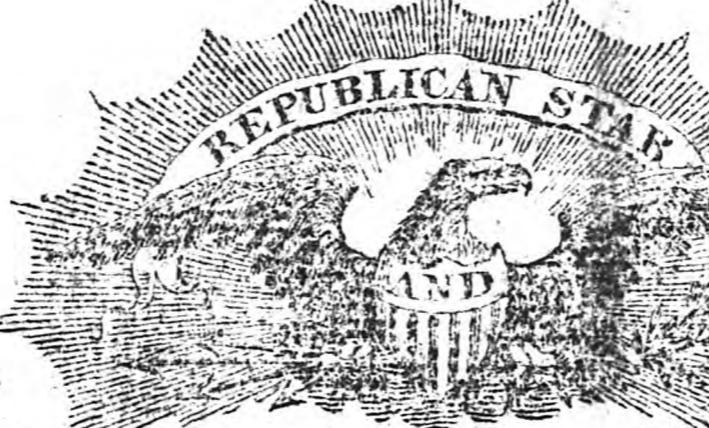


Sentinel



Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1817.

NO. 23....899.

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.

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 day thereafter the said estate will be sold. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and attendees give notice.

JOSHUA DRIVER, adm'tr.
of Joshua Driver, dec'd.

Jan. 24 (28) 2

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 authorised 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 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 authorised to execute a deed for the premises.

The creditors of said John Duncan, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts before the next court.

JOHN DASHIEL, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, Jan. 21 3

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. & Alford 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 Misery," "Mount Misery Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hap-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 Fortune," 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 Willmott and Thomas Atkinson—to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, due on said writs.

JAMES CLIFFORD, Sheriff.

Jan. 14 5

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 assortments.

JENKINS & STEVENS.

Easton, Jan. 28. 3

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of Venditioni 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," "Brookwood," and "Porter's Lodge," containing one hundred and fifty-seven acres—taken as the property of Moses Ruth, and sold to satisfy the claims of James G. Rochester, Christopher Ruth, Henry Green, use of William Sudler, & Richard I. Jones, use of Peregrine Blake.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, and attendance given by RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff.

Jan. 28 3

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Barren-Creek Mills, on Friday, the 21st of February next,

ALL THE LANDS

that John Huffington, deceased, bought of Robert Brown, containing about 73 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 authorised to execute a

deed of the said John Huffington, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their chains, with a voucher thereof, to the county court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Jan. 28 3

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold, by the subscriber, on the 22d day of February next, one SCHOONER, eight or nine months old, upwards of one hundred tons burthen—large enough for the Coasting business. Also—Another SCHOONER, 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. 4

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 Chestertown, 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 authorised 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 DROWNE, 3d,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
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

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 to the main road leading from Cabin-creek to Northwest-Pork Bridge; and within two miles of the Cabin Creek Mills. The cleared land is divided into three fields, containing about 160,000 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 on note, with approved security, for the payment thereof. An indispensible title will be given the aforesaid property, by

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

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, deceased

Jan. 21 3

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

MARK! how a plain tale will put THEM down!

If the age of miracles be past, that of political misrepresentations certainly is not.—Though the rage of party is abated, since the late war, it is not yet extinguished—it is not dead, though it sometimes sleepeth.

The federal party have met the "frown" of an injured and insulted country—but they have not altogether experienced the fate, which was so lavish denounced against the republicans—they are not quite "reduced to dust and ashes"—their hopes are all gone, but their hate—their satellites seize every opportunity which presents itself, for misrepresenting the views of their opponents.—What effects these efforts produce, is seen in the triumph of the republicans, almost every election in every State of the Union. Massachusetts is already divided—and even Connecticut, the land of steady habits, begins to falter in faith.

A late event furnishes an evidence of the unrelenting spirit of the federal Presses.—As the charge is said to have come from the lips of a Virginian, as the honor of the State is interested in repelling a calumny, said to have issued from the lips of one of her sons, we have traced the truth of it, and are now ready to bring forward evidence, which will silence even the accuser himself. The charge is contained in the following extract from the *pure pages* of the *Federal Republican*, of the 6th instant:

"Authentic Confession, from Washington."

Disclosure of Mr. Randolph, in his place, on the floor of the house of Representatives:

"The time has arrived, when there is no longer any necessity for suppressing the fact that the Grand Armory of Richmond in Virginia was built with an eye to putting down Mr. Adams's administration with the bayonet, if it could not be accomplished by other means."

"Let those who make such an uproar about the Hartford Convention; read the declaration of Mr. Randolph, and then to breakfast, with what appetite they may

"We understand that Bonaparte has been very communicative of late: let our administration look out!"

But the charge does not end here—it is not content with giving currency to it in the first instance—not content with sending it through the greedy columns of the federal prints throughout the Union, this same *Federal Republican* again harps upon it, in its No. of the 10th instant—and construes the contemptuous silence with which it was originally met into a confession of its guilt. *Hear him!*

"This assertion is made by Mr. Randolph in the presence of the defenders of the cabinet, who were capable of contradicting him, if his statement was not correct. The democratic party were, it seems, to wait the result of another election, to put down the administration of Adams, and if they were unsuccessful in that mode, they were to have bayonets in the Richmond armory, ready for another trial." Mr. Randolph states that the grand armory was built with that view, so that our citizens might be provided in season with the means of carrying on a civil war to put down the man who for aught they knew, at that time might have been the choice of the people. Here civil war was in the last resort meditated and resolved on, in case the object could not be obtained by any other means. We wonder what the sagacious Attorney General of the United States thinks of this fact; we wonder what he would have said if this fact had been disclosed before his political apostacy was bro't about: what he would then have thought of the guilt of his present friends and confederates. Here is civil war in the last event resolved on, and an armory built where the engines of death were to be deposited. Let the democrats now meet this question fairly, and shew any thing in the records of the Hartford Convention equal to this."

Yes, we will "meet this question fairly"—and though we had no *bayonets* to put Mr. Adams down, we have a *pen* to put this accuser down—Mark, how a plain tale will put him down!

We have as yet only the evidence of the *Federal Republican* that Mr. Randolph has brought forward this accusation. One can scarcely believe, as to misunderstand the facts—so malignant as to culminate his native State—so silly, as to confess his long devotion to a party, which he is now under the necessity of disowning by the display of a fact which he has so long suppressed. Why has he now bro't forth a charge, which is contradicted by the plainest documents?

It seems almost incredible, that Mr. Randolph should be the accuser—and we will not believe it, until we have better evidence for it than that of the "Baltimore Federal Republican"—but, whoever be the father of the charge—whether it be from his mint, or from the rich coignage of the Fed. Republican, it is not true—as we prove by the following facts:

[The Enquirer here inserts, at considerable length, extracts from the legislative proceedings of Virginia, on the subject of supplying the state with arms, as early as 1796, and other documents, relative to certain contracts with a gentleman in Boston for a supply of imported arms—and proceeds with the following remarks:]

These documents show the difficulties we met, in obtaining arms from abroad—a conclusion which only made us more anxious to make them for ourselves. It should be added, that when the arms did arrive, they were not found the best—a

city of manufacturing them for ourselves. These contracts and others which we made, cost us, from March 26, 1799, down to 1806, not less than \$141,095 93.

Is it wonderful, therefore, that we should press the "Grand Armory?"—Difficulties, however, ensued in obtaining a scite and in building the work—difficulties breed delays—in the mean time the administration of Mr. Adams passed, and set in clouds and darkness.

But take this single fact out of the historical sketch which we have made—The resolution for obtaining the scite for an armory at Richmond or its vicinity, was passed on the 20th of December, 1796.

And Mr. Adams's administration did not commence before the 4th of March 1797.

Thus the armory was already sketched, before the administration commenced!

How then was it designed to put down that administration? We are afraid the *Federal Republican* cannot reconcile this contradiction, for he no

conjuror.

We meet the question then fairly—we deny the fact—we deny the motive which is ascribed to Virginia.—It was not to put down Adams's administration—but, in the words of the Committee, "to put arms in the hands of all the citizens," that the armory was instituted—and well and wisely was it done! For what should we have done during the late war without the arms which we manufactured?

Why was Maryland so exposed? Why was Virginia saved? Look at "the grand armory" and you will have the answer.

But it is not the negative only that we content ourselves with proving; we have the records to prove the quiet and orderly conduct of Virginia. At a moment when the constitution was infringed; when alien and sedition laws were sent prowl through the land.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill making an appropriation to enable the President of the U. S. to hold treaties with the Indian tribes therein mentioned.

The bill to establish a new Executive Department, and for other purposes, was resumed; but, on motion of Mr. Campbell, was postponed to Monday.

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24.

Mr. Chase reported a bill to provide for the punishment of crimes and offenses committed within the Indian boundaries.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill for the division of certain quarter sections in future sales of the public lands.

These bills were severally read and passed to a second reading.

The bill to provide for the prompt settlement of the public accounts, was discussed, amended, reported by the committee of the whole to the Senate, and then postponed to Friday.

The bill from the other House to amend the Claims' Law, was taken up, considered, and postponed to Wednesday.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee to which was referred the letter and report of the acting Sec'y of War, on the application of Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison, respecting his expenditures of public money while commanding the north western army, made a report thereon, approving general Harrison's conduct in that case—and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Clarke of N. Y. from the committee to which the subject was referred, made a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of certain sufferers by the late war, on the Niagara frontier; which was twice read and committed.

THE COMPENSATION BILL.

The engrossed bill to repeal (from & after the end of the present session) the act altering the mode of compensation to members of Congress, &c. was read the third time. The question whether the bill should pass was decided by the following vote:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Adams	Goodwyn	H. Nelson
Alexander	Griffin	T. M. Nelson	
Archer	Hahn	Noyes	
Atherton	Hale	Parris	
Avery	Hammond	Peter	
Baer	Hardin	Pickering	
Baker	Harrison	Piper	
Barbour	Heister	Pleasants	
Bassett	Henderson	Powell	
Batemann	Hendricks	Randolph	
Bennett	Herbert	Reed	
Birdsell	Hooks	Reynolds	
Birdseye	Huger	Roane	
Blount	Ingham	Ross	
Boss	Breckenridge	Irving, N. Y.	Ruggles
Bryant	Brooks	Irwin, Pa.	Schenck
Burwell	Carr, Mass.	Jackson	Sharp
Cady	Ordnance Department	Jewett	Sheffey
Caldwell	Regiment of Light Artillery	Johnson, Va.	Smith, Ed.
Cannon	Corps of Engineers	Kent	Southard
Carr, Mass.	Ordnance Department	King	Strong
Champion	Regiment of Infantry	Langdon	Stuart
Cilley	Second Regiment of Infantry	Clark, N. Y.	Law
Clark, N. C.	Third Regiment of Infantry	Clark, N. C.	Tage
Constance	Fourth Regiment of Infantry	Constance	Taul
Dickens	Fifth Regiment of Infantry	Conner	Taylor, N. Y.
Edwards	Sixth Regiment of Infantry	Cook	Lumpkin
Findley	Seventh Regiment of Infantry	Crawford	Thomas
Fletcher	Eighth Regiment of Infantry	Creighton	Lyon
Forney	Rifle Regiment	Culpepper	W. Maclay
Gaston		Darlington	W. P. Maclay
Gold		Deshaw	Marsh
Goldsbrough		Dickens	Mason
		Edwards	M'Coy
		Findley	Miller
		Fletcher	Milnor
		Forney	Moffatt
		Gaston	Moore
		Gold	Moseley
		Goldsbrough	J. Nelson
			Yancey—138
	Total	10,024	

LAND!—LAND AHEAD!

We are enabled at length to see, in prospect, something like a termination of the tedious and unpleasant voyage of Congress in the unlucky ship COMPENSATION, which has been tossed so long in the raging sea of popular indignation, —in which so many have lost their ventures, and the whole concern been put at imminent hazard. She has been beating off and on the coast almost the whole winter sometimes drifted in by the eddy currents amende, sometimes driven off by the threatening squalls indefinite postponement, sometimes heading right on for the harbour of repeal, yet making nothing but lee-way. We are glad to see she is about to weather the Cape, and fetch the harbour, where she will be condemned as unseaworthy. She has lost several hands overboard (among others, two from this state) for she is a miserable sea-boat, and labors terribly.

In plain terms, on the 21st inst. the House of Representatives, after various attempts at compromise and modification, came at last, after a very roundabout course, to the plain and obvious conclusion of simply repealing the COMPENSATION LAW.—After which, the House was engaged, till adjournment, on the question whether the repeal should operate retrospectively, to the beginning of the present session, so as to entitle members only to six dollars per day for past services,—without coming to a conclusion.

Del. Watchman.

the said resolution was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole House.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill to prevent citizens of the U. 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 United States, intended to be used against nations in amity with the U. States.

Mr. Gaston moved, but subsequently withdrew his motion, to make the penalty applicable only in case an armed vessel shall be converted to unlawful purposes within twelve months after sale, or between her departure and return to the U. States.

Before it had got through the bill, the committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again, and, about four o'clock,

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 24.

Mr. M'Kee of Ky. moved the following resolutions of enquiry:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what offices, created during the war, have become useless by the return of peace.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing all useless and unnecessary offices.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of disqualifying any person from holding two offices at the same time.

Resolved, That the said committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of equalizing the pay and emoluments of the officers and persons employed in the civil, military and naval departments of the government.

The resolutions were agreed to without a division, and a committee of five ordered to be appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Langdon,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to lay before this House a statement of the annual expenditures at the Military Academy at West Point, from its commencement to this time;—also the number of students who have annually entered, or completed their education in said Academy; and also what number of persons therein educated, are now retained in the Army of the U. States, and the offices in which they severally serve.

The House then proceeded to the order of the day on the bill further to prevent the fitting out, in the ports of the United States, of expeditions against nations in amity with the U. States—in committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair.

There arose on this question a debate of more real importance, certainly, than any that had taken place at the present session; the result of which was, the reporting of the bill to the House, without essential amendment.

Without acting further on the bill, a little before sun-down,

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 25.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill respecting the assessment and collection of the direct tax—and a bill authorising the deposit of the papers of foreign vessels with the consuls of their respective nations—which bills were severally twice read and committed.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the American Bible Society, praying for the privilege of franking letters, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Forsyth from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to amend the acts for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchant service, and for the relief of distressed American seamen in foreign ports.

The committee of foreign affairs were, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, discharged from the further consideration of the petitions from Norfolk, Newburyport and Alexandria, from sundry merchants for remuneration of French spoliations prior to the year 1800.

Mr. Calhoun from a select committee, reported without amendment the resolution from the senate, to employ Col. Trumbull to execute certain paintings, and the same was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright offered the following resolution—

Resolved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of relieving such citizens as have had their property destroyed or so occupied by the enemy as to render the same unprofitable—so far at least as relates to their taxes; or such other relief as they may think proper—and to devise such means of obtaining correct information, as that the public may be secured from imposition, and the real sufferers relieved.

And on the question being put to adopt the same it was rejected.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendment reported by the committee of the whole house, to the bill to restrain the equipment and fitting out vessels in our ports to be used against nations in amity with the United States.

DESTRUCTION BY LIGHTNING.

An elegant Church, which was built the last summer, in the town of Fitzwilliam, Vermont, was struck with lightning on the 19th ult. and entirely consumed.

REPORT OF THE

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
To whom was referred the Annual Report
of the Secretary of the Treasury,
on so much thereof as relates to an addition
to the Sinking Fund.

The Committee of Ways and Means,
to whom has been referred the Annual Report
of the Secretary of the Treasury, submit to the House a Report upon that part of it which relates to an addition to the Sinking Fund.

A provision for the extinguishment of the public debt was proposed at an early part of the last session; but its consideration was necessarily deferred, while the amount of annual revenue and expense seemed entirely undetermined.— When the passage of the revenue laws, and of those which fixed the military and naval expenditure of the country, removed this objection, there was not time for a deliberate examination of the subject by Congress. Nor was it indeed important that any act in relation to a Sinking Fund should then be passed, since the revenue of the country could not be more effectually applied to the reduction of its debt than by paying the arrearages of military expense, and withdrawing from circulation the Treasury Notes which the necessities of the government had obliged it to issue. In the year 1816 the decrease of debt, as it appears upon the books of the Register of the Treasury, has been upwards of \$10,872,000. But to ascertain its true diminution, it is obvious that we must give credit to the government for the payment of debts which did not appear on the books of the Treasury, (such, for example, as the arrears of the army); nor must we charge as a debt incurred in 1816, the stock which was issued in that year, in consideration of money advanced during the war.— The issue of the stock did not change the amount of the debt, although it changed its character and evidence. If these suggestions are correct, the true decrease of the debt in the year 1816, cannot have been less than \$24,000,000, without including the means of further reduction which are afforded by the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1817, of upwards of ten millions exclusive of Treasury Notes. It seems plain that no new legislative acts were necessary in the last session to accelerate the redemption of the public debt during the year 1816.

It is indeed a subject of pleasing reflection that the revenue of two years has given to the treasury a sum which is equal to four fifths of the present amount of the entire debt, and which exceeds by fully seventeen millions, that proportion of it which is attributed to the late war. It will not, however be forgotten that this state of the revenue is transitory, as it was in some measure unexpected. So far too as has resulted from an intemperate spirit of speculation, which has proportioned our supply of foreign articles neither to the demand nor the means of payment, it may have impaired the mercantile capital of the country, which is closely connected with its prosperity. Attribute what we may of this revenue, however, to chance or imprudence, it cannot fail to convince us that the means of the nation are adequate to the early redemption of its debt.

The debts indeed of no one war can be expected to reach an amount to the discharge of which within a reasonable time, the resources of the U. States would be inadequate. It is by the accumulation of the debts of different wars which, in seasons of peace, are allowed to be unreduced, or at least undischarged, that the system of borrowing grows to an enormity which exacts from a nation, as the annual interest of its debt, a proportion of its income greater than would have sufficed at an early period to have prevented or removed the incumbrance.

The proposals in regard to the redemption of the public debt, which the committee of ways and means suggest to the consideration of the House, in the sequel of this Report, so far as they depend upon a view of the probable revenue and expenditure of the country, are founded upon the estimates contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. If his estimates of revenue be somewhat lower, and of expense higher than it may be supposed by many that some succeeding years will realize, it was probably prudent to guard his plans from the failure to which, in the unsettled state of our trade, and, in some degree, of our expenses, more sanguine calculations might have exposed them. The numerous and often incongruous provisions of the present laws in relation to the Sinking Fund, require, in the opinion of the committee, a general revision.

But their views upon the subject will be explained by the bill which accompanies this Report; and they will confine their further remarks principally to some of its provisions in which they propose to deviate from the plan recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The certain appropriation of ten millions annually, the committee do not propose to increase. While it is entirely within the means of the Treasury to discharge, it will probably be competent (with the aid which it will derive from the other provisions of the bill) to redeem the public debt, reduced as it has been by payments of the last year, within a term nearly as short as has ever been contemplated for its extinguishment.

The large amount of revenue which accrued during the last year, enables Congress, in the opinion of the committee,

tee, to apply so considerable a sum to the payment or purchase of public stock in 1817, as to increase very sensibly the effect of every subsequent year's appropriation, and materially to hasten the entire redemption of the public debt.— They propose that in addition to the permanent and regular annual appropriation, there should be paid in the year 1817 to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the sum of nine millions of dollars, together with four millions, to be considered as an advance on account of the regular appropriation of the succeeding year. It is obvious that no advantage can arise from keeping in the Treasury sum to be applied, at some future period, to the payment of the principal of a debt. Where it is to be applied to the payment of interest, or of the expenses of government, the case is somewhat different; and the committee have, therefore, confined themselves to proposing an advance in 1817 of that part of the appropriation for 1818, which may be considered as applicable to the payment of the principal of the debt.

In addition to the annual appropriation of ten millions, it has been proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make, in each year, a further appropriation of one million, whenever it can be done, without reducing the balance in the Treasury, at the end of the year, below two millions. The committee admit that it may be prudent to apply only such part of the surplus in the Treasury as may be paid without reducing the balance below the sum which has been mentioned, but they think that whatever surplus, though it exceed a million, can be applied without such reduction, should also be appropriated. The bill which they report provides that this shall be done, after the year 1817.

The advantage which may be derived from the last provision, is too uncertain in amount to admit of calculation or of estimate. Such is not, however, the character of the additional appropriation proposed to be made in 1817. This must diminish the interest to be paid for the next year by \$760,000, in 1819 by \$525,000, and in 1820 by \$557,000, and will leave in the Treasury (adopting the Secretary's estimates of revenue & expenditure) on the 1st of January, 1818 \$3,650,000; on the 1st of January, 1819, 1,400,000; and on the 1st of January, 1820, 1,150,000; after which, it is estimated, that the produce of the revenue will be increased.

In adding to the amount of the sinking fund, it appears to the committee an unworthy of the wisdom of the legislature to simplify its operations. The documents subjoined to the 1st Treasury report show, that on the 1st of October last, there were nearly thirty four millions of stock of fourteen different descriptions and carrying seven different rates of interest, standing on the books of the Treasury to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, on which interest is supposed regularly to accrue to be paid with no other effect than that of adding to the labors of those who keep, and those who wish to understand the accounts of the government. The committee propose that all certificates of public debt, when they are redeemed, shall be destroyed. It may be said to be hardly worth making a change in our law to produce no practical effect; and it is true, that in either mode, the diminution of national debt will be the same, but it is respectfully suggested that even if the trouble which it will save in making up the accounts be of no moment, it is of some consequence that their slate should be such as to admit of being easily and generally understood, and that what is in itself plain, should not be obscured by the introduction of a useless fiction.

