militia laws of the different States, as well as correct reports of the number and organization of their militia; to be laid before the Senate at their next session.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15.

The President laid before the Senate a letter from the acting Secretary of War, communicating a list of Clerks in that Department, with their respective salaries.

The bill from the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the military service for the year 1817, was read and referred to the committee of finance.

The report of the military committee to whom was referred an enquiry into the subject, declaring it inexpedient to increase the pay of, and give rank to battalion & regimental paymasters, was taken up.

Mr. Lacock, the mover of the enquiry, opposed the report, and advocated at some length the justice of increasing the pay of regimental paymasters, whose duties and labor have been much increased by the late arrangements of the quarter-master's department, whose duties have been in a great measure transferred to the paymasters; and who are also deprived of any rank in the army, &c.

Mr. Williams defended the report, and submitted facts to show that the pay-masters were much better paid now, than formerly, and much better indemnified than any other part of the army.

The report was then concurred in by a large majority.

The engrossed bill authorizing the sale of certain grounds belonging to the U. States, in the City of Washington, was read the third time; and, after being amended, on motion of Mr. Daggett, by unanimous consent, so as to appropriate the proceeds of the sales to defray the expenses for public improvements, hereafter incurred, the bill passed, and was sent to the other House.

The concurrence of the Senate, this day, in the report of the military committee, adverse to the expediency of appointing additional Agents for the payment of pensions, was re-considered.

Mr. Lacock offered several considerations, from inconveniences suffered by pensioners in different parts of the United States, particularly the western country, from the want of additional agents, &c. to shew the necessity of increasing the number of those agents, and concluded by moving that the report be reversed, so as to declare it expedient to increase the number of agents for paying pensions.

After some remarks from Messrs. Sanford, Macon and Troup, to shew that the inconveniences stated ought to be removed by other measures than an increase of the agents, and a few observations explanatory by Mr. Roberts, and in opposition to the measure by Mr. Hardin—

The report was, on motion of Mr. Roberts, postponed to Monday.

The bill to establish a new Executive (Home) Department, and for other purposes was, on motion of Mr. Sanford, postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and so continued until their adjournment.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Hugh Nelson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend and explain the act for designating, surveying and granting military bounty lands, passed the 1st May, 1812: which was twice read and agreed to.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. reported a bill to authorize the establishment of a National Armory for the manufacture of small arms.

These bills were read and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the contested election of Delegate of Missouri territory.

Mr. Scott (the sitting Delegate) defended his right to his seat at considerable length, and with no little ingenuity.

The question was at length taken on the first part of the resolution moved by the Speaker, viz. That the petitioner, Rufus Easton, was entitled to the certificate of being elected, and negatived 79 to 68—and the remaining part of the proposition (that Mr. Easton was entitled to a seat) was withdrawn by the mover.

Mr. T. M. Nelson then moved a resolution to the effect that the Election of Delegate for the territory of Missouri having been illegally conducted, the seat of Delegate for that territory had become vacant; and that a new election be ordered; and that the Speaker communicate this resolution to the governor of the territory. The question on the resolution was then put in separate questions, when the part which related to the election being illegal, the seat being vacant, and the Speaker communicating the same to the Governor, was carried; whilst so much as related to a new election for the territory, was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. Johnson, all the orders of the day preceding that on the compensation law, were postponed to the day after to-morrow, in order to afford that gentleman an opportunity to-

morrow of redeeming his pledge on that subject, and bringing on the discussion of it.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, delivered in a report on the subject of the Finances and Sinking Fund, accompanied by a bill "to provide for the redemption of the public debt," and a bill "to repeal so much of any acts now in force as authorise a loan of money or an issue of treasury notes." These bills were read, *pro forma*, by their titles, committed and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill "to prevent the citizens of the United States from selling vessels of war to the citizens or subjects of any foreign power, and more effectually to prevent the arming and equipping vessels of war in the ports of the U. States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the U. States."

Mr. Pickering gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the territories of the U. States, and their electing Delegates to Congress.

A proposition yesterday made by Mr. Wright, for altering the rules of the House so as to admit within the bar of the House, during its sittings, any person who shall have been elected a member of the Senate, or of this House, was taken up, and on the question, was decided in the negative.