The committee report "a bill to provide for the redemption of the public debt," & also, "a bill to repeal so much of any acts now in force, as authorise a loan of money or an issue of Treasury Notes."

NORFOLK, Jan. 18.

MORE TRIBUTE TO PATRIOTISM.

The citizens of our borough testified to Captain LEWIS WARRINGTON, on Thursday evening, their deep sense of his gallantry and meritorious services, by a Ball and Supper, prepared for the occasion by Mr. Brooks, the new proprietor of the Exchange Coffee House.

The Exchange, which had recently undergone a complete repair was decorated in a style of magnificence, truly appropriate, and creditable to the taste and exertions of Mr. Books.

The walls of the Saloon and the entries to the Ball Room, were hung with National Standards, disposed in the most judicious and fanciful festoons, producing an effect admirably associated with the feelings which this occasion inspired. Of the ball Room we will only, say, that the taste and splendor of its decorations, were rivalled, alone by the brilliant display of Beauty and Intelligence with which it was honored.

A very interesting debate took place yesterday in the House of Representatives, on the bill for restraining the equipment and fitting out vessels from the United States, to be employed against powers at armis with us.

The whole question of the policy of this country, in regard to the contest now subsisting between Spain and her colonies, was freely debated, and at considerable length.—There is little doubt but the bill reported on this subject by the committee of Foreign Relations, in pursuance of the Message of the President

will pass the House of representatives without essential amendment. The ground of this proceeding is, generally, inferred from the debate, that so long as it is the policy of the Government of the United States to maintain a neutral position in regard to the belligerents, it ought to compel its citizens rigidly to conform to its policy, and to the spirit of existing laws.

Nat. Int.

Legislature of Maryland.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

Mr. Lecompte, from the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, delivers a detailed report in the case of Abraham Shriver, one of the Associate Judges, of the fifth judicial district, for whose removal a memorial of sundry citizens had been referred, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the removal of Abraham Shriver, and the memorial on that subject, be referred to the next General Assembly.

Your committee further report, That with respect to Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esq. Associate Judge of the sixth judicial district, which was also submitted to their consideration, their opinion that the lateness of the session forbids the indulgence prayed by the memorialist.

All which is submitted.

On motion of Mr. Lecompte, the House proceeded to the second reading of said report by special order; on motion by Mr. Kell, the words 'presented in the memorial' were inserted after the word 'nature' in the 14th line of the report.

The question was then put, That the House concur with so much of said report, and assent to the resolution therein contained, as relates to Judge Shriver? Resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Kell moved to amend the report by inserting at the end thereof the following: "and in consequence of the lateness of the session, and the probable impracticability of fully and conveniently proceeding in the enquiry in this case, either on the part of the state, or of himself, it is therefore Resolved, That the further consideration of the case of Judge Hollingsworth be referred to the next General Assembly."

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, the question was put, That the following be received as an amendment to the said amendment? "Ordered That it is inexpedient that the trial of Judge Hollingsworth should be referred to the next General Assembly of Maryland; as it is all important to the best interests of the people, that the characters constituting their Judiciary should be above suspicion, and that when any individual of that branch of our government shall be impeached before the representatives of the people of heavy charges, that it is a duty owing to our citizens that the same should be decided as speedily as is consistent with justice to the party impeached, and the welfare of the state, as it otherwise exposes the best interests of the state to injury, and gives, perhaps, an unworthy Judge an opportunity to enjoy his salary, when he no longer deserves it?" Resolved in the affirmative, yeas 34—nays 27.

Mr. Stoddert asked for a division of the question.

The question was then put, That the House adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Kell?—Determined in the negative. The question was then put, That the House adopt the amendment proposed by Mr. Stoddert? Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put, That the House adopt the last part of the report relative to Judge Hollingsworth, as amended? Resolved in the affirmative.

THE CASE OF JUDGE BLAND.
On the 8th of January, 1817, the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice submitted to the House of Delegates of Maryland, for its consideration and adoption, the following resolution and address:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Maryland, two thirds of all the members of each house concurring, that the following address be presented to His Excellency the Governor of the State of Maryland.

The General Assembly of Maryland conceive it to be their bounden duty, guardians of the public interest and safety, to call your attention to the conduct of one of the members of the Judiciary.

It appears to the General Assembly from satisfactory testimony, that Theodrick Bland, associate judge of the sixth judicial district, has refused to carry into execution the act, entitled, "A further supplement to the act, entitled, 'an act respecting the equity jurisdiction of the county courts,' upon the ground of its unconstitutional, after the judges of the same district had solemnly decided that said act was constitutional, and had granted relief under the same." You are therefore requested, immediately on the receipt of this address, to remove the said Theodrick Bland from his office as Associate Judge."

[Here follows the proceedings before the house with the evidence for and against the accused—when the testimony was closed, Judge Bland was about to proceed with his defense, but the house being otherwise satisfied—the following order was moved and adopted.]

"On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was

put, that the House adopt the following order: "Ordered, That no solemn adjudication having taken place in the sixth judicial district of this state upon the constitutionality of the law vesting equity jurisdiction in the county courts, which was the foundation of the present enquiry, that the same be dismissed, and the Honorable Judge BLAND be deemed acquitted of the charge contained in the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice. Resolved UNANIMOUSLY IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

"True Copy from the proceedings of the House of Delegates.

(Signed) LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clerk."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21.

The House resumed the consideration of so much of the Report of the Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, as relates to Judge Harwood; and after hearing the testimony of witnesses on the part of the House, and on the part of Judge Harwood, the question was put, that the House concur therewith?

The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs.	Banning	Handy
H. Watts	Long	Potts
Blackstone	Haynie	Heward
Causin	Pitt	Davis
Boyer	Lecompte	Driver
Ringgold	Hart	Houston
Whittington	Griffith	Kell
Harrell	Beard	M'Donald
Chew	A. D. Mitchell	Langham
Turner	Thomas	Washington
Stoddert	Frey	Cresap
Posey	F. M. Hall	Ridgely
Hambleton	Semmes	Prather
Hands	Quinton	Tomlinson
Seth		

Nat. Int.

Messrs.	Showers	H. Hall
I. H. Dorsey	Duvall	Glenn
C. Stewart	Mcconnick	Williams
Blake	Harison	Schnebly
Warner	Taney	Hager
Harryman	Sewell	Watkins
Price	Bradford	R. K. Watts

Two thirds not concurring, Judge Harwood, was of course acquitted.

NEGATIVE.

CASUALTY.
CEMENT, second son of Capt. Clement Vickars, broke through the ice near the Four on Saturday evening last, while skating, and was drowned. Some time elapsed before the body was found, and of course too late for any successful attempt to restore a fine boy to his greatly distressed parents.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

SECOND SESSION—14TH CONGRESS.

AN ACT

Supplement to an act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the tonnage duties to be paid by ships or vessels which shall be entered in the United States, excepting only such foreign ships or vessels as shall be entered from any foreign port or place to or with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, shall be the same as are provided by the act entitled "an act imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels," passed on the twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety. *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained shall be deemed in any wise to impair any rights and privileges which have been or may be acquired by any foreign nation under the laws and treaties of the United States relative to the tonnage of vessels.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That on all foreign ships or vessels, which shall be entered in the United States before the thirtieth day of June next, from any foreign port or place, to and with which vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to go and trade, there shall be paid a duty at the rate of two dollars per ton. And the duties provided by this act shall be levied and collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as are prescribed by law, in relation to the duties on tonnage now in force.

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

January 14, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Nathaniel Taft from imprisonment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Nathaniel Taft, who is now confined in jail in the city of New York on a judgment obtained against him in favour of the United States, be discharged from imprisonment; Provided however, that any estate, real or personal which the said Nathaniel Taft may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the judgment aforesaid in the same manner as if he had not been imprisoned and discharged. And provided further, that nothing in this act shall be construed as to affect the liability of any co-obligor that may have been bound with the said Nathaniel Taft, for the payment of any sum of money to the United States.

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

January 14, 1817.
Approved. JAMES MADISON.

A House-Keeper.

A HOUSE-KEEPER is wanted to reside in a family near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county. Liberal wages will be given to a woman of experience, who can come well recommended. Apply to the Editor of this paper.

Feb. 4 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

28th day of January, A. D. 1817.

On application of JOSEPH EDMONDSON, Executor of Isaac Poits, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the Philadelphia, one of the Baltimore, and one of the Eastern newspapers.

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 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

Test—

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

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 20.

The bill for the establishment of a new Executive Department, to be called the Home Department, was again under consideration, and gave rise to a debate of considerable interest, as we learn (not having been present) in which the bill was defended and supported by Messrs. Roberts, Barbour and Sanford, and opposed by Messrs. Tait, Macon and King. It appears to be doubtful what is to be the fate of this bill, notwithstanding the decided recommendation of the measure by the President.

The Senate afterwards took up the joint resolution for authorising a Painting to be executed from Col. Trumbull's design of the signature in Congress of the Declaration of Independence. On this bill there was a debate, Mr. Barbour being its principal supporter. The resolve was so amended as to authorize the execution of four Pictures of the principal events of our Revolutionary History; and, thus amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

THE COMPENSATION SUBJECT. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to repeal the act of last session, to change the mode of compensation to the members of Congress—the motion to fill the blank with eight dollars being still under consideration.

The debate was resumed on the merits of the bill, and continued until near 5 o'clock; when

The question was taken on filling the blank with eight dollars, and decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams	Ingham	Rice
Adgate	Irving, N. Y.	Ruggles
Alexander	Jackson	Savage
Bateman	Johnson, Va.	Schenck
Birdsell	Kent	Sheffey
Birdseye	Kerr, Va.	Smith, Pa.
Calhoun	Law	Searns
Cannon	Love	Strong
Carr, Mass.	Lowndes	Sturges
Champion	W. MacLay	Taggart
Chappell	W. P. MacLay	Tallmadge
Clark, N.Y.	M'Kee	Telfair
Condict	M'Lean	Thomas
Creighton	Middleton	Townsend
Crocheron	Miller	Wallace
Culpepper	Mills	Ward, Mass.
Davenport	Milnor	Wendover
Findley	Moffitt	Wheaton
Forney	Moore	Wilde
Forsyth	Moseley	T. Wilson
Gaston	J. Nelson	W. Wilson
Gold	Newton	Woodward
Griffin	Pitkin	Wright
Hall	Powell	Yancey
Henderson	Reynolds	Yates—76

NAYS.

Messrs.	Goldsborough	T. M. Nelson
Archer	Goodwyn	Noyes
Atherton	Grosvenor	Ormsby
Avery	Hahn	Parris
Baer	Hale	Peter
Baker	Hammond	Pickering
Barboue	Hardin	Piper
Bassett	Harrison	Pleasants
Baylies	Heister	Randolph
Bennett	Hendricks	Reed
Bets	Herbert	Roane
Blount	Hooks	Root
Boss	Hunger	Ross
Bradbury	Hulbert	Sharp
Breckenridge	Hungerford	Smith, M.D.
Brooks	Irwin, Pa.	Smith, Va.
Bryan	Jewett	Southard
Burwell	Johnson, Ky.	Stuart
Cady	King	Taul
Caldwell	Langdon	Taylor, N.Y.
Cilley	Little	Taylor, S.C.
Clark, N.C.	Lewis	Taylor, S.C.
Clayton	Clarendon	Tyler
Comstock	Lumpkin	Ward, N.Y.
Conner	Lyle	Ward, N.J.
Crawford	Lyon	Whiteside
Darlington	Marsh	Wilcox
Desta	Mason	Wilkin
Dickens	M'Coy	Williams
Edwards	Mufree	Willoughby
Fletcher	H. Nelson	—92

Mr. Grosvenor then offered an amendment substantially to repeal all laws on this subject from the end of the session, leaving it to the next Congress to act on the subject as they might think proper.

Mr. Harrison moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House, with instruction to fill the blank with six dollars, and as it would decide the sense of the House on the sum, he called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Forsyth suggested as a reader & preferable mode, than going through all the forms of the House again, the propriety of repealing at once the present and reviving the former act, which would produce the result contemplated by Mr. Harrison, and expressed the regret and humiliation he felt that the subject should have occupied so much time as it had already, and his dislike to commence it anew.

Before the question was taken on Mr. Harrison's motion—

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21:
THE COMPENSATION BILL.
The House, after attempting an indef-

nite postponement of the subject, decided ayes 35, nays 81, simply to repeal the law of last session, from and after the passing of the present bill.

Mr. Forsyth then moved another section, directing, substantially, that the accounts of the members, for services during the present session, be adjusted and settled in such manner and by the same rules as if the act of last session had not been passed, and thereon demanded the yeas and nays.

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out of the motion the words, "for services rendered during the present session."

This motion and the preceding gave rise to much discussion; in which Mr. Forsyth supported his amendment as a necessary instruction to the officers of the Treasury and those of this House.

Mr. Randolph supported his motion,

as substantially the same which he had

offered in committee of the whole, to re-

fund the excess received during the

present Congress, over what would have

been received under the law prior to

last session; and he entered at large in

to the general question, repeating his

conviction, that the course he proposed

was required of every proper considera-

tion; that if any thing was done with

the law of the last session, it ought to be

a thorough retraction of all that had

been done, and that the act now passed,

ought to be retroactive, as well as the

compensation law, which was to be re-

pealed.

Mr. Sheffey rose to shew that the motion of Mr. Randolph would embrace only those accounts which remain unsettled; and expressed his coincidence with Mr. R. that if the act was right, it ought not to be repealed; but if wrong, and it were repealed, that full remuneration ought to be made to the public. Against the latter course, however, he spoke at some length, as it would be meddling with a vested right, which the law could not now touch, which opinion he argued to establish.

Mr. Forsyth supported his motion at some length, and opposed the amendment offered thereto by Mr. Randolph, because, however proper he might deem its operation on the present session, as the members had received their compensation for the last session, it was not his wish now to touch it, or to coerce its payment.

Mr. Culpepper thought, if any thing at all were done, as proposed by the motion, it ought to be something worthy of the effort—and was, therefore, in favor of a thorough revision of accounts, or none at all.

Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Sheffey, and denied that the compensation received at the last session was a vested right, but simply a contract, as related to this House, between the right hand and the left, and that if the case were brought before a court, either at common law or in chancery, a recovery might be had, provided the present bill pass, &c.—Mr. Randolph supported his opinion by a variety of arguments, and concluded by declaring, that if the subject was acted on at all, he was unwilling to stop short of justice to the public—justice he called it, because if not so, why pass the law at all?

Mr. Sheffey rejoined, and repeated his belief that those accounts which had been settled, were finally settled to all intents and purposes, being settled under the law of the land, and could not be touched—he entered into various illustrations of his view of vested rights, which he believed this to be.

Mr. Ross spoke against the retroactive proposition; because, as he believed, it would be ineffectual, could not be executed fully, and would therefore operate unfairly; which opinion he argued at some length to sustain.

Mr. Goldsborough explained briefly the reasons which would induce him to vote for Mr. Randolph's amendment, but his distance from the Reporter prevented his being heard.

A motion was then, about 4 o'clock, made to adjourn, and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House again resumed the subject of the compensation bill—Mr. Randolph's proposition to amend Mr. Forsyth's amendment, by striking therefrom the words "during the present session," (so as to include the accounts of both sessions in the settlement agreeably to the old per diem of six dollars) being under consideration.

The question was decided in the negative, yeas 61, nays 101.

The question was then recurred on Mr. Forsyth's motion to extend the operation of the bill to the commencement of the present session.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend Mr. Forsyth's proposition, by striking out the whole thereof, and inserting a substitute, substantially to suspend the repeal of the existing compensation act, until the end of the present session, and to provide that the repealing act should not revive any former compensation law.

After some debate thereon, the question was taken on Mr. Grosvenor's motion, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 104, nays 62.

So the House agreed to the substitute, and decided against repealing the existing act, until from and after the present session, and against the revival of the present compensation law; thus leaving it to the next Congress to act, if necessary, on the subject.

Mr. Wilde, after some introductory observations, in favor of adopting some

permanent provision, and not leaving the subject to be agitated again, &c. moved further to amend the bill by the introduction of several sections, proposing, substantially, to provide a per diem allowance of nine dollars, as the future compensation to be allowed to the members, after the close of the present session.

In consequence of members making various motions, Mr. Wilde said, to save time, and accommodate his motion as extensively as he could, to the various opinions apparent in the House, he would modify it, so as to fill the blank both for the daily attendance and traveling expenses with eight dollars.

The question was taken thereon as modified, and decided in the negative, yeas 51, nays 138.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

Valuable Lands for sale.

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

WILL BE exposed to public sale, on the pre-
mises, on THURSDAY the first day of
May next, the real estate of Levin Brewster,
deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on
Transquakin river, in the county aforesaid, con-
taining about 166 acres.

Terms of the sale as follows—the purchaser or
purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with ap-
proved sureties, for the payment of the purchase
money in the following instalments, to wit: three
hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three in-
stalments, 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

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

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have re-
moved 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

Powder and Shot

Superior Gun Powder

by the keg, at Baltimore prices

Cut & wrought Nails

Knives and Forks

Stock & Pad Locks

Hand-Saws

Sad Irons

Spades and Shovels

Buck-wheat Flour

Mould & dip'd Candles

Reading wool Hats

Wire Meal-Sifters

Iron Pots

Dutch Ovens & Skillets

And-Irons

Sweet-scent Tobacco

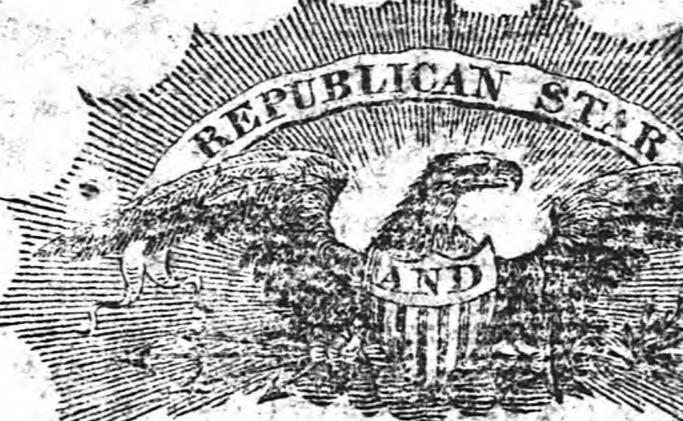
All of which they will sell low for CASH.

1st mo. 21

Public Notice.

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

Saturday



Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

NO. 24....900.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,
PUBLISHER 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 THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT CITIZENS OF
TALBOT COUNTY.

It is too well known, that from the great scarcity of the common necessities of life, many persons are at this time in a suffering state throughout the country; and that there is little doubt the calamity will be daily increasing, instead of diminishing. Under this dispensation of an all-wise Being, whose ways are past finding out, it becomes us to submit with christian humility: but as it has pleased the disposer of all human events, to bless some with plentiful crops and the riches of this world, it equally becomes such to open the hand of charity, and to consider themselves as God's stewards. "I was an hungered, and ye gave me meat—naked, and ye clothed me" are the words of the redeemer of the world. The blessings which are in store for such persons, are most beautifully told in the Gospel of St. Matthew, to which we would beg leave to call the attention of such as have any regard for their suffering fellow-citizens, or to their own eternal welfare. To be brief, we owe certain duties to one another, which no human laws can at all times provide for; and which we, as good citizens, are bound by the principles of that holy religion which we profess to perform whenever called on, either secretly or openly. The occasion is general, therefore it is proposed, that the relief, if possible, shall be so likewise; and that this great and benevolent object may be carried into immediate effect, the 11th instant is fixed on for a meeting of all charitably disposed persons from every part of the county, at the Court-house, at 12 o'clock—when it is hoped a society will be organized to receive contributions, and to appoint officers, whose duty it shall be made to make a proper distribution of them.

SEVERAL.
N. B. Good fires will be provided in the Court Room.

February 3, 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. & Alford E. Mleton, 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 Misery," "Mount Misery Addition," "Poplar Neck," and "Hap-Hazard," situated 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 Fortune," 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 Willmott and Thomas Atkinson—to satisfy the debts, damages and costs, due on said writs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Jan. 14 5

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of five w. its of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Queen'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-sev'r acres—taken as the property of Moses Ruth, and sold to satisfy the claims of James G. Rochester, Christopher Ruth, Henry Green, use of William Shuler, & Richard L. Jones, use of Peregrine Blak.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock on the premises, and attendance given by RICHARD MOFFETT, Sheriff.

Jan. 28 3

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somersets county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Barren 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 be made at two o'clock.

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 authorised to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said John Huffington, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, with the value thereof, to the county court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Jan. 28 4

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold, by the subscriber, on the 22d day of February next, one SCHOONER, eight or nine months old, upwards of one hundred tons burthen—large enough for the Coasting business. Also, Another SCHOONER, 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 23. 4

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to the last Will and Testament of Thos. 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 Ferry 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 indutable title will be given by the aforesaid property, by

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

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 Brewood, 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 13

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
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

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORRILL & LAMBIN,

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.

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

Public Notice.

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

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

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

*Superfine and Coarse Flour,
Meat, 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 respectively 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.

Ist mo. 14th

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. 3

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 thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty-eighth day of July next; they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and seventeen.

JOHN C. HANDY, adm'r
of W. W. Gray, dec'd.

Jan. 28 3

Mules Wanted.

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

JOHN JONES.

January 14, 1817. 3

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 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 residence, 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

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28.

The following resolution, yesterday moved by Mr. Trout, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess, touching the execution of so much of the first article of the late Treaty between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, as relates to the restoration of slaves.

The bill authorising the appointment of Hospital Surgeons and Hospital Surgeons' Mates in the Navy, and the bill to repeal the 2d section of the act concerning the pay of officers, seamen and marines in the service of the U. States, reported yesterday, were read a second time.

The Mississippi State Bill was taken up again, amended, and after some discussion, further postponed till tomorrow.

The bill for the prompt settlement of public accounts, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 27.

The Speaker laid before the House annual statements of the Secretary of the Treasury of monies paid for miscellaneous claims, of contracts made, and purchases and payments for the temporary relief of sick and disabled seamen; and also reports from the Secretary of the Navy on the petitions of Tryon and John Maxwell.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of ratified treaties between

the U. States and certain Indian tribes, recommending it to Congress to take this object into consideration how far legislative provisions may be necessary for carrying into effect stipulations contained in the said treaties.

On motion of Mr. Goldsborough, the committee of commerce and manufacturers were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at the town of Princess Anne, in Somerset county, in the State of Maryland.

CAPTIVES BY THE INDIANS. Mr. Comstock rose to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, to remunerate those who in the late war redeemed (by purchase) our captive officers and soldiers from the Indians, and of making such provision as may be deemed expedient, to redeem those now in captivity.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

The bill from the House of Representatives to amend the act authorizing payment for property lost, captured, &c. was taken up; and, after discussion, was, on motion of Mr. Mason of N. H., recommitted to the committee of Claims with instructions so to amend the act as to make it the duty of the commissary to examine all testimony relating to claims arising under the 9th section of the original act, & report the facts to Congress, for their determination.

The bill to establish a separate territory government in the eastern part of Mississippi territory, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to provide for the due execution of the law of the United States in the state of Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts (according to the plan proposed by the report of the Heads of Departments on that subject) was read a third time, passed and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

The bill to repeal the compensation law from and after the end of the present session was taken up.

A motion was made by Mr. Chase to strike out of the bill the proviso in the following words:

"Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive any act or acts or parts of acts, repealed or suspended by the act hereby repealed."

The question on this motion was decided in the negative by the following vote:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Barbour	Mason, N. H.	Stanford
Chace	Mason, Va.	Tichenor	
Goldsboro'	Noble	Varnum	11
Macon	Ruggles		

NAYS.

Messrs.	Ashman	Howell	Stokes
Brown	Hunter	Talbot	
Campbell	King	Tait	
Condict	Lacock	Thompson	
Daggett	Morrow	Troup	
Fromentin	Roberts	Wells	
Gaillard	Smith	Williams	22
Horsey			

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, in the shape in which it passed the other House.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the military committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting a bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land to all the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who, having been enlisted previous to the 24th of December, 1811, are not entitled to said bounty, but who having served faithfully through said war, have obtained an honorable discharge.

NAVIGATION ACTS.
The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill "to prohibit all commercial intercourse with ports or places into or with which the vessels of the United States are not ordinarily permitted to enter and trade." This bill occupied the remainder of the day in debate and amendment.

Some amendments were agreed to. Mr. Jackson of Va. moved to strike out the first section—tantamount to a motion to reject the bill. This motion he afterwards withdrew for the present, to enable Mr. Forsyth to propose amendments.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole of it, and substituting in lieu thereof sundry sections for imposing discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, in cases in which the bill now under consideration on contemplates exclusion or prohibition.

This amendment was under consideration, when the committee rose and reported progress.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.

The unfinished business of yesterday was brought forward in committee of the whole.

The subject of consideration was the amendment proposed, establishing increased duties on imports and tonnage, instead of a prohibition of vessels.

A debate of considerable length and no small degree of interest arose on the subject, in which various gentlemen took a part, and which occupied the House the greater part of the day.

When, at a late hour, the committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again, and

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 1.

NAVIGATION LAWS, &c.

The House resumed the order of the day, on the bill (which has been for some days under discussion) to prohibit the entry of certain vessels, &c. of countries into and with whose ports we are not permitted freely to trade.

After some further debate had taken place—

The question was put on the substitute for the bill, proposed by Mr. Forsyth (to impose discriminating duties instead of prohibition and exclusion) and negatived—yeas 20.

The bill was then laid on the table, course has been had to printed documents now before congress, viz. the general estimate of the treasury department of the 6th of January 1817; the report of the war department to the committee of ways and means, of the 6th of January 1817; and the report of existing contracts for supplying rations, &c. of the 11th of January 1817, selecting such items only as belong to the annual expense of the ARMY, believing that the erection and repair of fortifications, and furnishing magazines of ordnance and permanent munitions, and the military academy, no more belong to army expenses than the repair of the Capitol or the erection of buildings for a national university. If, then, out of the above authorized force, which includes every man who can belong to the army, it is estimated that 10,000 rank and file may be constantly kept in service, and the whole expense of the military service is charged to the soldiers, it will amount to about \$323 50 each, per year.

The committee rose and reported both bills with amendments.

In regard to the first of these bills, a motion was made by Mr. Shaffey to postpone it indefinitely.

But a motion by Mr. Taylor of N. Y. to lay the bill on the table, finally prevailed.

The House then took up the second bill, as amended, on the motion of Mr. Lowndes, by the addition of several new sections.

Several amendments were proposed, which gave rise to considerable congressional debate, particularly one moved by Mr. Forsyth, to require that the fishing vessels (on which a bounty is paid by the United States,) should be manned by a crew wholly composed (instead of three-fourths, as proposed by the bill) of American citizens. The question was decided by yeas and nays, thus: yeas 71, nays 71. The Speaker voted in the negative.

The House adjourned.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE OF JANUARY 14.

THE GRAND CANAL.

What object of a secular nature can reflect more pleasing sensations on the mind than a contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the country that gave us birth? When we turn our mind to the Great Western Canal, in what ratio shall we compute the future growth and prosperity of the western section of our country, should this grand object be effected, on a plan calculated to reduce the price of exports, so that heavy articles of produce would bear transportation from the western lakes, to New York?

Then should we see the frontier countries on Lakes Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, floating their richest produce into the great emporium of their country. What internal improvement can surpass the one now in contemplation? The country generally has but a faint view of the magnitude of this object; they do not consider that it will meet navigable waters equal to a canal 3926 miles in length, or upwards. But to prove this it will only be necessary to shew the circumference of the lakes and length of the rivers that connect them. This is not accurately known, but according to the best calculation,

THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF LAKES IS 300
The length of Detroit River, 28
The circumference of Lake St. Clair, 90
The length of St. Clair River, 28
The circumference of Lake Huron, 1000
The length of St. Mary's River, 40
The circumference of Lake Superior, 1500
The circumference of Lake Michigan, 940
3926

The calculation being accurate, we find a frontier country, bordering on navigable waters, a distance of 3926 miles, intersected only by a portage of nine miles between Lakes Huron and Superior, a great portion of which country is of a superior quality for cultivation. Were this chain of water communication extended to Hudson River, then would the hardy sons of Columbia have scope for their unrivaled spirit of enterprise & industry. Nor would the wonder stop here; the southern and middle states would no more be a continent, but converted into islands. A channel would be cut from Green Bay and Lake Michigan to Winnebago Lake, from thence through Fox and Wisconsin Rivers to Mississippi River, or from Michigan through Chicago and Illinois Rivers to the Mississippi. From the west comes the Missouri River, said to be navigable one thousand three hundred miles. What fields for enterprise!—what wealth would be floated down these channels! From Ohio and Michigan, the produce of the field; from Lakes Michigan and Superior, fish, copper and peltry; from Illinois and Missouri, coal, lead, salt, buffalo robes and peltry. To the extent of this body add the natural limbs, the numerous rivers that empty into the great lakes, some of which are navigable many miles; could not volumes be written on the propriety of this great work?—Fellow citizens, "would not this communication between Hudson & Lake Erie, afford to the U. S. States more ample means of promoting every social interest, than have heretofore in any country been accomplished in any human enterprise?" Be excited, then, in the great work. Let the general government be interested, and appropriate some of the lands bordering on these waters. Let the state, of N. York press forward the work—the state of Ohio and territory of Michigan assist in the enterprise—and all with heart and hand accomplish the work in a manner calculated to reduce the price of transportation, so that heavy articles of produce will bear transportation from the lakes to N. York and N. Orleans.

THE SPARK.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

COLUMBUS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Such has been the misconception or misrepresentation of the annual expense of our military establishment, as to induce a careful examination of the military laws and regulations, for the purpose of forming, for private satisfaction, a true estimate; of which the subjoined is the result:

Where the military laws and regulations did not furnish sufficient data, re-

she left the Spark—all well on board. Mr. Jesse Wall, of Philadelphia, who came passenger in the Alexander, corroborates the above.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY HENRY,

Lt. U. S. Navy.

Feb. 1, 1817.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE,

FEBRUARY 3.

THE GOLDEN OR SILVER AGE RETURNING.

We have the satisfaction of announcing that at a meeting of the Bank Delegates from Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, held in this city on Saturday last, it was resolved that the respective Banks represented would resume the payment of Specie on the 20th of this month. This measure will, almost instantaneously, produce the important effect of equalizing the currency of the United States, as well as to abolish the circulation of small tickets, which have so long vexed and abused the public. It now only remains with the public to exercise a corresponding disposition with the banks, to insure the happiest results from this arrangement. There are no doubt large sums of specie dispersed throughout the community, which have been withheld from circulation in consequence of the peculiarly delicate situation of the national finances. The present is the proper period for the holders to unlock their coffers; and by seconding the judicious measures of the Banks, to effect restoration of public confidence, which is all that is wanted to insure a general specie circulation throughout the United States.

The arrangement of the Banks, noticed above, has already, had the effect of reducing the premium on specie as well as equalizing between New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is even stated that some Exchange Broker's signs have been taken down. This is surely a good sign of the times.

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, JAN. 28.

A letter from a person on board our squadron in the Mediterranean, mentions that a man belonging to the frigate Java, was accused at Messina on board a British merchant sloop, of stealing some leather, and severely flogged by order of the mate—although the leather was given him by a man belonging to the sloop. That this treatment was retaliated on English seamen on shore.

A deserter from the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, was afterwards taken out of the above schooner at sea. Her sailing being watched for the purpose.

Commodore Chauncey, while in Naples Bay, reduced the number of his squadron there to five, to comply with the wishes of the king and an old rule as was stated.

Naples, from an unfounded alarm about the yellow fever, subjects vessel from the United States to quarantine.

Government should explain to them that this measure is unnecessary and absurd—that this country is perfectly healthy; and that if a contagious disease should hereafter appear, seasonable notice shall be given.

The amount of duties paid secured in the port of Boston in the year 1816, was \$9,353,738 94!

THE CONVENTION OF BANKS.

The Congress Frigate has arrived off the Balize from a cruise in the Gulph of Mexico, during which it is said she fell in with two of the Spanish vessels which made the late dastardly attack on the Firebrand, which she overhauled after a chase of some hours. It is also said that the reason given by the Copper Captain for running from the Congress, was that he thought her a Mexican frigate which was building at Baltimore for the patriots. Had the valorous Don been convoyed by two or three Santissima Trinidadas he would probably have attempted to play the same trick with Capt. Morris that he did with Lieut. Cunningham—and given the same reason for it.

We are informed that Beverly Chew, esq. has been appointed Collector of the Port of New Orleans, vice P. L. B. Duplisis, esq. resigned.

Louisiana Gaz.

CONVENTION OF BANKS.

The convention of the Banks of New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, which met at the last place during the last summer appointed a standing Committee, with authority to call the Convention together at their discretion. We understand that the Committee have exercised this authority, and have called the Convention to meet at Philadelphia on the 29th of January. We understand, also, that the Banks at Baltimore have had a meeting, and extended the invitation to the Bank of Virginia and the Farmer's Bank of Virginia. The two Boards of these Banks have had a meeting and have nominated Messrs. John Brokenshaw, Andrew Stevenson and John G. Gamble, to represent them at Philadelphia.

We are not informed of the objects contemplated to be discussed at the ensuing Convention—but it is, perhaps, among others, to determine whether they can pay specie on the 20th of February in compliance with the wishes of the Treasury; if they cannot, to state the objection, obtain a change of the regulation, and to renew their pledge made to the public, to comply with their engagements on the first Monday in July; and to pledge themselves to each other, not to embarrass, but to aid each other's operations in the resumption of specie payments.

RICHMOND, FEB. 1.

We understand that Wilson Cary Nicholas, Esq. late Governor of his Commonwealth, is appointed President of the U. S. Bank in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 1.

Extract of a letter from Ohio, dated December 28.

"Vast quantities of corn have been purchased on this river for the Boston market. A gentleman called here from Cincinnati, who had been up as far as the Big Sandy, and purchased 10,000 bushels at 33 cents. It is now worth 50 cents at Cincinnati. Some are asking 100 cents a bushel for wheat. Beef is from 3 to 4 dollars per Cwt. Pork, 2 1/2. Turkeys, 17 cents each. Mutton, 3 to 4 cents."

NORFOLK, JAN. 29.

NOT SO BAD.

The cargo of the packet sloop Stephen Decatur (which vessel, as we mentioned in our last, was stranded on her way here from Baltimore) we are now happy to state has been saved, with the exception of a few boxes of sugar. The articles saved consisted chiefly of whiskey, rum and wine, which were removed on board of three small coasting vessels, one of which arrived here yesterday. We also feel pleasure in stating it as the opinion of those who have seen the situation of the vessel, that there is every probability that she will be off and rendered fit for service, as soon as the spring tides commence.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22.

Mr. Causin delivers a bill to incorporate the Specie Bank of Leonard Town.

On motion of Mr. Stoddert, leave given to bring in a bill to provide for the more easy administration of justice in this state.

A communication was received from the Executive, with a copy of a Resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina—Also the following:

IN COUNCIL,

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 20, 1817.

Gentlemen,

We conceive it our duty at this time to call the attention of the Legislature to the state of the Public Buildings in this City. Many years have elapsed since any appropriation has been made for repairs, rendered necessary by natural decay and many other causes, which do not in so great a degree affect the property of individuals. We are of opinion that a liberal appropriation should be made for the purpose of preserving the State's property, and more particularly the State House and the adjacent buildings. If a sum sufficient for a complete repair of this property should be granted, there can be no doubt it would ultimately prove to be a more substantial economy than annual appropriations inadequate to the object, and which can neither be usefully or advantageously applied. To this subject we would most earnestly call the attention of your honorable body.

We have the honor to be, &c.

C. RIDGLEY, of Hamp.

Mr. Potts delivers a memorial from sundry citizens of Frederick county, for the removal of Judge Shriver.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 23.

**ABSTRACT LIST OF LAWS,
PASSED BY THE
LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND,**

At December Session, 1816.

[This list comprises all such Laws as
are of a public nature.]

An act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year.

An act to change the place of holding the elections in the third election district in Caroline county.

An act to prevent the erection of booths within two miles of any Methodist Camp or Quarterly Meeting, in the several counties therein mentioned.

An act respecting the right of challenge in criminal cases.

An act to change and alter the mode of repairing the public road in Caroline county.

An act to alter and amend the act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of such persons as will undertake to build water-mills.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting a monument or statue to the Memory of Washington.

An act for the benefit of the University of Maryland.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to the public roads in this state, and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

An act for appointing a Printer to the state.

An act to vest in the justices of the levy court of Talbot county, certain property, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to provide for the appointment of an Agent to settle the claims of this state with the government of the U. States.

An act to enlarge the powers of the levy court of Talbot county, for the benefit of the poor of said county.

An act to provide for the recording of certain deeds and other papers.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to sheriffs, and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the suppression of fairs throughout this state.

An act to make the final discharge of trustees appointed by the chancellor or judges of the county courts, matter of record.

An act supplementary to an act for establishing a medical and chirurgical society in the state of Maryland.

An act relating to inquests held by coroners.

An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to fix and establish the pay of the Adjutant General and Brigade Inspectors.

An act for altering the times for holding the court of appeals and for holding the court for Talbot county.

An act concerning public worship.

An act to authorise the chancellor and the several county courts of this state to order and decree the sale of real estate of minors in the cases therein mentioned.

An act to incorporate the Maryland Hospital.

An act to prevent the fraudulent sales of flour and whiskey.

A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

An act to incorporate the medical society of Maryland.

An act to increase the allowance to sheriffs for keeping prisoners in gaol, and finding them victuals, in the several counties therein mentioned.

An act authorising and requiring the governor and council to contract with the regitors of the land office on each shore for making out such indexes as therein prescribed.

An act for the sale of the Baltimore Dancing Assembly rooms.

An act for the temporary relief of the poor in the several counties in this state.

An act for the encouragement of internal improvement.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors, administrators and guardians, and the rights of orphans and other representatives of deceased persons.

An act to provide for the payment of the loans made by the state.

An act for the benefit of persons hiring or renting stoves.

An act to suppress duelling.

An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the organization and regulation of the courts of common law in this state, and for the administration of justice therein.

An act relating to the field officers of the state of Maryland.

An act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne-Arundel, and Montgomery counties.

RICHMOND, JAN. 29.

We understand that the Commissioners of the Navy have made different reports about the site of the contemplated navy yard. Commodore Decatur

has reported in favor of Gosport, Commodore Rodgers in favor of St Mary's and Commodore Porter in favor of York. These reports have been officially submitted to the senate of the United States.

FROM THE RICHMOND COMPILER.

MISERIES OF EDITORS.

One of our typographical fraternity to the North has lately enumerated four *Miseries of Editors*, which he gives as "sample of the whole," and "warrants the lot to be of equal quality." We are surprised that he should have selected his sample from the lowest description of miseries, leaving the keener ones, unnoticed, though certainly not unknown: For instance:

1. To set up night after night, while nature almost sinks under the effort, not trimming the midnight lamp for your own improvement, not studying the lubrications of others nor writing any of your own, but surrounded by yawning boys, suffocated almost with the smoke of stoves and candles, while you are waiting with querulous impatience for the proof sheet of some miserable retail-stuff of some stupid scribbler; and when that proof sheet comes, to find it filled with errata, whole lines left out by the sleeping compositor, and whole hours thus consumed in the noble purpose of marking an *a* for an *o*, or an *e* for an *e*. Thus, cut off from the intercourse of your friends, almost from the charities of human life, cooped up with a parcel of lazy workmen, what compensation do you receive?—Behold!

2. After rising from your bed, with your head and your heart both aching, to meet a dun at your door from the paper-maker who holds your note for the last paper he has furnished you, from the woman who boards your boys, or the foreman who has lounged away half his time, and now comes to make you pay for it by a demand upon your purse.

3. After many a wearisome night thus exhausted in watching, and many an agitated morning thus persecuted by duns, to go out among your subscribers and advertisers, to collect from each the little sums which are due to you; to meet nothing but the insolent frown of refusal or the smile of disdain; as if you, who had wasted your health, and your spirit, you who had been the drudge of the public, were not entitled to receive the slightest compensation for all your privations; as, if you were expected to labor for others, while they turned the "adder's ear" to your demands for justice; as if you were to be their slave for nothing, and the noblest art which ever came worn the hands of man, was to be beneficial to every body else, but to the hapless and almost hopeless being who plied it for the benefit of others.

And 4th, and last of all, which winds up this "eventful history," to see your press go under the sheriff's hammer to pay for debts which your business compelled you to contract—or to be forced to discontinue an establishment, which you have struggled for years to rear up upon the false foundation of the gratitude of your *patrons*!

If these *four miseries* are not superior to the four, which have been selected by our brother of the north, we are most wofully mistaken. Patrons of public journals, friends of the ingenious arts, it is for you to rescue the editors of your country from the miseries which we sincerely hope you may never experience—May you live free from them for a hundred years!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Louisville, (Ken.) to his friend in Boston, dated

January 5th, 1817.

"To day I walked to Shippingport, two miles from Louisville, to look at the Washington Steam Boat, just arrived from New Orleans, whose freight and passengers amounted to \$18,000. In my opinion Louisville will soon take the lead of Lexington—and the river, with its navigation, is to my eye, more pleasing than their undulating grounds.

Louisville will, in a few years, become the greatest town in Kentucky, and, as the depot of navigation, when the steam boats are better arranged for the transportation of merchandise. Two others, besides the Washington, are now waiting here for the rise of the river to go down to New Orleans and the fourth is hourly looked for from Pittsburg; the fare from which place to New Orleans is \$100, and from hence to New Orleans \$100, which they expect to perform in twenty days.—The Washington brought intelligence that the Pike, from New Orleans, which place she left before the W. was lost in a storm in the Mississippi."

HINTS FOR FARMERS.

On account of the scarcity of some kinds of grain during the present season the following extracts may be of some service.

HORSES.

"Horses may be kept in good order by feeding them with raw potatoes, or carrots, washed clean; though they would be more nourishing if they could conveniently be fed on them when boiled."

HOGS.

"Boiled hay will keep hogs during winter; the addition some potatoes, boiled with the hay, will make them thrive better."

SHEEP.

"Feeding sheep with Indian corn, about half a gill each per day, is very be-

neficial, and keeps the flock in good heart."

HENS.