The bill to authorize the chairmen of the committees of both Houses to administer oaths, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

COMPENSATION LAW.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to repeal the Compensation Law, so called, and substitute therefor a *pro diem* allowance, and

The bill having been read, in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair—

A debate on the bill arose, which had not ended at the usual hour of adjournment; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Pickering, moved (agreeably to the notice given by him yesterday) for leave to bring in a bill further to regulate the territories of the United States, and their electing Delegates to Congress; which motion, together with a bill therewith submitted, was referred to Mr. Pickering, Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Hugh Nelson. The bill was afterwards reported, twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, concerning the Attorney General of the United States, was twice read and committed.

THE COMPENSATION LAW.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to repeal the act changing the mode of compensation of the Senators, Delegates, and Representatives in Congress.

After three or four hours further debate, the question was put on filling the blank (for the future daily compensation of the members) with nine dollars, and negatived.

The question was taken on filling the blank with eight dollars, and negatived as follows:

For the motion, 60
Against it, 93

The question was then taken on filling the blank with six dollars (the old compensation) and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

For the motion 84
Against it 74

So it was determined by the committee, subject to the revision of the House, that the compensation be reduced to its old rate of six dollars per day.

Some other amendments were proposed, adopted or rejected.

A motion was then made to amend the bill by striking out the whole bill and inserting in lieu thereof two sections, the one absolutely and simply repealing the compensation law; the other requiring that there shall be deducted from the amount received by each member during the past and present sessions of Congress, all the amount over and above what he would have received under the old compensation of six dollars per day.

Before this question was decided, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House adjourned.

CHEAP CLOTHS.

LAMBERT & THOS. REARDON, TAYLORS,

Have just received a handsome assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Stockinets, and Vestings, of superior quality, which they offer at very reduced prices; having also received the latest fashions, and made arrangements to have them, as changes may take place, as well to keep up a neat assortment of the most fashionable goods in their line, they flatter themselves, they have it in their power to furnish such of their customers as may think proper to favor them with a call, and the public, with their Cloths, on as good, if not better terms, than can be obtained on this shore, and inferior, in no respect, to those procured in the cities.

Orders from Gentlemen in the adjoining counties, who have left their measures with us, or such as may favor us with them, shall be attended to with the greatest care and punctuality by The Publics Humble Servants, LAM. & THOS. REARDON. Easton, Dec. 3.

Take Notice.

THOSE persons who purchased goods at the vendue of Charles Dudley, deceased, are informed that their notes are now due, and those neglecting to pay the same by the first day of February next, will be put in hands of officers for collection.

JOHN WORK, Executor of Charles Dudley, dec'd.

Jan. 21. 3

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber most respectfully begs leave to inform his friend and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Spencer, on Washington street, next door to Benjamin Wilcott's shop, and directly opposite the new buildings of Mr. Sam. Groomer, where he intends carrying on the

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING BUSINESS.

in all its various branches. He is thankful for the encouragement he has met with, and hopes by a strict attention, to receive the patronage of a generous public.

JOHN WRIGHT.

Easton, Dec. 31.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN; and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the markets can afford—Boarders by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c. The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, junr.

Baltimore.

aug. 29

FOR SALE.

The Farm, whereon the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Ann's County in the state of Maryland, and partly in Kent County, state of Delaware. Also, a number of valuable hands, men women and Children. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen-Ann's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE AT CHESTERTOWN MARYLAND, JANUARY 2, 1817.

- AINGER UNIT: Allen Nathan, Alfred Elizabeth, Apsley William, Brown Edward, Bowen William, Brown Joseph, Battles Miss, Boyer Frederick, Coneyg Elizabeth, Crouch Samuel, Course Unit, Coleman Harriett, Collins John, Chew Benjamin, Davis John, Dawson James, Dodson Thomas, Frazier Joseph, sen, Granger Mary, Gamble Robert S, two, Geddes Rachel, Gibson Jacob, Graves Richard, Hall Francis C, Hanford Apolis B, Harry Mary, Haris Jonathan, Handy rev Geo D S, Ingram Rachel, two, Jones Basin, Jones Peter, Lenox Thomas Dr., Lynch Thomas I, Neal James W, Neal George, Nelson Morgau, Pardee Eli, Parks Mary, Parrott Joseph, Ringgold James, two, Rigby Charles, Rasin Aranjuta, Reynolds James, Robinson Charles, Spencer William, Smith Thomas rev. two, Shriver William, Smith James, Smith Nathan of Michael, Scott William, Tilden Am E, Turner Joseph, Usselson William, Wright Mary C, Winer Mary, Wroth Benjamin B, Wolkman Banks Dr., Wilson John C, JOHN SOMERVILLE, P. M.