"It is a fact not commonly known, that the reason why hens do not lay eggs in winter, is the want of lime to form the shell. Let them have access to wheat, which contains lime, or to lime itself, they will lay as well in winter as any other time. There is a town in the county of Schenectady where lime stone abounds, and where the shell of eggs is much thicker than common, for this very reason."

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE.

Captain Prentiss, of the sloop Susan, who sailed from Port-au-Prince, on the 1st ultimo, informs that advices were received there four days previous, that Christophe was on his march and within 30 miles of the place. In consequence of this intelligence, Petion immediately ordered out 7000 men, and had already organized 6000, who were on the march to meet the enemy. It was expected the forces of the rival chiefs would meet each other on the day Captain S. sailed. *Bos. Paper.*

PHENOMENON IN TIDES.—In Mobile and Pensacola bays, there is but one ebb and one flood in 24 hours.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 11, 1817.

The Legislature of this State closed its session on Wednesday last, after passing 244 Laws: an abstract of those interesting to our readers, will be found in a preceding column.

It is truly gratifying to us to announce this morning, the intended resumption of Specie payments by most of the principal State Banks, after the 20th instant; and hope it may be followed by all other Banking Institutions, to the entire exclusion of the present truly unpleasant and perplexing substitutes.

Yesterday was the day set apart by the Constitution for counting out the votes for President & Vice-President of the U. States.

BRANCH BANKS.

The following Directors of the Branch Banks of the United States, were appointed on Monday the 3d instant, by the General Board of Directors.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Richard Cutts Joseph Dean
Thomas Monroe Thomas Swan
Buckner Thurston Walter Smith
Roger C. Weightman Walter S. Chandler
George Brumford Richard Parrot
George Graham Cashier
William Brent Richard Smith
Thomas T. Tucker

RICHMOND.

Richard Anderson Samuel G. Adams
Francis Corbin Charles Ellis
Andrew Stevenson Thomas Rutherford
Samuel Myers Philip N. Nicholas
Jacque B. Harvie Cashier
John G. Gamble Julius B. Dandridge
Dobney Morris Robert Pollard

NORFOLK.

Christopher Fry Richard Brummond
Charles K. Mallory Buller Cooke
Miles King Robert Steede
James Young Charles H. Smith
Peter Christian Cashier
Moses Myers Luke Wheeler
William D. Dickson
Wright Southgate

SAVANNAH.

Richard Richardson Richard W. Habersham
John P. Williamson Robert Campbell
John M'Nish Samuel Nicholas
Barney M'Kinney Thomas Wright
Robert Habersham Jonathan Canochan
James Hunter Casimir
Joseph Cumings Eleazar Early
Oliver Sturges

CINCINNATI.

Martin Baum Wm. Stewart, Chillicothe
Jacob Burnet John Southerland
James Findley John S. Cano
Daniel Drable Hugh Glenn
James Riddle James Keys
John H. Platt Cashier
George P. T. Lawrence Cuthbert A. Worth

LEXINGTON, KY.

James Morrison John Tilford
James Prentiss Alexander Parker
John T. Mason William Morton
John W. Hunt Cuth. Burrell, Louisville
William T. Barry James Taylor, Newport
John A. Hanna Cashier
John H. Morton E. Solomon
Abraham S. Barton

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The delegates from the banks in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, & New-York, who assembled in Philadelphia last week, after having made suitable arrangements with the Bank of the U. S. and the Secretary of Treasury, agreed unanimously, before they broke up, to recommend the resumption of specie payments on the 20th of the present month.

We learn by Capt. Johnson, of the schooner Sparta, in 18 days from Port-au-Prince, that Sir Gregor McGregor, having abandoned the cause of the Patriots, was at that place and had engaged a passage to the United States, in the brig Brisk, which was to sail for Baltimore in two days.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 3.

We are very happy to state, that at the conference held last week in Philadelphia, between the Deputation of Directors from the principal

States Banks and the Directors of the United States Bank, an arrangement was made and *immediately* agreed to, to resume the payment of *SPECIE* on the 20th of February, *instant*. This information we have from an official source, and is entirely to be relied upon.

Post.

Mr. PLEASANTS from Virginia, on Friday last, in the house of Representatives, completely refuted and put down the calumny which Mr. Ran-
dolph had uttered in relation to the motive which induced the erection of the *Richmond Armory*.—On Saturday Mr. Randolph tried to explain away his assertion, and complained, that it had been misrepresented and erroneously reported in certain prints. The Federal Republicans only are responsible for the misrepresentation, if any has taken place; for that paper, and that alone, was it originally reported.

■ ■ ■

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bayne, Mr. Thomas Bonn, of Baltimore, to Miss Elizabeth Benson, daughter of Brigadier-General Perry Benson, of this county.

■ ■ ■

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponeas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on MONDAY the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND,

Part of Bush Hill—two Horses, two Cows, one Still with apparatus thereto belonging, one small Ox-Cart—taken in execution as the property of Thomas Andrew, to satisfy the claim of John L. Kerr, use of James Jones, use of Saugus & Hardcastle, use of Henry Driver.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,

One LOT, and all the Houses thereon, in the village of the Nine Bridges—taken in execution as the property of James Cartt, to satisfy the claim of James McGuire, use of John W. Redden & Co. use of Joseph B. Brinkley. The whole to be sold for cash, by

JAMES KEENE, late Shff.

Feb. 11 3

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponeas issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Monday the third day of March next, at 2 o'clock P.M. one negro man named Solomon, one two-wheel Chaise, and one Carriage-Horse—seized as the property of Stephen Lucas, to satisfy the claim of Robert Stevens, use of William Harris, and will be sold for cash only.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Saturday the first day of March next, at 2 o'clock P.M. one negro man named Solomon, one two-wheel Chaise, and one Carriage-Horse—seized as the property of Stephen Lucas, to satisfy the claim of Robert Stevens, use of William Harris, and will be sold for cash only.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Last year, the arguments of advocates for the Bank, were, that specie being paid in by the subscribers, that Bank could pay in specie—Now the Directors do not compel themselves and friends to pay in specie, the charter notwithstanding. If the Bank had ten or twenty million of dollars in specie, they might soon be removed, if exchanged against the country. One man with twenty thousand dollars might soon break the Bank—he would sell the 20,000 specie for 22,000 in notes, & again with these notes draw on 22,000 specie and so on, till the vaults replied to his demand with hollow sound.

That the framers of the Bank foresaw

periods when the Bank could not pay in

specie, was evinced by their inserting a

clause to authorise the President to suspend specie payments which was stricken out.

Great Britain had at one time 27,000,000 sterling in gold, and yet it all vanished. The Bank stockholders know that, when specie diminishes they must curtail discounts, and cause complaints and losses till the public will clamour for a suspension of specie payments, and then the managers of this great engine may do as they please. Government 3 per cent. fell in England to 4% by Bank curtailments, and rose afterwards to 7% by an increased issue of Bank notes. In a similar situation the United States' Bank might raise or lower property as it pleased. The President and Directors will be no doubt always all honourable men without any bias in favor of themselves or others, but it will not be always in their power to retain specie, that basis always fluctuating, and I am apprehensive that most of the U. S. Bank stock will be held abroad as Government stock can be bought there at about 93 to fill up the purchased script, and then foreign stockholders will receive the dividends of 8 per cent. or more which we the people must pay—And is it come to this? But let me proceed with my essay.

I have now fulfilled my promise to submit to you the outlines of a plan:

1st. To avoid a superfluity or deficiency of currency, as self-interest has it always in its power to obtain a supply when the circulating medium is scarce, and to diminish the quantity by redeeming stock when the least superabundant; thus the rate of interest obtainable by individuals possessing the national currency will regulate the necessary quantity.

2nd. To do away existing evils from exchange or discounts on Bank notes; for if every bank is obliged to pay in specie or national currency, any man with either can disburse them at par from the province of Maine to Georgia.

3d. To prevent embarrassments and losses to the nation on any future war; this, I have evinced by shewing that the depreciation of government stocks is occasioned by a scarcity of currency.

4th. To destroy in a great degree, the capricious curtailments by Banks, &c. and usury, now so severely felt by those who have even the best security to give. The national Board cannot call in its notes, for it does not fallaciously make a currency the basis of a currency. Those who are the advocates for this current basis or financial paradox, must explain what I should laugh at as metaphorical absurdity, if the productive classes of the community were not too often ruined by it. To me it appears a *will-o'-the-wisp* star, and on the faithless phantom flies to lead us to our doom.

5th. To counteract the political influence and dangerous powers of Banks, for a full detail of whose anti-republican power I must refer to Cobbett's letter to Mr. Dallas which ought to be published in every newspaper.

I am now brought to my last promise of an annual profit to a vast amount for Congress, to expend on roads, bridges, canals, universities, hospitals, &c. You will have read in a variety of publications, that the Bank of England had at one time 30 millions sterling, or about 140 millions of dollars in circulation of notes, on which, of course it gained 5 per cent. but let us deduct 40 millions and suppose 100 millions of dollars required as a circulating medium for a population of 14 millions; this at 5 per cent. would yield 5 millions annually. Now consider that our population will in a century exceed that of G. Britain ten fold; but I will deduct 14 millions, and suppose 100 millions, will not the currency required amount to nearly 1000 millions of dollars, and the interest on it be 50 millions of dollars per annum?

I have given this rough statement that you may be struck with the magnitude of the object I present to you. Diminution as much as you fairly can, and even then you will dwell upon the subject with a deliberation you cannot prevent. One fact will at least corroborate what I have suggested, viz. that the Bank of England had 20 millions of dollars surplus in nineteen years after paying bonus's and dividing seven per cent. per annum, which was two fifths more than legal interest. I will not here allude to the United States' Bank, to which I may hereafter devote an essay.

Let me now request you to consider that the borrowers pay interest equally for specie or a national currency—for the former some goods or stocks have been given, which if converted into active capital would yield interest; there is however this important difference, the

specie is purchased from abroad but the national currency at home.

It may be here urged that specie has an intrinsic value. I admit it, have no objection to its being brought in as an article of commerce; but I wish it not to be forcibly detained. I say let it be exported to bring back articles yielding a profit of fifty per cent. I only deprecate its being made the currency of a nation because it leaves government in the lurch. Adam Smith has sagaciously observed, that "the substitution of paper currency in the room of gold and silver money, replaces a very expensive instrument in commerce with one much less costly. Circulation comes to be carried on by a new wheel, costs less both to erect & maintain than the old one. By paper gold and silver can be spared, & be sent abroad to exchange for goods, and it becomes a new fund to increase the capital of the country."

In my estimate of profits to the nation I have not inserted the amount of duties paid on goods imported from India for specie exported.

I will suppose for a moment, what I think impossible that the legislators of this country persevere in the present bonus-chartering-prohibiting-specie-bank-note system, and that it be continued till the population amounts to 50 millions, and till a war ensues. What will then be the situation of the government? What will then be the influence of banks? But, why anticipate, you will say, greater evils than we already suffer?

My seventh position, that a national currency will cement the union, is I trust so self-evident that I need not expatiate upon it.

I will not enter into details respecting a particular colored paper for the national currency, not recommend mixed metal coins from a dollar downwards, &c. for small change. I have already occupied too much of the National Intelligencer, whose columns must now be filled with the luminous debates of Congress. I indulge the hope also that some brilliant will reply to my questions, and enable me to supply what may be deficient, and illustrate what may be obscure. I request, however, to be excused contrasting the proposed national currency plan with the present United States' Bank plan.

The board appointed by Congress makes the currency & sells it for stocks and income yielding securities. The board cannot call the currency in, and none of it will be returned unless it fail in value, so as to yield less interest on purchases than the original stake or pledge of stock, &c.

The Bank sends stock to purchase specie from abroad, and then gives notes or tickets with the right to draw the specie again and these notes or tickets are often to an amount five times more than the specie.

A superstitious man may keep a small coin in his pocket to drive away the devil, poverty, but a bank cannot even do this, for it is compelled by character to pay away to the last farthing, and then we are paid with demonstrations of physical impossibility. If in this case we complain of deception, we are smilingly or sneeringly told that the government knew when they granted charters to banking associations that specie payments were not intended unless when specie was not wanted—else wherefore did they make bank notes? A committee on a national currency is, I suppose, now sitting and no doubt it is maturing some simple, practicable permanent system. It is a consummation devoutly to be wished!

Oh, beware, my fellow-citizens, of stock-jobbers or banking associations, who have an interest as distinct from that of the community, as that of drones from that of bees. Oh, beware, ye legislators, how you create a monied aristocracy, as dangerous to government as Pretorians in Rome, or Janissaries in Turkey! Let me repeat that I behold this country as the asylum of the afflicted, the sanctuary of the oppressed, on which the eyes of philanthropists are everywhere fixed with affection and anxiety. Moral feelings, common interests and general principles unite as a band of brothers. Whatever appertains to the general welfare, should emanate from the general government. This is the spirit of our constitution; this is the central axis upon which the Union must revolve, and any important deviation must make all return to chaos. If I am assailed for this interference, I shall reply,

Homo sum et nihil humani a me alienum puto.

HOMO.

NOTE.—It is proved by history, that sovereigns formerly borrowed at 45 per cent. when specie was the only currency; now, the value of paper is determined by the rate of interest it will bring, and the rate of interest depends upon the quantity of notes in circulation. If a government gave currency in exchange for stock, at a given interest, is it not plain that the value of currency must be regulated thereby? Who will venture to say that a specie basis, alias currency, alias *will-o'-the-wisp*, alias *here-to-day and gone to-morrow*, alias *keep-me-not*, ought to be the currency of a great nation, on which existence depends, as human life does upon blood? I say existence—for, if armies cannot be paid, they must become plunderers, mutineers and foes, instead of defenders.

By a report of the committee of ways & means, we are informed that nearly eleven millions of dollars of the national debt, according to the entries of the Register's books were extinguished in

1816; but adding to this sum what does not appear in the records of the Register, the arrears paid to the army, and other disbursements for debts previously contracted, the real amount paid last year from the United States' treasury, was twenty four millions, besides the balance remaining on hand on the 1st of January, and the current expenses for the support of the civil, diplomatic, naval, and military establishments. In order to hasten the final extinction of public debt, the committee have reported a bill, fixing the sinking fund at ten millions per annum; and in addition to this, they propose to throw into that fund, every year whatever surplus amount may be realized by the treasury, above two millions; the two millions always to be held in its coffers as disposable fund.

The committee propose to give to the commissioners of the sinking fund, in 1817, 9,000,000 in addition to the permanent appropriation, and 4,000,000 as advance on the appropriation of 1818; the whole for the purchase of so much of the principal of the public debt. These measures, if adopted, will rapidly rid the nation of its debts; and the invariable disposition and ability of this government, in peace, to discharge the debts necessarily contracted in war, ought, at least hereafter, to command loans on much more reasonable terms, than those on which they were obtained in the late war.

Bal. Pat.

NORFOLK, JAN. 27.

LOSS OF THE BALTIMORE PACKET STEPHEN DECATUR.

It is with much regret, we announce the loss of the Packet Stephen Decatur, Capt. Campbell, one of the regular line plowing between this place and Baltimore and in every respect an excellent vessel. We are politely favored with the following particulars of this unfortunate occurrence, by one of the passengers, who arrived in town yesterday in Capt. Thomas' oyster boat, hired for the purpose:

The Stephen Decatur sailed from Baltimore on Saturday the 18th inst. at fifteen minutes before 2 o'clock P. M. with a fair wind. The wind increasing almost to a hurricane, and the cold being intense, the vessel became clogged with 30 to 40 tons of ice, which rendered her unmanageable by the crew, who being badly clad were perfectly paralyzed by the cold. At a quarter before 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, then out 12 hours, she struck on shoal, supposed at first to be Smith's Point, but which proved to be Tangier Island. Being on a lee shore, the waves made a fair breach over her, sweeping the deck fore and aft. In this melancholy condition the vessel bilged, and the water pouring into the cabin windows in torrents, the passengers were compelled to desert the cabin and take refuge on deck, where the surf breaking over every moment enveloped them in ice. The pumps were kept going, and every effort made to get her off proving fruitless, they were compelled to take to the boat and abandon her. Having gained the shore, almost exhausted with fatigue and acute suffering, they were hospitably received by Messrs. Evans's, whose kindness much alleviated their deplorable situation.

The passengers were Messrs. Chas. K. Mallory, collector of this port, Francis S. Taylor, of the Virginia Bank, David Galespie, of New York, John Coalter, of Baltimore, Capt. Winenger, Capt. Hayden, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Littleboy, of Philadelphia, and a colored woman; all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Mallory and Mr. Taylor, have arrived here in safety. They remained in comfortable quarters at Indian Creek, whither we learn the Revenue Cutler will be dispatched to-day to bring them home.

The passengers were Messrs. Chas. K. Mallory, collector of this port, Francis S. Taylor, of the Virginia Bank, David Galespie, of New York, John Coalter, of Baltimore, Capt. Winenger, Capt. Hayden, Mr. Abbott and Mr. Littleboy, of Philadelphia, and a colored woman; all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Mallory and Mr. Taylor, have arrived here in safety. They remained in comfortable quarters at Indian Creek, whither we learn the Revenue Cutler will be dispatched to-day to bring them home.

Two cargo, said to be very valuable, was lost—the crew are all safe.

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

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 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.

Editor friendly to the interests of humanity, will, it is hoped, give the above communication an insertion in their papers.

JAN. 21 4

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 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 country can afford; and that every exertion shall be made to render Travelling by this line the best and easiest.

THOMAS PEACOCK,
ROBERT KEDDY.

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

JANUARY 28, 1817.

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 Wilmot'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,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,

part of a tract called Hopeton, situated 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 be presumed to make application to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMBLEY.

APRIL 9.

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 TAVERNS, 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 Prender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

EASTON, NOV. 12—m

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 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 before said.

Test— J. LOOCKERMAN, CLERK.

JAN. 21 4

A House-Keeper.

A HOUSE-KEEPER is wanted to reside in a family near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county. Liberal wages will be given to a Woman of experience, who can come well recommended.

Apply to the Editor of this paper.

FEB. 4 S

Talbot County Orphans Court,

23rd day of January, A. D. 1817.

General's

REPUBLICAN STAR
AND
JOURNAL OF DISCUSSION

Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1817.

NO. 25...901.

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.

Classification of the Militia.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

To whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the re-organization or classification of the Militia of the U. States. Mr. Harrison, Chairman.

JANUARY 17, 1817.

The Committee of the House of Representatives, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the re-organization or classification of the Militia, & the Report of the Acting Secretary of War, of the 13th ult. report herewith a bill for that purpose.

The organization of regiments, brigades and divisions, has been adopted by the committee, in opposition to very high authority, because it is one which has heretofore been used in all the states, and because it appeared better suited to the tactics of the present day, than the new complex system of the legion recommended by Gen. Knox, in his report of 1790.

The mode of classification contained in the bill has been frequently recommended in the reports of Committees of the House and in those of the Department of War.—The effects of this plan will be felt only when the militia called into the service of the U. States, and will not affect the constitution of the corps, as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster and discipline—the advantages of a system that will bring into the same corps, for the duties of the field, men of the same age and vigor, & throw the burden of military duty upon that class of citizens who would be enabled to perform it with fewer personal sacrifices, were the motives to its adoption.

The junior or middle class will be composed of men who have small families, or those who have none—who are in the full enjoyment of bodily strength and activity, and whose minds will be more easily excited to military ardor & the love of glory, than those of a more advanced period of life.

In the performance of the duty assigned them, the committee progressed thus far without difficulty—but they considered their task as barely commenced. An organization, however perfect, is but a single step towards the desirable object—the great difficulty to be encountered is the application of a system of discipline or military instruction, to a great population, scattered over an immense territory.

The accomplishment of this object at once, is evidently not within the power of the government. To instruct the present militia of the country to any useful extent, would require a larger portion of their time than they can possibly spare from the duty of providing for their families, unless they are liberally paid. To pay them would absorb all the resources of the nation. The alternative appears to be, to direct the efforts of the government to instruct such a portion of the militia as their means will allow, and which would produce the most beneficial result upon the whole mass—leaving to the effects of another system the gradual introduction of those military acquirements, which, in a republican government, it is so essential for every citizen to possess. Acting upon this principle, and believing that the instruction which it is in the power of the government to give, would be more usefully bestowed upon the whole of the officers and sergeants of the militia, than upon any particular class, the sections of the bill which relate to this part of the subject, have been adopted by the committee. They have also considered it to be proper to annex some estimates of the annual expense of the system they recommend.

Although it may be considered, that by presenting a bill for the "organization and classification" of the militia, and

the exposition of their motives which accompany it, the committee have performed the task assigned them by the resolution under which they acted—they have nevertheless believed it to be their duty to submit some further views, the result of their deliberations upon this important subject.

This course may be more excusable, as the committee have no hesitation in acknowledging, that the plan embraced by the bill, is a mere expedient—a choice of difficulties—a system, which although it will place the militia upon a much better footing than they have before stood on, yet is not likely to produce that great desideratum—that indispensable requisite in a government constituted like ours—the diffusion of a military spirit and military information throughout the great mass of the people.

The part of the subject which still remains to be discussed, will be best understood by dividing it into two distinct propositions:

- 1st. Is it desirable that the whole male population of the United States, of the proper age, should be trained to the use of arms, so as to supersede, under any circumstances, the necessity of a standing army?
- 2d. Is it practicable?

The solicitude which has been manifested by the great men who have successively filled the office of Chief Magistrate of the United States, for the adoption of a system of military discipline for the militia, which would produce the effect contemplated by the first proposition, sufficiently manifests their sense of its importance. The subject was often and warmly recommended by the father of his country, and, at an early period of his administration, a plan for the purpose was proposed by the secretary of war, and being corrected agreeably to his suggestions, was submitted to the national legislature. It is believed that objections to the expense and supposed difficulty of executing this plan, and not to its object, was the cause of its being rejected. Is the opinion, which prevailed at that period, that an energetic national militia was to be regarded as the capital security of a free Republic, less apparent at the present? Has any thing since occurred, either in the history of our own or of any other country, to show, that a standing "army forming a distinct class in the community," is the proper defence of a government constructed like ours? Do the events of the late war show that discipline is not necessary for the militia? Or, does the present aspect of the political world afford so much security, as to justify the indifference which prevails in providing an effectual national defence?

It is impossible that any American can recur to many of the events, and particularly to the concluding scenes of the late war, without feeling that elevation of mind which a recollection of his country's glory is calculated to produce.

There are, however, others, and not a few, that are eminently calculated to shew, that an immense sacrifice of blood and treasure can be distinctly traced to the want of discipline in the militia.—The glorious success which in several instances crowned their efforts, was the result of uncommon valor, or of valor united with the advantage of a position suited to their peculiar character. The greater part of the American militia, accustomed from their early youth to the use of fire-arms, are doubtless more formidable than any other troops in the world, in the defence of a line or rampart. Victories in the field are gained by other qualities—by those disciplined evolutions which give harmony and concert to numerous bodies of men, and enable whole armies to move with the activity and address of single combatants. Let our militia be instructed, and America would be equal to a contest with the rest of the world united. The improvements which have been made in the art of war since the commencement of the French Revolution, give greater advantages to invading and disciplined armies, acting against those of a contrary character, than they before possessed. This arises from their increased activity, produced by the great multiplication of their light troops; the celerity of movement given to the artillery; and, above all, to the improvements in the staff, placing the subsistence of large armies upon a footing of security, beyond what was formerly supposed to be possible. An improvement in tactics, which gives advantage to the professed soldier, who fights for conquest, over the citizen who bears arms only in defence of his country, is perhaps to be regretted, and no alternative is left to the latter, but to perfect himself in the same arts and discipline. It is believed that there is no instance on record, of a Republic, whose

citizens had been trained to the use of arms, having been conquered by a nation possessing a different form of government.—Small Republics have been overthrown by those which were more powerful; as Saguntum destroyed by Carthage, and Numantia by Rome—but it has been observed of those governments, that "walls and towers became their funeral piles—leaving nothing to their conquerors but their ashes."

The committee cannot conceive that any aspect, however pacific it may be, which the governments of Europe may for the present have assumed towards this country, should be used as an argument to procrastinate, even for a day, any measure calculated to render their future hostility abortive. It cannot be believed that any real friendship can exist in the breasts of the sovereigns of that continent, for a government which has been founded upon principles so opposite to theirs, and which by the happiness it diffuses, affords an eternal satire and reproach upon their conduct. Whatever respect there may be derived from their policy, none can certainly be expected from their forbearance, whenever, from a change of circumstances, they may think it proper to change their policy. The liberties of America must then be preserved as they were won, by the arms, the discipline, and the valor of her free-born sons.

But the defence of our country against a foreign enemy, does not constitute the only (perhaps not the chief) motive of military improvements, to the extent contemplated by the proposition we are considering. The safety of a Republic depends as much upon the equality in the use of arms amongst its citizens, as upon the equality of rights; nothing can be more dangerous in such a government, than to have a knowledge of the military art confined to a part of the people—for sooner or later that part will govern.

The effects of discipline, possessed by a few, to control numbers without, is to be seen in all the despotic governments of modern, as well as ancient times.

In general, however, the subjects of those despotic governments, which preserve their authority by standing armies, are not allowed the use of arms; but the use of arms is not alone sufficient.—A striking example of this is to be found in one of the Grecian Republics. The Spartans were enabled, by the force of discipline alone, to keep in subjection for ages the Helots and other ancient inhabitants of Laconia. These men were not only allowed the use of arms, but upon almost every occasion formed the greater part of the Lacedaemonian army—not were they deficient in bravery; but they were not permitted to learn that admirable discipline which distinguished the Oplites, or heavy armed infantry of Sparta.

Another important consideration, urging the diffusion of a military spirit amongst our citizens, is the counterpoise it will afford to that hirsute desire of wealth which seems to have pervaded the whole nation, bringing with it habits of luxury, manners and principles highly unfavorable to our republican institutions.

The first effect of this state of society, is the substitution of a standing army for a national militia. Upon this subject the committee beg leave to make a quotation from the report of Gen. Knox, corrected by President Washington. "It is," says the patriotic Secretary, "the introduction of vice and corruption of manners into the mass of the people, that renders a standing army necessary. It is when public spirit is despised, andavarice, indolence and effeminacy of manners predominate, and prevent the establishment of institutions which would elevate the minds of the youth in the paths of virtue and honor, that a standing army is formed and riveted forever." So true is the principle here contended for, that it is believed there is no instance in history, of a nation losing its liberties, where the military spirit of the people did not decline in the same proportion that the corruption of manners advanced. Nor was any free government ever overturned by an internal convolution, until the destruction of that spirit had been first produced in the body of the people. It was not until the amusements of the theatre, the baths, and the public gardens, had superseded the exercises in the Campus Martius, that a Roman army dared to revolt against its country, and with the power of the sword to substitute for its free institutions the arbitrary will of a Dictator, eighty years before the successful usurpation of Cæsar—the revolt of an army could have produced no such consequence.

But the habits of the people had been changed, no longer in every Roman citizen was to be found a trained and prac-

ticed soldier; the higher tactics were cultivated, indeed, with zeal and success by a martial nobility. No period had been more prolific of great generals. At none, had the discipline of the legions been so perfect; but they were no longer filled by citizens taking their routine of service. The military had become a distinct profession; composed of men who, in the habits of war and pilage, had forgotten the sacred obligations attached to their character as citizens,—and who were ever as ready, upon the suggestion of their leader, to turn their arms against their country, as the enemy whom they were raised to oppose.

As in every age, then, and in every country, the same cause will produce the same effects, the palladium of American Liberty must be the diffusion of military discipline and a military spirit through the whole body of the people.

But, secondly.—Is the object attainable?

That it is not attainable by any of the systems which have heretofore been in use in the United States, is very different from the little success which has attended them. The late war repeatedly exhibited the melancholy fact of large corps of militia going to the field of battle without understanding a single elementary principle, and without being able to perform a single evolution. Yet militia laws exist and have existed in all the states since the war of the revolution, which set apart with great precision a number of days in each year for the purpose of training & discipline. But from this plan no good fruit has ever been produced. It was an error, indeed, common to all the militia system in use in the U. States that the periods for training were too short and too distant from each other to produce much benefit.

To remedy this defect, camps of discipline have been recommended. One of the reasons which governed the committee in rejecting that part of the Secretary of War's recommendation has been explained above; but if the objection could be overcome, the committee are far from thinking that the object could at all be accomplished in that way. There is another more formidable obstacle to success, more formidable, because it arises from the nature of our government, and the constitution of the human character.—The sentiments and habits of a free country necessarily produces amongst the citizens a superiority and restlessness under restraint, than is to be met with in the subjects of a monarchy. This spirit frequently manifests itself even in a career of military services where the high interests involved, (and in which they largely partake,) and the evident necessity of discipline, might be supposed able to correct it. There can scarcely be restrained more vexatious and disgusting to a grown man than the initiatory lessons of the military art. Military discipline consists in the observance of a number of minute particulars which to the novitiate in arms have no apparent object; but which form the links of a beautiful and connected system. It is believed, that to this cause is to be attributed the little progress which has been made in training the militia of the U. States; nor is there much prospect that any change of system could, with regard to the present militia, produce the result at which we aim.

In searching for landmarks to guide us to our object, it will be in vain that we direct our attention to the modern nations of Europe; from them we can borrow nothing to aid our purpose; governments formed upon artificial distinctions in society—which estimate their security by the inability of their subjects to resist oppression, can furnish a free people with no guides in organizing a system of defence which shall be purely national. We are, however, not without resource.

The ancient republics, from which we have drawn many of the choicest maxims upon which to found our civil institutions, will furnish also a most perfect model for our system of national defence. The whole secret of ancient military glory—the foundation of that wonderful combination of military skill and exalted valour which enabled the petty republic of Athens to resist the mighty torrent of Persian invasion; which formed the walls of Sparta, and conducted the Roman legions (influenced indeed by unshaded motives) to the conquest of the world, will be found in the military education of the youth. The victories of Marathon and Plataea, of Cynocephala and Pydna, were the practical results of the exercises in the Campus Martius & Gymnasia. It is on a foundation of this kind, and of this kind only, than an energetic national militia can be established.

An examination into the employment and obligations of individuals com-

prising the society," says Gen. Knox, "will evince the impossibility of diffusing an adequate knowledge of the art of war by any means than a course of discipline in a period of non-age; the time required to acquire this important knowledge, will be afforded at any other period, with so little injury to the public or private interests."

Nothing is more remarkable than what is here advanced, and yet it is most singular that the amiable and patriotic Secretary should have founded his plan upon a course of instruction to commence within the limits of non-age, indeed, but at so advanced a period of it, that all the objections which could be made to the disciplining at a more advanced age will apply equally to it, with the addition of others which are supposed to be inherent in the system itself.

It is strongly urged against this plan, that the separation of the youth at that critical age from the superintending vigilance of their parents and guardians, would be a very dangerous step, and that the loss of time from the pursuit of their professions and occupations, would prove to their a most serious evil.

Whatever force there may be in these objections, the committee are fully persuaded that the improvement to be derived from the execution of this plan, would not compensate for the expense and loss of time it would occasion. The perfection of discipline, as it regards the soldier, is the grace, the precision and address with which he performs certain evolutions. To arrive at this perfection, long continued practice is essential.

And since it must be evident, that the time necessary for this purpose cannot be taken from the avocations of our citizens, after they have arrived at the age of manhood, the only alternative is to devise a system of military instruction, which shall be engraven on, and form a part of the ordinary education of our youth.

The organization of a system, thus extensive in its operations, must necessarily be a work of some time and difficulty. The want of statistical information will prevent the committee from submitting to the House, at this time, more than the outline of their plan. It is embodied in the following propositions:

As the important advantages of the military part of the education of youth, will accrue to the community, & not to the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by the public Treasury.

That, to comport with the equality, which is the basis of our constitution, the organization of the establishment should be such as to extend, without exception, to every individual of the proper age.

That to secure this, the contemplated military instruction should not be given in distinct schools, established for that purpose, but that it should form a branch of education in every school within the United States.

That a corps of the military instructors should be formed to attend to gymnastic and elementary part of education in every school in the United States, whilst the more scientific part of the art of war shall be communicated by professors of tactics to be established in all the higher seminaries.

The committee are fully aware, that the establishment of an institution, which from its nature is calculated to produce an important change in the manners and habits of the nation, will be received with caution and distrust by a people jealous of their liberties, and who boast of a government which executes its powers with the least possible sacrifice of individual rights. An encroachment upon individual rights forms no part of their system. It is not a conscription which withdraws from an anxious parent a son for whose morals he fears more than for his life. It is not a Persian or Turkish mandate to educate the youth within the purloins of a corrupt court, but a system as purely republican in practice as in principle.

The means are furnished by the government, and the American youth are called upon to qualify themselves under the immediate inspection of their parents, or of tutors chosen by their parents for the sacred task of defending the liberties of their country.

Although the system of general Knox, widely differs from that which has been recommended by the committee, his opinion of the effects to be produced by it is conceived to be more particularly applicable to the latter. "If the United States," says he, "possess the vigor of mind to establish the first institution, for the military instruction of the youth, it

May reasonably be expected to produce the most unequivocal advantages. A glorious national spirit will be introduced with its extensive train of political consequences. The youth will imbibe a love of their country, reverence and obedience to its laws, courage and elevation of mind, openness and liberality of character, accompanied by a just spirit of honor. In addition to which, their bodies will acquire a robustness, greatly conducive to their personal happiness; while habit, with its silent but efficacious operation, will durably cement the system."

That the House may possess the information necessary to act upon this important subject, the committee respectfully recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War, be required to lay before this House a plan of military instruction of all the inhabitants of the United States, in the way which will best adapted for the purpose, with as little injury as possible to the ordinary course of education.

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

The bill making provision for subsisting the army of the U. States, by authorizing the appointment of Commissaries of subsistence, and the bill to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court, were read a second time.

The bill making an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to enable the President to hold treaties with certain Indian tribes for the purposes therein mentioned, was read a third time and passed, by the following vote:

YEAS.

Ashmun	Macon	Stokes
Barbour	Mason, N.H.	Talbot
Campbell	Morow	Tait
Condict	Noble	Taylor
Gaillard	Roberts	Tichenor
Hardin	Ruggles	Troup
King	Sanford	Varnum
Lacock	Smith	Williams

NAYS.

Brown	Goldsboro'	Thompson
Chace	Horsey	Wells
Daggett	Mason, Va.	Wilson
Fremont		10

The bill was sent to the other House for concurrence.

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Tait, from the committee to whom was recommitted the bill to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, reported a new draught which was read.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on foreign relations, reported amendments to the bill from the House of Representatives for more effectually preserving the neutral relations of the U. States; which were read.

The bill authorizing the appointment of Hospital Surgeons and Hospital Surgeon's Mates, in the navy of the U. States, was read a third time, but on the motion of Mr. Daggett, was recommitted.

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

The following motions, submitted by Mr. Tichenor yesterday, were taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying so much of the 2d section of the act establishing a military staff, as relates to hospital surgeons and hospital surgeons' mates.

Resolved, That the military committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of a reform in the provisions of the laws respecting the allowance and pay of private servants to the military and staff officers of the army, in order to place them on a more economical establishment.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the claims' law, amended the same, not materially, and postponed some other bills till to-morrow.

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 6.

The engrossed bill to provide for the punishment of crimes and offences, committed within the Indian boundaries, having been read a third time, was on motion of Mr. Daggett, recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Some public and Executive business was done, when

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Ruggles of Ohio, presented certain instructions received by him from the Legislature of Ohio, to use his exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress, giving to the inhabitants of the United States' reservation, at Lower Sandusky, pre-emption right to parts thereof, &c. Objections having been made to the reading of the instruction for the information of the Senate, the question was taken on reading it, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Wilson thereupon submitted for consideration the following resolution:

"That the Senate deem it inexpedient that instructions from the State Le-

gislature to the Senators from such State shall be received and filed in the Senate."

The bill to amend the claims' law of last session was taken up, discussed and amended.

Mr. Daggett moved to strike out the first section of the bill, (in effect to reject it) which motion was decided as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Ashmun	Hanson	Noble
	Barbour	Hardin	Ruggles
	Brown	Horsey	Talbot
	Daggett	Hunter	Tichenor
	Fremont	Mason, Va.	Williams
	Goldsboro'		16

NAYS.

Messrs.	Campbell	Macon	Tait
	Chase	Mason, N.H.	Taylor
	Condict	Morrow	Thompson
	Gaillard	Noble	Troup
	Hardin	Roberts	Varnum
	Lacock	Ruggles	Smith
			17

So the Senate refused to strike out the first section, and the bill was ordered to a third reading, as amended.

The bill for better preserving the neutral relations of the U. States, came up, but was with several other bills postponed to Monday.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

Mr. Harrison offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the constitution of the United States, to enable the government thereof to adopt such a system of military instruction and discipline for the militia, as to make it a safe and effectual national defence.

The house having agreed, by a small majority, to consider the resolution—

Mr. H. entered into an explanation of his reasons for offering the motion, and referred to the constitution, to shew that Congress had no power to call out the militia for the purpose of training them, or to grant a dollar to defray any expense for that object—The general arguments on the subject are given in the report on the subject of the militia, in Monday's paper. Mr. H. concluded by saying, that he believed without adopting some such course, all hope of training the militia might be abandoned, &c.

Mr. Pickering opposed the resolution, and spoke against its object. He was of opinion, that the militia could never be disciplined without placing a part periodically on the footing of regular soldiers—and that idea he had long abandoned. He thought the general government ought to be satisfied with arming and regimenting the militia, and then leave their discipline to the states—that the present attempts to train them were attended with great expence; and that the people would never consent to place the great power contemplated by this motion in the hands of the Executive.

Mr. Pickering's remarks and referred to documents and other testimony, to establish the fact, that the plan for classing and disciplining the militia, drawn up by Gen. Knox, had been sanctioned by the judgment of General Washington; and said further, as to the popularity of the motion, he was ready to take it on himself, and was willing his popularity should be sacrificed in attempting to accomplish an object of such vital importance to the country, &c.

The resolution was, on motion of Mr. Yancey, laid on the table.

The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Secretary of the treasury, transmitting a statement of the goods, wares and merchandise exported from the U.S. during the year ending the 30th of Sept. last; which was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from the commissioner of the public buildings, enclosing an estimate of the sums wanting to complete the enclosing & graduating the capitol square—which was read and referred to the committee on the public buildings.

On motion of Mr. Yancey, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign spirits.

THE NAVIGATION LAW.

The engrossed bill "concerning the navigation of the U. States," was read a third time and passed.

The Speaker then proceeded to call over the orders of the day—when

Mr. Lewis moved that the house go into committee on the bills to incorporate certain banking companies in this district.

Mr. Randolph moved the indefinite postponement of those bills—but on the suggestion of the Speaker, as the proper way of getting at his object, Mr. R. varied his motion to a discharge of the committee of the whole, house from the further consideration of the bills mentioned. Mr. R. then entered into a wide discussion of the expediency of authorizing additional banks, as at present conducted, condemning the policy pursued by the government on this subject already, and against chartering

other companies for the issue of paper, without probably a dollar of capital &c.

Mr. R. spoke nearly an hour, in his usual diffuse and desultory manner.

Mr. Lewis replied that the object of the bill was mistaken, for it was to make the bank about to be chartered pay specie, instead of authorising them not to do it—and said the very bank now under consideration had more specie in its vaults, in proportion to its capital, than any bank south of Philadelphia—that this district has less bank capital, in proportion to its population, than any city in the neighboring states, & he could see no reason for refusing them charters, &c.

Mr. Randolph replied, and spoke again at great length.

Mr. Steffey replied at some length, to what he termed Mr. Randolph's discussion on matters and things in general, and supported the incorporation of the companies paying charters, as demanded by justice and impartiality, as well as other considerations.

Mr. Randolph rejoined, and entered again into a general view.

Mr. Herbert spoke at some length in favor of granting the charters, and

Mr. Goldsborough spoke at some length in favor of the postponement.

Messrs. Calhoun, Ross and Desha made some remarks on the questions introduced by Mr. Randolph, unconnected with the bills before the House.

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bills referred to, was taken and carried.

The question then recurred on the other branch of the question, viz: to postpone the bills indefinitely.

Mr. Peter rose to oppose the motion, and to reply to Mr. Randolph, but the question being already taken on one division of the question, it was considered not to be in order to debate the remaining branch of it at this stage of the business.

After some conversation, the question on the indefinite postponement of the bills, was taken and decided as follows:

YEAS.

Messrs.	Adams	Deshaw	Parris
	Agate	Edwards	Pickens
	Alexander	Forney	Piper
	Archer	Hahn	Randolph
	Barbour	Hale	Reed
	Bassett	Hall	Roane
	Bateman	Hammond	Root
	Baylies	Hardin	Ross
	Bennett	Heister	Savage
	Betts	Hendricks	Schenck
	Boss	Hooks	Smith, Pa.
	Brown	Hopkinson	Smith, Va.
	Bryan	Ingham	Strong
	Burwell	Johnson, Va.	Taul
	Calhoun	King	Telfair
	Canner	Langdon	Thomas
	Carr, Mass.	Law	Tyler
	Champion	Little	Vose
	Chappell	Lyle	Wallace
	Clayton	W. MacLay	Wheaton
	Clyde	W. P. MacLay	Whiteside
	Clyde	Marsh	Wilcox
	Cook	Mason	Williams
	Crawford	Miller	W. Wilson
	Darlington	Moore	Woodward
		T. M. Nelson	77

NAYS.

Messrs.	Atherton	Jackson	Rice
	Avery	K. Va.	Robertson
	Baer	Kibbough	Ruggles
	Baker	Lewis	Sharp
	Birdseye	Loveit	Sheffey
	Blount	Lowndes	Southard
	Brooks	Lumpkin	Searns
	Cady	Lyon	Stuart
	Caldwell	M'Coy	Tallmadge
	Comstock	M'Lean	Taylor, N.Y.
	Crocheron	Milnor	Taylor, s.c.
	Culpepper	Moffit	Townsend
	Davenport	Moseley	Ward, Mass.
	Forsyth	J. Nelson	Wendover
	Goldsbrough	H. Nelson	Wilde
	Goodwyn	Newton	Wilkin
	Harrison	Peter	Willoughby
	Herbert	Pitkin	Wright
	Huger	Pleasants	Yancey
	Hungerford	Reynolds	Yates
	Irving, N.Y.		64

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

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

The government of Great Britain, induced by the posture of the relations with the United States, which succeeded the conclusion of the recent commercial convention, issued an order on the 17th day of August, 1815, discontinuing the discriminating duties, payable in British ports, on American vessels and their cargoes.