January 14 3

VACCINATION.

Having failed to obtain from the National Legislature the pecuniary aid necessary to enable me to supply the Vaccine matter, free of any cost or charges, to any person who might wish to use it: it is with the most unfeigned regret, I am obliged to re-establish those fees for it, upon which, alone, must now depend the utility and continued operation of the act of congress, entitled "An act to encourage vaccination."

This notice is therefore given to advise the public, that the genuine Vaccine matter will still be preserved by me, as usual, without any interruption; and furnished, on the same terms as formerly, to every person who may apply to me for it. Such directions will also be given, as to enable any intelligent person or private family to use it in safety, and with the greatest certainty of success. The matter is most conveniently forwarded by letter, and is transmitted, with equal facility, to every part of the U States. All letters or small packages, relating to the use of the remedy, are carried by mail, either to or from me, free of any postage. By an act of their Legislature, due provision has been made, and the citizens of Virginia are entitled to a supply of the vaccine matter from me, free of any fees. The act of the Legislature of Maryland, which obtained a similar privilege for six years, expired in January last, and has not since been renewed.

JAMES SMITH, U. S. Agent for Vaccination

Baltimore, 16th Jan. 1816.

Editors friendly to the interests of humanity, will, it is hoped, give the above communication an insertion in their papers. Jan. 21 4

FOR SALE.

That Brick Building on Washington Street, in Easton, nearly opposite the Bank, and fronting Gold-Borough Street, at present occupied by Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin—the terms of sale will be made accommodating—if not sold, it will be for Rent, the Store Room, with the back Room and front Cellar, will be rented separately if required.—For terms apply to

JOSEPH HASKINS.

Oct 29

Mules Wanted.

A PAIR of good MULES, for which a liberal price will be given.

JOHN JONES.

January 14, 1817. 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

30th day of December, A. D. 1816.

On application of JAMES CHAMBERS and ALICE GREGORY Administrators of John Gregory, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Easton

In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 30th day of December, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

Test—JA. PRICE, Regr of wills for Talbot county.

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

To all persons having claims against the estate of John Gregory, late of Talbot county, dec'd. to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers.

Given under our hands this 30th day of December, 1816.

JAMES CHAMBERS, ALICE GREGORY, adm'rs of John Gregory, dec'd.

Jan. 14 3

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

On application of SAMUEL NICOLS, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Samuel Nicols has resided in the state of Maryland two years immediately preceding his application—It is therefore adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Nicols, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Samuel Nicols ought not to be discharged agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test—J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 21 4

In Talbot County Court,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1816.

On application of JOHN KENNARD, of Talbot county, by petition in writing to the court aforesaid, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five, and of the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Kennard has resided in the State of Maryland two years next preceding his application—It is therefore ordered and adjudged by the said court, that the said John Kennard (by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers printed in Easton, once a week for four successive weeks, for three months before the first Saturday in May term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in May term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Kennard ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOCKERMAN, Clk.

Jan. 7 4

One Hundred Dollars Reward,

FOR NEGRO ISAAC.

Ranaway on Christmas day, my negro man ISAAC, who calls himself Isaac Beckers, (but he has most likely changed his name)—He is a handsome aged, stout black man, 21 years old, about 5 feet 3 inches high; has a round full face, and when he laughs he has dimples in his cheeks, and shows his teeth considerably, which are very regular and white: he has very small ears, and on the end of his nose on the upper side he has a small mark or scar, as if a piece of skin had been taken off. At present he has a sore on his knee, occasioned by a fall, from which he walks a little lame.

He took with him a blue coat with yellow buttons, and a green coat with plated buttons, both of fine cloth, a narrow rim'd heavy hat, which he wears high on his head, a pair of blue stockinets and a pair of mixed cloth pantaloons, a pair of corduroy trowsers, a pair of fair top boots, a pair of cossacks, and two pair of shoes. He has a mother living near Cambridge, to which place he may wish to make his way—or, as he has procured a notorious protection, he may probably attempt to go to sea. The above reward will be given, and all reasonable charges paid if bro't home.

Wm. L. YOUNG, 76, Sharp street.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against carrying off or harboring said negro.

Jan. 7 4

A Six-Plate Stove, & Pipe,

For sale. Enquire at this office.

Jan. 21