It was not until the 22d of December following, that a corresponding discontinuance of discriminating duties on British vessels and their cargoes, in American ports, took effect, under the authority vested in the Executive, by the act of March, 1816. During the period between those two dates, there was consequently a failure of reciprocity or equality in the existing regulations of the two countries. I recommend to the

consideration of Congress the expediency of paying to the British government the amount of duties remitted during the period in question, to the citizens of the United States; subject to a deduction of the amount of whatever discriminating duties may have commenced in British ports after the signature of that convention, and been collected previous to the 17th August, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.
February 3, 1817.

The message was referred to the com-

mittee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed; and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

Mr. Johnson, of Ken., from the military committee, made a report on the enquiry they were instructed to make, into the expediency of educating, at the Military Academy at West Point, the sons of those officers and soldiers who have fallen in battle, while in the service of the United States. [The report states that the committee have considered the subject, and have instructed their chairmen, when the bill for establishing additional Military Academies shall come up, to move an amendment thereto, embracing the object above mentioned.]

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes and to exclude foreigners from participating therein; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate making an appropriation to enable the President of the United States to hold treaties with the Indian tribes was twice read and referred to a committee.

The House on motion of Mr. Calhoun, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to set apart and pledge as a permanent fund for Internal Improvement, the Bonus of the National Bank and the United States' share of its dividends.

Mr. Calhoun rose, and addressed the committee about half an hour in support of the proposition, embracing a condensed but general view of the advantages and high national importance of internal improvements, & the propriety of commencing at this time the great work, by pledging and setting apart the fund proposed.

Calhoun	Little	Smith, Va.
Chappell	Love	Taylor, N.Y.
Clark, N.Y.	Lovett	Taylor, S.C.
Cleendenin	Lownes	Telfair
Condit	Lumpkin	Thomas
Craigton	Lyle	Townsend
Crocheron	W.P. Macay	Wallace
Culpeper	Marsh	Wendover
Darlington	M'Kee	Wheaton
Fletcher	Middleton	Whiteside
Forsyth	Milnor	Wilde
Gaston	Moffit	Wilkin
Gold	Moore	Willeburghy
Griffin	Moseley	T. Wilson
Grosvenor	Murfree	W. Wilson
Hahn	J. Nelson	Yancey
Hall	Newton	Yates
Hammond		83

The question then recurred on Mr. Calhoun's motion to amend Mr. Pickering's amendment by striking therefrom the words "with the consent of the State," and lost by a large majority.

Mr. Pickering's amendment (as stated in the proceedings of yesterday) was then agreed to without a division.

Mr. Kilbourn proposed to add a section on providing substantially, that any state might under the direction of Congress, apply any part of its portion of the fund to the purposes intended by the act, in another state, if requested by resolution of the Legislature wishing so to apply part of its portion.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Calhoun, only because he believed the bill already contained by a fair construction, the power proposed by the amendment.

The motion was negative without a division—and,

After having previously rejected several motions to adjourn,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—and

The House adjourned.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

It seems Baltimore is not satisfied with exhibiting our patriotic town as the sink of political depravity, the residence of a monarchical faction, who by fraud and deception govern the State, but are attempting to degrade us in a commercial view, or implicate the morals of our citizens. A writer of that city has undertaken to shew that Boston, which for amount of banking capital and extent of commercial negotiations is scarcely equalled by a city in the Union, has paid but \$1800 stamp tax, while Baltimore has paid more than \$45,000.

Is it not sufficient that this distinguished town should be stigmatised with instigating the lawless violence with which the embargo and other salutary laws of the general government were opposed? The system of smuggling & perjury that has been carried on? The league entered into with the British government through their agent John Henry, by which New England in the event of war with Great Britain, was in effect to become her ally? and with exciting riots in Newburyport and Plymouth to mob members of Congress who voted for the war?—Is it not sufficient that we should be under these imputations and that of mobbing a Custom-house officer in the public streets of the town, and threatening a member of Congress [Mr. WIDGERY] with the most outrageous violence while in the North American Insurance Office, by a vast assemblage led into State street from Faneuil Hall by some of our most distinguished inhabitants, where their feelings have been wrought up to a state of frenzy by intemperate orators? Are not these things sufficient without being rendered contemptible in a commercial view, or proved guilty of continuing to violate the revenue laws, and thereby defrauding every tax-paying citizen of our country? What would this Baltimore make of us? Is not this the capital of New England? The head quarters of good principles? Are we not religious and benevolent? This town supports in Office more of its citizens who have failed in their business, than towns generally maintain at public expense; our churches are numerous & splendid, & public worship liberally supported, and we got up numerous institutions and associations to raise money for the support of religious teachers, & to spread the gospel, and shall we be thus disparaged?—If you will demand, Mr. Editor, of that Baltimore printer, his authority for that degrading publication, you will oblige.

A BOSTONIAN.

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BOSTON, FEB. 5.

By the British brig Traveller, arrived below in 72 days passage, Liverpool papers to the 23d November have been received. They do not contain much interesting matter.

A Madrid paper of the 28th October, mentions that the king of Spain intended to send a special minister to the United States, to demand explanations respecting the support given the South American provinces.

A loan has been opened in Liverpool, to afford employment to the laboring poor in the public docks.

A further reduction of the British army had been ordered.

Lord Cochrane had been fined £100 for breaking prison, which being immediately paid, his Lordship was discharged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The distress of the labouring and

middling classes of people in Sunderland, we understand is great beyond any former precedent. By enquiries instituted by the magistrates, it appears that one pawnbroker only, (and there are many in Sunderland) has, besides some thousands of pounds worth of other articles, no fewer than 1200 watches, and 150 wedding rings, pledged with him."

Durham Adv.

Enormous Poor's Rate.

A correspondent states that the poor's rate in Hinckley, in Leicestershire, amounts to fifty-two pence in the pound. Nearly two-thirds of the town are in a state of pauperism. During the last week, several persons of respectable appearance in Walsall, have been despatched upon for their rates, when it appeared that they were totally without bedding, and other ordinary comforts, which had been previously sacrificed to the exaction of the gatherer.

he travelled through extensive fields whose surface was completely covered with their dead bodies

The general assembly of Maryland, at the recent session, in their eagerness to throw patronage into the hands of their federal governor and council, magnanimously vested in them the appointment of four or five wood-corders for the city, and deprived the mayor and city council of the power to fill those great offices! Eastern Shore influence principally effected this change. We hope the executive will exercise a little more sagacity and judgment in appointing wood-corders, than they did in the appointment of the judges of the city criminal court, and of an associate judge in the county court; for with the exception of Mr. Brice neither of them can have any pretension to the requisite legal character or abilities to fill the bench of justice.

Bal. Pat.

Ibid.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 6.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.

The sloop Packet, which arrived yesterday from Norfolk, was obliged to come to on Sunday, under Sandy Hook, where her two passengers desired to be landed. The boat was got up and manned by two seamen named James Price and David Stiron, who succeeded in putting the passengers ashore. But on attempting to return with the boat to the sloop, the seamen overcome by the severity of the weather, were drifted to sea, & have not been heard of. When they were last seen, they were off the Highlands, a mile or more from the shore. The sloop seeing their dangerous situation made a signal of distress, and pilot boat No. 3. Wilson, went off about 3 hours after, with several other pilots on board, who were informed, on going along side, of the situation of the boat. They immediately made sail and stood down the shore as far as the Highland, but returned without discovering anything of the hands. They then went on shore to Mr. Schenick's house, in hopes of hearing something of them, but without success. The opinion of the whole was, that they were blown to sea, and had perished. The sloop was completely logged with ice; and the pilots kindly aided in getting her under weigh and bringing her into port.

The Post of last evening observes, that "Bills on London were yesterday sold at one per cent. premium."

The harbor of Boston is completely closed by ice. On Monday, several hundred persons walked down to the Roads, to see the United States' ship Independence, where she was frozen up, so that sentinels were sustained on the ice.

FEBRUARY 8.

No intelligence has as yet reached us of the fate of the two seamen belonging to the sloop Packet, from Norfolk.

Captain Milwood, 13 days from Havana, informs, that the day he came out, a Spanish squadron of two frigates, three brigs and three schooners, was standing into that place. An expedition had been fitted out at Havana, consisting of three brigs and two schooners, with a large supply of ammunition, bound to Pascagoula.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.

The House of Delegates decided on Saturday, 70 to 73, to call a Convention, the resolutions being first so amended as to make it the duty of the members elected not to meddle with any parts of the constitution excepting those mentioned: each member taking an oath to this effect.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) FEBRUARY 3.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The trial of John Gibson, a colored man, late cook on board the s.s. Marla, charged with having mixed poison in a dish served up to the passengers and crew of that vessel, on her passage from New York to this port, (in consequence of which one of the passengers died, & the remainder with part of the crew, suffered very severely) came on before the United States Circuit Court, now sitting this city, on Thursday last. After a patient investigation of the circumstances, the jury retired, and shortly after returned, with a verdict of *Guilty*. The evidence on which he was convicted, was altogether circumstantial.

[Courier.]

CHANGE IN DISTRICT MONEY.

A gentleman in Washington sold drafts on New York at an advance of 5 per cent. On Tuesday they could not be disposed of at any advance. We understand that the Bank of Washington will pay specie on the 20th inst. and no doubt the remaining banks in the district will adopt the same measure, when many *sterling fellows* will be released from their long and close confinement, to the great joy of the community at large.

Geo. Town Mess.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 7.

The late cold weather has proved very destructive to *Partridges*. A gentleman from the westward informs, that

the general assembly of Maryland, at the recent session, in their eagerness to throw patronage into the hands of their federal governor and council, magnanimously vested in them the appointment of four or five wood-corders for the city, and deprived the mayor and city council of the power to fill those great offices!

Supreme Court, after the court had adjourned, out of respect to the object of this meeting

Robert Goodloe Harper, Esq. was called to the chair and Walter Jones, Esq. appointed secretary.

The following resolution was proposed by the Attorney General, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, since the last term of this Court, SAMUEL DEXTER, and ALEXANDER JAMES DALLAS, two of its distinguished counsellors, have died: Therefore Resolved, that the members of this bar, deeply deplored their loss, will wear cap upon the left arm during the present term, as a mark of respect for the illustrious talents of the deceased, in professional, and their eminent virtues in private life.

ROBT. G. HARPER, Prt.

W. JONES, Sec'y.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.
[L.S.] The ship *Peregrine*, from London, arrived in Hampton Roads on Thursday last. She is said to bring accounts late in December.

APPOINTMENTS,

BY THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF MARYLAND.

Nicholas Brice, Esq. Chief Judge,

William M'Mechlen, Esq. Associate judges

of Baltimore City Court

Charles W. Hanson, Esq. Associate judge of the sixth judicial district.

JONATHAN MEREDITH, THOMAS KELL and DAVID HOFFMAN, Esq's. have been appointed by the Governor and Council, Commissioners of Inspectors

Debtors for the City and County of Baltimore.

The persons who robbed Major Goodrich some time since, near Newburyport, Massachusetts, of \$1500, have been arrested. Kensington and his two sons, aged 70, 30, and 25, are said to be the perpetrators.

"EXPERIMENTS UPON SUMMER WHEAT" was received too late for this morning—it shall have a place in our next.

NORFOLK, FEB. 5.

The brig Samson, Luce, 17 days from Boston, bound to Baltimore, came in the Capes on Sunday last, thought it unnecessary to take a pilot who offered his services, and the next morning about 3 o'clock, during the snow storm, ran on shore on the rip-raps on the east side of the entrance to Mason's Creek, where there is only 5 feet at low water. It is expected she will never be got off.

GAMBLING.

Gambling is about to receive a serious check in Kentucky, if a bill before the legislature shall become a law. It requires an oath to be taken by every person accepting a civil or military office, that he will not during his continuance in office, bet any money or property on any game at hazard, or in any other manner, shooting at a mark excepted.

Norfolk Beacon.

Loammi Baldwin, Esq. of Cambridge, Mass. has accepted of the appointment of Principal Engineer of the Board of Public Works—with a salary of \$4000 per annum—and the expenses of his travelling paid.

Virginia Enquirer.

February 18 6

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, at the suit of William Mackey, State use of Elizabeth Haddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, State use of Samuel Harrison, William Cox, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Margaret McNeal and John Vickars, against James Colston—will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of March next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock P.M. all the right, title, and interest of the said James Colston, in and to the following tracts or parts of tracts of LAND, viz: "Claye's Hope," and "Bachelor's Neglect," or "Bachelor's Range," situated, lying and being in Talbot county, on Third-Haven Creek, adjoining the Lands of Henry Colston and others, containing 137 acres, more or less; three negro men, one boy and one girl, eight horses, fifteen head of cattle, thirty head of sheep, and two yokes of oxen and carts—subject however to prior executions.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

IN COUNCIL, January 30, 1817.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, authorising the Governor and Council to instruct the Treasurer what money to receive in payment of State Debts, passed at December Session, 1816.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer of the Western-Shore be, and he is hereby required, and directed to instruct the Treasurer of the Eastern-Shore to receive in payment for debts due the State, Notes or any chartered Bank within the state, the President and Directors whereof shall have previously agreed to redeem the same with paper current in the City of Baltimore, within ninety days after demand made.

To be published in the usual papers.

C. RIDGELEY, of Hampton, GOVERNOR.

WILLIAM POTTER,

HENRY H. CHAPMAN,

WILLIAM H. WARD,

JAMES SHAW,

RICHARD FRISBY.

IN COUNCIL, January 30, 1817.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer of the Western-Shore instruct the Treasurer of the Eastern-Shore, to demand payment of the Notes herefore offered by him of the respective Banks from which such notes may have issued, in Notes current in the City of Baltimore, and the same when received, to pay over to the Treasurer of the Western-Shore.

WILLIAM POTTER,

HENRY H. CHAPMAN,

JAMES SHAW.

True copy from the proceedings of the Council.

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

February 18. 4

In Chancery,

FEBRUARY 5, 1817.

THE creditors of Thomas Abbott, deceased, are notified to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the Chancery Office before the fifth day of April next.

By order,

THOMAS H. BOWIE,

Reg. Cur. Can.

February 18. 3

A House-Keeper.

A HOUSE-KEEPER is wanted, to reside in a family near Queen's-Town, in Queen-Anne's county. Liberal wages will be given to a woman of experience, who can come well recommended.

Apply to the editor of this paper.

<p

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of Somerset county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Barron-Creek Mills, on Friday, the 21st of February next.

ALL THE LANDS

John Huntington, deceased, bought of Robert Brue, containing about 75 or 80 acres, lying on the main road leading from Barron 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 authorised to execute a deed.

The creditors of the said John Huntington, deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit their claims with the vouchers thereof, to the county court, within six months from the day of sale.

JOSHUA BRATTAN.

Jan. 28 4

Valuable Property for Sale.

Will be sold, by the subscriber, on the 22d day of February next, one SCHONER, eight or nine months old, upwards of one-hundred tons burthen—large enough for the Coasting business. Also,—Another SCHONER, 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. 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Monday the third day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TWG BRICK HOUSES & LOTS,

in the village of Greensborough, and one two-wheel Chaise—taken as the property of William Redden, to satisfy the claim of William Reed, use of John W. Redden & Co., use of William Lewis and John Tilden, use of Thomas Peterkin, use of Charles D. Watson, use of Thomas Redden & Co., and will be sold for cash only.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Saturday the first day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., one negro man named Solomon, one two-wheel Chaise, and one Carriage-Horse—seized as the property of Stephen Lucas, to satisfy the claim of Robert Stevens, use of William Harris, and will be sold for cash only.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

Feb. 11 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on MONDAY the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND,

Part of Bush Hill—two Horses, two Cows, one Still with apparatus thereto belonging, one small Ox-Cart—taken in execution as the property of Thomas Andrew, to satisfy the claim of John L. Kerr, use of James Jones; use of Sangston & Hardcastle, use of Henry Driver.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, One LOT, and all the Houses thereon, in the village of the Nine Bridges—taken in execution as the property of James Cart, to satisfy the claim of James McGuire, use of John W. Redden & Co., use of Joseph B. Brinkley. The whole to be sold for cash, by

JAMES KEENE, late Sheriff.

Feb. 11 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 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 indutable title will be given the aforesaid property, by

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

Valuable Lands for sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of a Decree of the Honourable 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 Brewood, deceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on Transquah 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 sureties, for the payment of the purchase money in the following installments, 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

The Academy at Easton, IN MARYLAND.

THE Principal Teacher in this Institution having signified his intention of resigning his station on the first Monday of April next, Notice is HEREBY GIVEN, That this office will then be vacant.

Professors of character and learning are invited to apply: It is the desire of the Trustees that the applicants for this station be well qualified in the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in the most useful branches of the Mathematics; and that they should produce faithful recommendations of their qualifications in these sciences, and of the morality and propriety of their conduct. A gentleman settled and advanced in life will be preferred.

As an encouragement to respectable and learned characters to make their applications, the Trustees will be responsible for the certain payment of Eight Hundred Dollars, and will further engage such a proportion of the tuition-money as shall be deemed liberal and sufficient; and then consider themselves authorised to declare, that the funds in their possession, the situation of the Seminary, and the increasing demands for instruction, will, in their opinion, enable them to allow a very adequate remuneration for the services and attentions of the Teacher, who may be employed in this office.

Proposals may be made to John Goldsonover, Esquire, of this place, from whom further particulars may be obtained: But to prevent unnecessary correspondence, it is requested that such applications only may be made, as will answer the terms of this advertisement.

By the Board of Trustees—

Ns. HAMMOND, President

Easton, Maryland, 3 Feb. 11 3

Public Notice.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the Mill, formerly Martha's 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 respectively invites his friends and customers, and all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is surrounded by JAMES EDMONDSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

1st mo. 14th

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 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

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMBDAV,

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.

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

Mules Wanted.

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

JOHN JONES.

January 14, 1817. 8

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.

Traveling gentlemen will, as usual, be waited at his shop, or elsewhere, with prompt attention.

Easton, January 14.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife NELLY NEWNAM, has, without any sufficient provocation, left my bed and board—This is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

EDWARD NEWNAM.

Feb. 11 3q

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.

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

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 brach, 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. HEMSTY.

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, wherein the subscriber now lives, containing one hundred and fifteen acres. Also, about fifteen hundred acres of Land partly in Queen-Anne's County, Eastern Shore 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-Anne's County, Maryland.

SAML. WRIGHT.

Sept. 24

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—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommod

Satirical



Satirical

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1817.

NO. 26...902.

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Monday the third day of March next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

TWO BRICK HOUSES & LOTS.
In the village of Greensborough, and one two-wheel Chaise—taken as the property of William Rich, to satisfy the claim of William Reed, use of John W. Redden & Co. use of William Lewis, and John Purdon, use of Thomas Peterkin, use of Charles D. Watson, use of Thomas Redden & Co.—and will be sold for cash only.

ALSO—By virtue of a writ of Pieri Facias, issued out of Caroline county court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Saturday the first day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M. one negro man named Solomon, one two-wheel Chaise, and one Carriage Horse—seized as the property of Stephen Lucas, to satisfy the claim of Robert Stevens, use of William Harris, and will be sold for cash only.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at Denton, on MONDAY the 3d day of March next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THIRTY ACRES OF LAND,
Part of Bush Hill—two Horses, two Cows, one Sled with a pair of skates thereunto belonging, one small Ox-Cart taken in execution as the property of Thomas Andrew, to satisfy the claim of John L. Kerr, use of James Jones, use of Sangston & Hardcastle, use of Henry Driver.

ALSO,
At the same time and place,
One LOT, and all the Houses thereon, in the village of the Nine Bridges—taken in execution as the property of James Cartt, to satisfy the claim of James McGuire, use of John W. Redden & Co. use of Joseph B. Brinkley. The whole to be sold for cash, by

JAMES KEENE, late Sheriff.

Feb. 11 3

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT agreeably to the last Will and Testament of THOS. 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 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 indutable title will be given the aforesaid property, by

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

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

Mules Wanted.

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

JOHN JONES.

January 14, 1817.

Agricultural.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR. EXPERIMENTS UPON SUMMER WHEAT: SUBMITTED TO THE FARMERS OF TALBOT COUNTY.

The author of this address in the summer of the year 1815 read in the public papers some letters and observations upon this article, which were published by the Trustees of the Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture.—The account given of the useful culture of it in the neighbourhood of Boston engaged his attention, and he became desirous of making a trial of it here. It had long been believed that the inclement and changeable weather, during our winters and springs, had materially injured the common crops of wheat; and it was thought, that if the Summer Wheat could be successfully cultivated among us, it might not only repair the losses so frequently sustained from them, but enable the farmer to reserve a portion of his field for this object in the spring. In this case he might sow a smaller parcel of the common wheat in the fall, and at an earlier period, and be sooner prepared to attend to the gathering and securing of his corn: And the ground intended for the Summer Wheat, being remaining exposed to the action of the frosts and thaws, during the winter, might be improved, and better managed for the reception of a crop in the spring.

With these reflections, the author concluded to procure a small quantity for the purpose of making an experiment.—Notwithstanding his early efforts to obtain it, the arrival of it was very much delayed. He however received a barrel of it on the 2d of March last, with some directions for its culture. It was said that it might be sown during any time in April; but an opinion was expressed in the directions, that the sooner it could be sown in the spring, the better. He resolved to sow a part of it as soon as he could in March, and the residue as soon as he could in April. The appearance of the wheat was not agreeable: It was browner than the red wheat, considerably shrivelled, and much mixed with rye and barley; and it came so late that there was not time to separate these grains and clean the mass.—It weighed fifty-seven pounds the bushel.

The lot selected for the first crop had been cultivated in Indian corn in the year 1814—in oats in the spring 1815—and in turnips in the succeeding fall: It was consequently pretty clean, and moreover was lightly manured for this project, and in good order. It consisted of ridge and bottom; the ridge light, but not sandy—the bottom stiff, but drainage. It was ploughed up on the 8th of March, and once dragged over; but the bottoms being rather too moist, the ground was left exposed to the sun and wind, with a design to drag it over again before the seed was sown. In the mean time the wheat was well washed and skimmed, and in the evening was put into the drainings of the dung-heaps to steep. It became so cold and the earth so frozen, that nothing more could be done till the 11th, when the lot was dragged again, the wheat sown and harrowed in; but before the work was completed, there fell a moderate snow.

The lot contains about one acre and twenty perches of land, and one bushel and three pecks of wheat were sown upon it. It was intended that the roller should be carried over the ground immediately; but such was the wetness or frozen state of the ground, that this operation was not performed till some weeks afterwards, when the wheat had obtained some growth, and was probably much improved by it. It first appeared on the 28th of March, and, in a very tender state, sustained some severe frosts: the shoots even became yellow; but, it is believed, they received no injury.—From the time it was sown till the 11th of April, the ground received many rains and frosts; but from that period till the 14th of June, such a series of dry and cold weather succeeded, as will be long remembered. The wheat, however, progressed—and on the 15th of July it was cut with a scythe and cradle. The rye overtopped the wheat, and had been all cut out; the barley, being low, could not be so easily severed. As the wheat headed, several ears were affected by the smut, in the usual way: But many ears were infested by it in a more advanced state, and when the grains were formed, and assumed a very unpleasant appearance; but as these grains dried they crumbled into powder, so that, upon treading and tanning the wheat, all the grains appeared plump and sound. The produce of this lot was 24 bushels; which, re-collecting the nature of the

season, may be considered a very good crop. The dryness of the weather prevented much perceptible difference in the wheat upon the ridge and in the bottom; though, generally, the crops here have succeeded best in the lighter grounds.

The piece of ground selected for the second crop had been cultivated in Indian corn the preceding year, and had laid exposed to the action of the winter. Besides the corn hills, a part of it had been well matured. It was in general a plane and rather low stiff ground, but capable of being drained. It was ploughed up on the 1st and 2d of April and dragged over: It was dragged again on the 3d, and the wheat sown: It was then harrowed in, and the roller carried over it.—The ground was in good condition, and all the operations were well performed.—The land measured off contained seven eights of an acre and six perches, and nine gallons of wheat were sown upon it. It was washed and steeped as the other had been, with the addition of soot. A heavy rain fell upon it on the 14th, which was all it had that could be very serviceable, till the middle of June: It began to appear on the 14th; but throughout its growth this crop never looked well. The Hessian fly was sometimes suspected, and many searches were made for it; but it was not ascertained that the wheat was affected by it. Some have supposed that the first crop succeeded better, not merely because it was planted sooner, but because, having had many rains, it was better rooted before the dry weather began. This crop was gathered on the 29th of July, and produced only 8 bushels, and inferior in appearance to the other.

The summer wheat is low, well headed, and bearded: It does not shatter in cutting: The grains are dark; and though they continued plump for some time after they were threshed and cleaned, they are now much shrivelled, but appear superior to the seed which produced them. It weighs 80 pounds the bushel. The straw is soft and tender: As the quantity was not worth the trouble of a rick; it was immediately carried into the loft and delivered to the horses. Though they had been using good hay, they fed upon the straw with apparent satisfaction; and it was continued to them till it was consumed.

The bread made of it is not white, but it is sweet and excellent. Whether, being now a native among us, it will answer better on another trial will probably decide the ensuing season. It is the belief of many experienced farmers that smut may be prevented by the use of rye; and under this impression the next experiment shall be made with that precaution.

It may also be observed, that the ploughing of the ground in the spring for this crop may have the same effect upon the wild garlic which is experienced from the culture of oats; and it is certain that no garlic appeared in the crops, of which this account is given, though the lots are subject to it.

In this detail there is nothing exaggerated. It is published for the sake of calling your attention to a new article of husbandry, and of contributing something to your amusement: And with this motive it is hoped the length of the narrative will be excused.

St. Aubin, 10th February, 1817.

"Modern Gratitude."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Baltimore, 10th Feb. 1817.

SIR,

You will oblige me by inserting in your paper the following address, delivered to the gentlemen of the bar, the jurors & spectators, attending the court of oyer & terminer and gaol delivery this morning before its adjournment; and at the same time, by giving me an opportunity through your paper, of requesting the different editors of newspapers without distinction, throughout the U. States, to give it a place in their papers.

LUTHER MARTIN.

THE ADDRESS.

"As this is the last time, my fellow citizens, I shall ever address you from this place, let me ask your indulgence for a few observations, which under present circumstances, justice to myself seems to demand.

And though I am sensible I may be charged with being my own enologist, yet I flatter myself this will be deemed one of those occasions which may render me, at least, excusable.

From the seclusion of Princeton College, where I had completed my education, I came to Maryland, in the 19th year of age; a stranger, without fortune and without friends. I had just comformably established myself in the practice of law, before the courts of justice

were closed, in consequence of our revolutionary contest. I have lived in this state ever since; and the decided part I took in that contest, is well known to all those now living, who at that time were at the age of discretion.

Young as I then was, I was a member for Somerset county, in the state convention before the declaration of Independence. In the general convention held at Philadelphia, by which the constitution of the United States was framed, I had the honor to have seat, as a representative from Maryland; and I was a member of the convention, at Annapolis, wherein it was by this state ratified and adopted.

I was also elected, by a joint ballot of the legislature, a member of congress; but as a doubt existed whether the attorney-general could constitutionally serve in that character, I was obliged to decline the appointment.

I served this state thirty years as attorney-general and have served it upwards of three years as chief justice of this court.

During all this period, and in all these stations, I have enjoyed the confidence of my fellow citizens; and that I still possess their approbation the legislature of this state have recently afforded me a pleasing proof, in the unanimous vote of both branches; without a single dissenting voice, by which they gave me fifteen hundred dollars, as an additional compensation for my three years services as chief justice of this court.

At the same time, I can proudly boast without the fear of contradiction, that in the whole course of my life, from my first entrance upon it, I have never courted the great, nor fawned on wealth or power: I have never sacrificed one single duty which I have owed to myself, to my country, or to my God; not even one honest feeling of my heart, to obtain their favor or patronage; nor have I ever sought for popularity, but by deserving it.

And in all the different stations I have filled, (in some of which I was rendering services to my country, when the members of the present executive council were, most, if not all of them, putting in their nurses arms,) while my natural disposition, as well as my principles, prevented me from intentionally giving unnecessary or wanton offence to any one,—yet have I never shrinked from doing what I considered my duty, to avoid the displeasure of any created being, or from fear of his enmity.

However, notwithstanding these proofs of confidence, which I have so long and so continually received, the honorable members of our present executive have availed themselves of the law recently passed to declare that they do not think me worthy any longer to preside over the criminal jurisdiction of this city, and have therefore left me out of the present commission.

Such gentlemen, has been the conduct of a *Federal Executive!* And towards whom? Towards a well known *federalist*; than whom there is not in this state a gentleman, whose principles and whose practice have been more undeviatingly, more correctly uniform and decided, unembittered by party rancor, unpoluted by sordid interest! Towards a *federalist*, I fear not to be thought vain for saying, than whom there is not in Maryland, a man whose legal acquirements render him *fitter* for the office—and whose acceptance of it would have done as much honor to the executive appointment, as their appointment could have done honor to him.

But these honorable gentlemen, for who will dare to doubt they are entitled to this appellation, will, I hope, excuse me, if instead of sinking under so pointed a mark of their disapprobation, I endeavor to support it without losing my fortitude or my temper: and this I am the better enabled to do, from the soothng consciousness that the Legislature, when they passed the law, had no intention such an effect should follow from it—but on the contrary, contemplated my re-appointment as an *absolute certainty*, and that a great majority of that body will feel much greater indignation than myself; as well as from the most perfect conviction that my reputation or character are not held by me on so feeble or so capricious a tenure, as that of executive breath. While at the same time, they have, however undesignedly, done an act, which is not only highly disadvantageous to my interest, but has saved me from the painful alternative of totally sacrificing that interest, which justice to myself and to those who are dependent upon me, must have forbidden—or, perhaps, by declining to serve it any longer, of being thought wanting in gratitude to a State, to which I am proud to acknowledge myself under so many and so great obligations.

However, as my good friends, for such in truth, I once foolishly thought them, have, by leaving me out of the commission, as far as in them lay, *stigmatized* me as a person unfit any longer to perform its duties; and as the 1st of March will so soon arrive, I am not so desirous of inflicting punishment upon any person, how much soever he may deserve it, nor so fond of exercising a little brief authority to the last moment I possess it, as to be induced thereby to prevent those, whose prosecutions are still pending, from enjoying the benefit of a trial before Judges, whose superior abilities will insure them superior advantages.

In descending from this Bench, I shall, once more, take my station, in person equally among my professional brethren, no longer trammelled with that distinction, which, for a short time, has existed—a distinction which I never wished should be felt, but while on the Bench—and then only, so far as might be necessary for order and decorum.

I shall now once more return to the peaceful paths of private life, for which I am best fitted, and to my professional pursuits, which from my late official duties, have been greatly interrupted. While walking in those paths, and engaged in those pursuits, my fervent wishes for the prosperity of this city, in which I have so long resided—my ardent, my unextinguishable desire for the welfare and happiness of my adopted state, on whose many favors it is my pride to reflect; and the pleasure I shall ever enjoy in contributing to either, to the utmost of my power, will remain ever the same, unaltered and unimpaired by this most extraordinary and most unmerited treatment which I have received from its Executive. Nay, this very treatment, unworthy and injurious as I shall ever consider it, although I hold myself justifiable thus publicly to express my sense of its wanton impropriety; yet from whatever motive, however malignant it may have proceeded, I feel myself bound by superior considerations, by the noblest of motives, frankly and sincerely to forgive it—and far from cherishing a sentiment of resentment greatness indeed should I sink in that scale of self estimation, which I hope ever sacredly to preserve, as the most precious treasure of my soul, did I not feel myself incapable to retaliate on them, had I the opportunity, the injustice, which they have done to me; or even to hesitate for a moment in rendering to either of them any kind service in my power, were they to need it.

I have only to add that in any thing I have said I mean not, in the slightest degree, to reflect upon the respectable gentlemen appointed. On the contrary, I embrace with pleasure the present opportunity to express my high sense of the worth and respectability of the gentleman who is immediately to succeed me—and sincerely do I wish him to find his seat more abundantly strewed with flowers, than has fallen to my lot. My well known wish, that he should have filled the late vacancy in the Senate occasioned by Col. Howard's resignation, is a sufficient pledge for the sincerity of this declaration."

IN COUNCIL.

January 30, 1817.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, authorising the Governor and Council to instruct the Treasurer what money to receive in payment of State debts, passed at December Session, 1816.

ORDERED, That the Treasurer of the Western Shore be, and he is hereby required, and directed to instruct the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore to receive in payment for debts due the State, Notes of any chartered Bank within this state, the President and Directors whereof shall have previously agreed to redeem the same within ninety days after demand made.

To be published in the usual papers.

C. RIDGELEY, of Hampton, Governor.
WILLIAM POTTER.
HENRY L. CHAPMAN.
WILLIAM H

National Legislature.

[SECOND SESSION.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.
ROADS, CANALS, &c.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, from the committee on roads and canals, reported on that subject the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take measures for making as far as practicable, & report to this house at the next and every subsequent session of congress, such roads, canals and improvements in water courses, as are required in a general system of inland navigation and intercourse throughout the extent of the United States, and the territories thereof, best adapted to facilitate the intercourse necessary for personal, commercial and military purposes.

The resolution being read, was committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Atherton laid the following resolution on the table, where it lies one day of course:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as an addition to the standing rules of the house—It shall be the duty of the committee on public expenditures, to examine whether any offices under the laws of the United States, have become useless or unnecessary, to report from time to time on the expediency of modifying or establishing the same; also, to examine into the pay and emoluments of all offices under the laws of the United States, and to report from time to time such a reduction or increase thereof, as a just economy of the public resources may require.

Mr. Dickens offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill to repeal so much of the act now in force, as lays a duty on salt.

On the question of considering the same resolution, it was decided in the negative—aye 57 nays 56.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the Secretary of State to publish the laws of the U. States in any number of papers he may think proper, not exceeding six in each state.

The resolution was negatived—aye 52—nays 62.

Mr. McKee, from a select committee, reported a bill transferring the duties of the Commissioners of Loans, to the Bank of the United States, and to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Loans.

Mr. Pleasants reported a bill regulating the pay and emoluments of pursers and midshipmen of the navy, and of the Medical staff of the army of the United States.

These bills were twice read and committed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

The engrossed bill to set apart and pledge, as a fund for internal improvement the bonus and United States share of the dividends of National Bank, was read the third time, and the question stated, "shall the bill pass?"

Mr. Randolph rose and spoke nearly three hours in opposition.

Mr. Shaffey stated the reasons which would prevent his voting for the bill.

Mr. Calhoun advocated the bill, and replied to Mr. Randolph and others.

Mr. Smith of Md. and Mr. Wright successively renewed their opposition to the bill; and

Mr. Calhoun again spoke in its support.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows—Yeas 86—Nays 84.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence; and

The House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

A joint resolution from the Senate, for appointing a committee on the part of each House, to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, was taken up & agreed to.

The bill for the relief of certain sufferers during the late war with Great Britain (appropriating the sum of \$40,000 dollars for the relief of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier) was next taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Archer moved to amend this bill so as to include the case of losses on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay. He referred to the cases on the towns of Havre de Grace, Georgetown and Fredericksburg, all on the Bay Shore in which depredations had been made by the enemy, by confiscating private property; which cases he considered not materially variant in principle from those which came under this bill. Although the sufferers of this character had no legal claim on the government, they had a claim of justice; and wherever a government had the ability to pay such claims it was its duty to satisfy them.

The ability of our government could not now be questioned, since it had lately made liberal appropriations for internal improvement and objects of necessity, &c.

This motion gave rise to a Debate which continued until the usual hour of adjournment.

Mr. Archer's motion was supported by himself and Mr. Wright on the general principles on which he introduced it, and was opposed by Messrs. Hubert, Taylor of N. Y. Clay and Calhoun, not from opposition to the class of claims embraced in the amendment, but on the ground that the claims from the Niagara were peculiar, and had been already sifted and specially examined.

Mr. Robertson and Mr. Forsyth spoke in favour of general in preference to particular provision on this subject; and Mr. T. M. Nelson and Mr. Harrison spoke on the military question of the legality, according to the laws of war, of the conflagration of Buffalo, &c. by the enemy.

The committee rose without deciding any question; and

The House adjourned.

It was incorrectly stated in Friday's proceedings that Mr. Weston voted against postponing indefinitely the bill for internal improvements—Mr. W. did not vote at all.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of Ways and Means, who were instructed by a resolution to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the duty on Carriages, &c. as imposes a duty on carriages and harness not exceeding in value \$100, made a report thereon unfavorable thereto; and

Mr. Lowndes, from the same committee, made a report on the expediency they were instructed to enquire into, of repealing or modifying the act laying duties on licences to retailers, adverse thereto.

These reports were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Jackson, from the committee yesterday appointed on that subject, reported the following resolution, which was read, considered and agreed to by the House:

"Resolved, That the two Houses shall assemble in the Chamber of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock: That two persons be appointed tellers on the part of this House to make a list of the votes as they shall be delivered. That the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall announce the state of the votes as they shall be delivered. That the result shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall be entitled to the same, going to confine the sale to one square of ground, between Third and Fourth and a half-streets, and the bill as amended was ordered to be read a third time.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Dana, of the Senate,

The question was then put by the President to the Members of the Senate, and the same being unanimously agreed to,

The Senate accordingly withdrew to their Chamber.

The Speaker, interrupting him, informed him that no proposition could then be considered.

Mr. Varnum, of the Senate, (addressing the President of the Senate) proposed, in order to give the House an opportunity to deliberate on the question suggested, that the Senate withdraw to their Chamber.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Dana, of the Senate,

The question was then put by the President to the Members of the Senate, and the same being unanimously agreed to,

The Senate accordingly withdrew to their Chamber.

The Speaker having stated to the House that it now remained for them to consider the subject that had interrupted the forms of the constitution:

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. then stated his objections to the votes of Indiana being read and recorded, on the ground of illegality, giving it as his opinion, that the election was held before she had gone through all the formalities of admission into the Union.

Mr. Cady thought the question already settled, as the Senators from that State had been admitted, on an equality with those from other states.

Mr. Sharp offered the following as a joint resolution:

Resolved, That the votes for Electors of the State of Indiana, for President and Vice-President of the U. States, were properly and legally given, and ought to be counted.

Mr. Bassett objected to the resolution being made a joint one.

Mr. Cuthbert wished the resolution to assume a negative form.

Mr. Taylor of N. York, moved to amend the resolution, by substituting therefor a motion declaring the votes illegal, &c.

Mr. Sheffey advocated the resolution, and thought the State was entitled to the votes.

Mr. Sharp defended the resolution as a joint one, in order to ascertain the opinion of both Houses.

Mr. Gaston thought the only difficulty was as to the form the House ought to adopt. The votes, he believed, were legal and rightfully given.

Mr. Taylor said he was not satisfied with the arguments he had heard, and further urged his objections to counting the votes.

Mr. Robertson regretted the agitation on which the subject had occasioned in the House, and stated it as his decided opinion that Indiana had complied with all the requisitions of the law providing for her admission into the Union; and that, therefore, she was entitled to the votes.

Mr. Pitkin said the question was a novel one, and thought the most proper way was to send a message to the Senate, informing them that the House was ready to proceed in the business of counting the votes.

Mr. Hendricks (of Indiana) argued in favor of the votes being counted. The same authority, he said, which gave him a right to vote in this House, gave also a right to the Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. moved that the resolution and amendment be both indefinitely postponed; which motion was agreed to, almost unanimously; and then,

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the readiness of this House to proceed in counting the votes.

The Senate soon after again entered the Representatives Hall; when

The question was taken on this motion, and decided in the negative without a division.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to strike out the first section—in effect to destroy the bill.

This motion was also decided in the negative, when

The committee rose, reported the bill as amended, and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

After acting on some business of a minor character—or motion of Mr. Jackson, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them that the House of Representatives were ready to proceed, agreeably to the mutual resolution of yesterday to open and count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senate, soon after, entered the House of Representatives, preceded by their President, who was received by the Speaker at the chair of the House, in which the President of the Senate took his seat, and the Speaker of the House, beside him. The tellers of the two Houses—Mr. Malcolm on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Jackson and Mr. Pitkin on the part of the House of Representatives—occupied seats in front of the chair.

The seals of the votes were broken by the Presidents of the Senate, and by him handed to the Tellers, by whom they were read aloud, and recorded on the Journals of the Senate and of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House, respectively.

The votes of all the states having been read, with the exception of those of the state of Indiana:

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. objected to the votes of Indiana being read and recorded.

The Speaker, interrupting him, informed him that no proposition could then be considered.

Mr. Varnum, of the Senate, (addressing the President of the Senate) proposed, in order to give the House an opportunity to deliberate on the question suggested, that the Senate withdraw to their Chamber.

The motion being seconded by Mr. Dana, of the Senate,

The question was then put by the President to the Members of the Senate, and the same being unanimously agreed to,

The Senate accordingly withdrew to their Chamber.

The Speaker having stated to the House that it now remained for them to consider the subject that had interrupted the forms of the constitution:

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. then stated his objections to the votes of Indiana being read and recorded, on the ground of illegality, giving it as his opinion, that the election was held before she had gone through all the formalities of admission into the Union.

Mr. Cady thought the question already settled, as the Senators from that State had been admitted, on an equality with those from other states.

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Mr. Bassett objected to the resolution being made a joint one.

Mr. Cuthbert wished the resolution to assume a negative form.

Mr. Taylor of N. York, moved to amend the resolution, by substituting therefor a motion declaring the votes illegal, &c.

Mr. Sheffey advocated the resolution, and thought the State was entitled to the votes.

Mr. Sharp defended the resolution as a joint one, in order to ascertain the opinion of both Houses.

Mr. Gaston thought the only difficulty was as to the form the House ought to adopt. The votes, he believed, were legal and rightfully given.

Mr. Taylor said he was not satisfied with the arguments he had heard, and further urged his objections to counting the votes.

Mr. Robertson regretted the agitation on which the subject had occasioned in the House, and stated it as his decided opinion that Indiana had complied with all the requisitions of the law providing for her admission into the Union; and that, therefore, she was entitled to the votes.

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Mr. Ingham of Pa. moved that the resolution and amendment be both indefinitely postponed; which motion was agreed to, almost unanimously; and then,

On motion of Mr. Jackson, a message was sent to the Senate, informing them of the readiness of this House to proceed in counting the votes.

The Senate soon after again entered the Representatives Hall; when

The Speaker informed them, that the House of Representatives had not seen it necessary to come to any resolution or to take any order on the subject which had produced the separation of the two Houses.

The reading of the votes was then concluded; and the Tellers handed a statement thereof to the President of the Senate, who announced to the joint meeting the following as the state of the votes :

STATES.	For President.		For Vice-President.			
	JAMES MONROE.	R. P. S. KING.	DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.	JOHN WARD.	JOHN MARSHALL.	ROBERT G. HARPER.
N. Hampshire	8	2	8	22	5	4
Massachusetts	4	4	4	29	25	3
Rhode Island	1	1	1	11	8	1
Connecticut	8	8	8	11	11	1
Vermont	24	24	24	8	8	1
New-York	28	28	28	8	8	1
New-Jersey	25	25	25	8	8	1
Pennsylvania	8	8	8	8	8	1
Delaware	8	8	8	8	8	1
Maryland	25	2				

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The business before Congress has taken an unexpected turn. Instead of being engaged in discussing the variety of important measures which have been matured for their consideration, the House of Representatives is engaged in the consideration of a proposition to repeal all the internal Taxes. Although the prospect is, that this proposition will receive the assent of the House of Representatives in its present shape, there is scarcely a possibility of its receiving the stamp of law at this session. In the Senate, too, a proposition has been offered to reduce the Army. There is as little prospect, we think, that, at the late period of the session, this important measure will be adopted, as that the taxes will be dispensed with.

It is our impression that neither the Taxes nor the Army will be reduced at the present session; though the discussion of these propositions may probably will pave the way for a different disposition of one or both of them at the next session.

THE SENATE.—According to the theory of our government, and the general impression on that subject, the Senate of the United States, whose members are chosen for six years, should be the most permanent & least changeable of the branches of the government. On this ground hostility to the Senate has been entertained by many good men, as possessing greater power, and being more permanent in its character, than is consistent with the democratic principles of our government. A few facts on this subject, will shew what, in practice, is the character of this branch of the government.

It is well known that the Senators are arranged into three classes; one of which goes out of office at the end of each Congress. Of the class whose term of service expires on the 3d of March next, but one will take a seat in the Senate on the 4th March next (Mr. Williams of Tennessee) and that one temporarily appointed by the Executive of the state which he represents.

Of those who composed the Senate on the 4th day of March, 1813, four years ago, but five will take their seats as Senators on the 4th day of next month.

From the 4th day of March, 1813, to the 4th March, 1817, inclusive, there will have been the number of persons which follow in the office of Senator from the respective states, each state being entitled to two Representatives in the Senate. There will have been, for example,

New Hampshire 4 Maryland 5
Vermont 4 Virginia 5
Massachusetts 4 North Carolina 4
Rhode Island 3 South Carolina 3
Connecticut 3 Georgia 4
New York 4 Tennessee 5
New Jersey 4 Kentucky 7
Pennsylvania 4 Ohio 5
Delaware 4 Louisiana 4

It is presumed our readers will find in these facts the evidence of more frequent renovation of the Senate, of a more continued rotation in office in that body, than any of them without inquiring would have supposed.

We understand that the Banks of this City & Georgetown have resolved to resume the payment of specie; as soon as the Banks of Baltimore and Philadelphia shall have recommenced that desirable operation. The Banks of Alexandria have announced a similar determination—and those of North Carolina, we know, will be amongst the foremost in returning to this salutary course, in which they will no doubt be joined by the Banks of South Carolina and Georgia. Thus, in a short time, we hope to see the Banking operations from North to South restored to their former responsible and useful character, and the grievous embarrassments produced by a depreciated medium entirely removed.

RICHMOND, FEB. 12.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Yesterday, two very important measures were acted on, in the two Houses. The Convention Bill was rejected in the Senate—ayes 9, nays 12.

In the House of Delegates, the bill for equalizing the representation in the Senate, and the land tax, was taken up, and after a very long debate, was carried, ayes 75, nays 71.

Laws of the Union.

BY AUTHORITY.

SECOND SESSION—14TH CONGRESS.

AN ACT

For the relief of William Haslett.

Be it enacted, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to audit and settle the claim of William Haslett, on account of his ship Liberty, by ascertaining or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, at the time it was delivered, by the request of Charles D. Cox, esq. to the Brey of Tunis, in such manner and upon such terms as may be equitable and just.

Sec. 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said William Haslett, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

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

Jaunuary 20, 1817.
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the subsistence of the army during the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That towards the subsistence of the army for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, there be appropriated the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

January 22, 1817.

APPROVED JAMES MADISON

Snow-Hill, Feb. 9. (25) 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 Elijah Townsend, deceased, on the 15th day of March 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 purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.

The creditors of said Townsend, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated, before the next county court.

JAMES MELVIN, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, Feb. 9. (25) 3

Land For Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Chester-Town, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

A PART OF A TRACT OF LAND,

lying in Kent county, called "Camel's Vertigo," late the property of Dr. Alexander Stuart, and Mary, his wife, both deceased. The premises offered for sale, consist of eighty-two and a half acres of arable, and forty-five acres of woodland, making in the whole one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, of one year, eighteen months and two years, with interest from the day of sale.

Persons inclined to purchase, may see a plot of the lands by calling on the subscriber, or may view the premises at any time by application to major Barnes or captain Wilson, who reside near the lands.

The terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chester-Town, Feb. 25 3

Ship-Joiners and Farmers,
Look Here!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of privately) at James Murdoch's Tavern, in Easton, on TUESDAY, 23rd of March next, at 10 o'clock, P.M. all that valuable Tract of Land, called and known by the name of

"DEEP NECK,"

formerly the residence of Thomas S. Denny, lying and being in Talbot county, about twelve miles from Easton, situated between Broad and Irish creeks (the confluence of which, from the Great Choptank river) containing agreeable to a recent survey

FIVE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES, upwards of two hundred of which is in valuable TIMBER, well adapted to Ship Building. The balance in a high state of cultivation, and particularly adapted to wheat: Vegetables of every description, peculiar to this country, also grows here in great abundance.

The creeks are navigable to vessels of considerable burthen, almost to their source; and produce the greatest quantities of the finest Oysters, Fish and Wild Fowl, in their respective seasons; and a line of one hundred pannels of fence, stretching across from creek to creek, will enclose the whole of the property.

This estate is divided into two Tenements, the arable land of which is separated by the woodland, which gives to each (as respects timber,) reciprocal advantages. The improvements on one, are a new two story Brick Dwelling House, with additional Wooden Apartments, a Kitchen adjoining, Smoke House, Barn and Stables together, Corn House, and every other necessary building; and is admirably calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family. The other has a comfortable dwelling for a small family, new barn, and other necessary out-houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as we presume gentlemen wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be, One half of the purchase money paid down—the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved endorsers. An indisputable title will be given by the subscribers.

JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.

Feb. 25 4q

Semi-Annual Notice.

This morning's STAR completes a half year with original subscribers, from whom a payment becomes due, and is expected.

At no period, for some years, has this demand been made, when punctuality on the part of those indebted to the establishment was more indispensably requisite, than at this time. The heavy expenses lately incurred for new materials, added to the high price for paper, &c. necessary to the publication of the paper, calls aloud for punctuality. While unremitting exertions have been and will continue to be made, to render the STAR both useful and interesting, the Editor begs leave to offer the following, copied from the CONCORD MIDDLESEX GAZETTE, as

THE PRINTER'S

"HOUR OF PEACE"

Know ye the PRINTER'S hour of peace? Know ye an hour more fraught with joy, Than ever felt the maid of Greece, When kiss'd by Venus' am'rous boy?

'Tis not when round the mazy case, His nimble fingers kiss the Tyves; Nor is it when with lengthen'd lace The sturdy devil's tail he gripes:

'Tis not when news of dreadful note, His columns all with minor fill; 'Tis not when brother Printers quote Th' effusions of his stump-worn quill.

'Tis not when all his work is done, His glimm'ring fire he hovers near, And heedless of the coming dm., Grows merry o'er a pint of beer.

'Tis not when in Miss Fancy's Glass, Long advertisements meet his eye, And seem to whisper as they pass, "We'll grace your columns by and bye!"

Nor is it when with numerous names His lengthen'd roll of yellow swells, As if 'twere touch'd by conj'ror's wand, Or grew by fairies' magic spells.

No—reader, no—the Printer's hour, His hour of real sweet repose, Is not, when by some magic pow'r His list of patrons daily grows:

But O, 'tis when stern winter drear, Comes rob'd in snow, and rain, and vapor, He hears, in whispers soft and dear, "We're come to pay you for the PAPER?"

Those indebted in Queen-Anne's county will please to make payment to WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Esq. of Centreville, who has a statement of their accounts, and is duly authorized to receive the same.

Departed this life, on the 19th instant, at the Trappe, in Talbot county, Mrs. Mary Jenkins, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. This lady was remarkable for her health, and activity of body and mind, until the last two or three years of her life, when she became infirm, and continued to linger until the lamp of life expired. She had been the mother of eleven children—the grand mother of forty—the great great grand mother of sixty-five—and the great great grand mother of three; amounting to one hundred and nineteen lineal descendants.

Departed this life, on Saturday last, Tabitha B. Moore, wife of William W. Moore, of this town, much regretted by those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance—leaving three small children, her companion, and father and mother, to lament her early death.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Levy Court for Talbot county will meet on the fourth day of March next, to appoint Constables, and also a Keeper of the Court-House; and on the first day of April next, to appoint Overseers of the Public Roads.

By order— J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk.

Feb. 25

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Worcester, in the state of Maryland, the subscriber will sell as public sale, to the highest bidder

ALL THE REAL ESTATE,

of John Duncan, deceased, on the 15th day of March next, at Miller's 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, the purchaser or purchasers, are to give bond with approved security, for the purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, on payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser or purchasers.

The creditors of the said Duncan, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts, legally authenticated before the next county court.

JOHN DASHIELL, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, Feb. 9. (25) 3

The Subscriber

OFFERS her services as a MIDWIFE, to the Ladies of Easton, and its vicinity, and flatters herself from her experience, that she will give satisfaction.

MARY ORIGELL

Easton, Feb. 25. 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 Elijah Townsend, deceased, on the 15th day of March 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 purchase money, to be paid at the expiration of twelve months, on the payment of the purchase money, the Trustee is authorised to execute a deed to the purchaser for the premises.

The creditors of said Townsend, deceased, are requested to exhibit their respective accounts legally authenticated before the next county court.

JAMES MELVIN, Trustee.

Snow-Hill, Feb. 9. (25) 3

Land For Sale.

In pursuance of a Decree of the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in Chester-Town, on Tuesday, the 18th of March next, at 3 o'clock, P.M.

A PART OF A TRACT OF LAND,

lying in Kent county, called "Camel's Vertigo," late the property of Dr. Alexander Stuart, and Mary, his wife, both deceased. The premises offered for sale, consist of eighty-two and a half acres of arable, and forty-five acres of woodland, making in the whole one hundred and twenty-seven and a half acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with satisfactory security, for the payment of the purchase money, in three equal instalments, of one year, eighteen months and two years, with interest from the day of sale.

Persons inclined to purchase, may see a plot of the lands by calling on the subscriber, or may view the premises at any time by application to major Barnes or captain Wilson, who reside near the lands.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.

Chester-Town, Feb. 25 3

Ship-Joiners and Farmers, Look Here!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, (if not previously disposed of privately) at James Murdoch's Tavern, in Easton, on TUESDAY, 23rd of March next, at 10 o'clock, P.M. all that valuable Tract of Land, called and known by the name of

"DEEP NECK,"

formerly the residence of Thomas S. Denny, lying and being in Talbot county, about twelve miles from Easton, situated between Broad and Irish creeks (the confluence of which, from the Great Choptank river) containing agreeable to a recent survey

FIVE HUNDRED & FIFTY ACRES, upwards of two hundred of which is in valuable TIMBER, well adapted to Ship Building. The balance in a high state of cultivation, and particularly adapted to wheat: Vegetables of every description, peculiar to this country, also grows here in great abundance.

The creeks are navigable to vessels of considerable burthen, almost to their source; and produce the greatest quantities of the finest Oysters, Fish and Wild Fowl, in their respective seasons; and a line of one hundred pannels of fence, stretching across from creek to creek, will enclose the whole of the property.

This estate is divided into two Tenements, the arable land of which is separated by the woodland, which gives to each (as respects timber,) reciprocal advantages. The improvements on one, are a new two story Brick Dwelling House, with additional Wooden Apartments, a Kitchen adjoining, Smoke House, Barn and Stables together, Corn House, and every other necessary building; and is admirably calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family. The other has a comfortable dwelling for a small family, new barn, and other necessary out-houses. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as we presume gentlemen wishing to purchase will view the premises previous to the day of sale.

The Terms of Sale will be, One half of the purchase money paid down—the balance in two equal instalments of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved endorsers. An indisputable title will be given by the subscribers.

JOSIAH MASSY,
WALTER M. MILLAR.

Feb. 25 4q

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of *Pari Facias*, to me directed, at the suit of William Mackey, Slave of Elizabeth Huddaway, use of Samuel Harrison, Slave of James Colston, William Cox, use of Thomas P. Bennett, Margaret McReal and John Vickars; against James Colston, will be sold for cash, on WEDNESDAY the 20th day of March next, on the premises at 11 o'clock A.M. all the right, title, and interest of the said James Colston, up to the following tract or parts of tract of LAND, viz: "Clay's Hope," and "Bachelor's Neglect," or "Bachelor's Range," situated, lying, and being in Talbot county, on Third-Haven Creek, adjoining the Lands of Henry Colston and others, containing 137 acres, more or less; three negro men, one boy and one girl, eight horses, fifteen head of cattle, thirty head of sheep, and two yokes of oxen and carts—subject however to prior executions.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Feb. 18 6

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 pre-
mises, on THURSDAY the first day of
May next, the real estate of Levin Brewood, de-
ceased, lying and being near Buck-Town, on
Transquakim river, in the county aforesaid, con-
taining about 166 acres.

Terms of sale as follows—the purchaser or
purchasers to give bond to the Trustee, with ap-
proved sureties, for the payment of the purchase
money in the following instalments, to wit: three
hundred dollars in cash, the residue in three in-
stalments, 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

Edmondson & Atkinson

Inform their friends and the public, that they have re-
named their STORE to that well known
stand, formerly the property of
Benett 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
Saddles
Spades and Shovels
from Pots
Dutch Ovens & Skillets
And Irons
Sweet scent Tobacco
All of which they will sell low for CASH.
1st mo. 21

Talbot County Orphans Court,

11th day of February, A.D. 1817.

On application of OAKLEY HADDAWAY, Ad-
ministrator of James Haddaway, late of Talbot
county aforesaid, deceased—it is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law, for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceas-
ed, 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 11th day
of February, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and seventeen.

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

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

That the subscriber, of Talbot county, hath
obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot coun-
ty, in Maryland, letters of administration on the
personal estate of James Haddaway, late of Tal-
bot county, deceased—all persons having claims
against the estate of said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers
thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th
day of August next; they may otherwise by
law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.
Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased,
are desired to make payment to the subscriber
immediately. Given under my hand this 11th
day of February, 1817.

OAKLEY HADDAWAY, Adm'r
of James Haddaway, deceased.

February 18. 3

VACCINATION.

Having failed to obtain from the National Le-
gislature 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, up-
on which, alone, must now depend the utility and
continued operation of the act of congress, enti-
tled "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 inter-
ruption; 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 transmitted, with equal
facility, to every part of the U. S. All let-
ters 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 fee. 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 humani-
ty, will, it is hoped, give the above communica-
tion an insertion in their papers.

Jan. 21 4

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

The Academy at Easton, IN MARYLAND.

THE Principal Teacher in this Institution having
signified his intention of resigning his station
on the first Monday of April next, Notice
is HEREBY GIVEN, That this office will then be vac-
ant.

Professors of character and learning are invited
to apply: It is the desire of the Trustees that
the applicants for this station be well qualified in
the English, Latin, and Greek Languages, and in
the most useful branches of the Mathematics;
and that they should produce faithful recom-
mendations of their qualifications in these sciences,
and of the morality and propriety of their conduct.
A gentleman settled and advanced in life
will be preferred.

As an encouragement to respectable and learned
characters to make their applications, the
Trustees will be responsible for the certain payment
of Eight Hundred Dollars, and will further engage
such a proportion of the tuition-money as shall be
deemed liberal and sufficient; and they consider
themselves authorised to declare, that the funds in their possession, the situation of
the Seminary, and the increasing demands for instruc-
tion, will, in their opinion, enable them to allow a very adequate remuneration for the services
and attentions of the Teacher, who may be employed
in this office.

Proposals may be made to Jno. Greenhow, Esquire,
of this place, from whom further particulars
may be obtained: But to prevent unnecessary
correspondence, it is requested that such
applications only may be made, as will answer the
terms of this advertisement.

By the Board of Trustees—
Ns. LAMMOND, President.
Easton, Maryland. Feb. 11 3
3d February, 1817.

Public Notice.

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

FLOUR & GROCERY STORE,

at the old stand in Easton, where he flatters him-
self 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 re-
tail, at the lowest rates for cash.

He will also exchange Meal for Corn, and re-
spectfully invites his friends and customers, and
all persons wishing to purchase Goods in his
line, to call at his store, in Easton, which is super-
intended by JAMES EDMONDSON.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

1st mo. 14th

WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

MORSELL & LAMBDRIN,

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 respect-
fully invited to give them a call.

Easton, Dec. 17.

MARYLAND :

QUEEN-ANN'S COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

FEBRUARY TERM, 1817.

On application of ROBERT STEVENS and
WILLIAM DEFORD, administrators de bonis non
of Joshua G. Seney, late of Queen Ann's coun-
try, deceased—it is ordered, that they give the
notice required by law for the creditors of said
deceased to exhibit their claims, and that the
same, with a copy of this order, be inserted once
in each week for the space of three successive
weeks, in both of the newspapers printed at

Easton. In testimony that the foregoing is truly ex-
tracted from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans' court of Queen Ann's county, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 11th day of February, eighteen hundred and four.

Test—
THOMAS C. EARLE, Reg'r
of Wills, Queen Ann's county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To all persons having claims against the estate
of Joshua G. Seney, late of Queen Ann's coun-
try, deceased, to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before
the eighth day of January next; they may
otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the
said estate. And all persons indebted to
said deceased's estate, are desired to make imme-
diate payment to the subscriber.

Given under our hands this 11th day of Fe-
bruary, 1817.

ROBERT STEVENS,

WILLIAM DEFORD,

Adm'r de bonis non of

Joshua G. Seney, dec'd.

February 18 3

Talbot County Orphans Court,

11th day of February, A.D. 1817.

On application of Col. RICHARD KEENE, Ex-
ecutor of Samuel Keene, D. late of Talbot
county aforesaid, deceased—it is ordered, that
he give the notice required by law for creditors
to exhibit their claims against the said deceas-
ed's estate, and that the same be published once
in each week for the space of three suc-
cessive weeks, in both of the newspapers at Eas-
ton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans' court of the county aforesaid,
I have hereunto set my hand, and the
seal of my office affixed, this 11th day
of February, in the year of our Lord
eighteen hundred and seven.

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 es-
tate of SAMUEL KEENE, late of Talbot county,
deceased, to exhibit the same, with the rough-
es thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the
20th day of August next; they may otherwise
by law be excluded from all benefit of the said
estate. All persons indebted to said deceased's
estate, are desired to make immediate payment
to the subscriber.

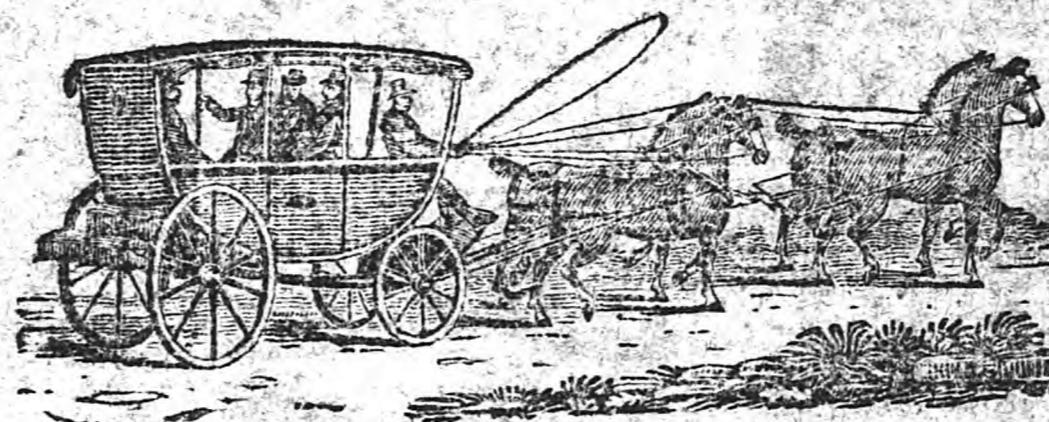
Given under my hand this 11th day of Fe-
bruary, 1817.

RICHARD KEENE, Ex'or

of Sam. Keene, dec'd

Feb. 18 3

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 of victuals; and the passengers are safe and comfortable.

THOMAS PEACOCK,
ROBERT KEDDY.

Stages for Chester-Town meet this line at Head-of-Sassfras and Church-Hill, to convey Passengers to and from those places.

January 28, 1817.

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

FOR SALE,

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situated 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, granary, stable, &c. including a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and shop or
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 land, which might be converted into
good meadow. Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber.

P. W. HEMSLY.

April 9

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore

ang. 29