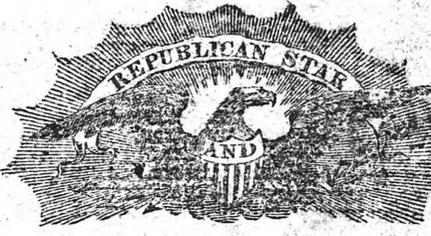


General



Advertiser

VOL. XVIII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1871.

NO. 49,924.

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 my property in Easton, advertis-
ed to take place on Tuesday the 27th ult. is
postponed until Tuesday the fifth day of August
next, at 11 o'clock.
June 3^{ts} ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me di-
rected, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, for
cash, in Centreville, on Thursday the 7th of Au-
gust next, one negro man named Bill (or Will-
iam) the property of Thomas Gadd, sold to satisfy
the claim of Stephen Lowrey, and also for of-
ficer's fees. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock
A. M. and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff
July 22 3 of Queen-Ann's County.

Farm near Easton for sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on
Thursday the 14th of August next.

UNDER and in virtue of a decree of Talbot
County Court, in a Court of Equity—the
E. A. M. on which the late Wm. Lowe lived, now
belonging to his heirs.

This Farm is composed of parts of the several
tracts of land called "Carter's Farm," "Perkin's
Discretion," and "Baker's Pasture," and contains
by estimation the quantity of 276 1/2 acres of land,
more or less. It is situated about 3 miles from
Easton, on the head branches of Miles River, and
may be rendered in a short time very valuable—
the meadow land is very fine.

Any further description is deemed unnecessary,
as it is presumed every person disposed to
purchase will take a view of the premises before
the day of sale.

On the same day, at 5 o'clock in the evening,
will be sold, under the same decree, a
HOUSE and FARM on the north side of the road
leading from Easton to Easton Point, containing
about 1 1/2 of an acre of land.

Taxes on same. One-third of the purchase money
must be paid on the day of sale, or at the ra-
tification of the sale by the Court, with interest,
and the payment of the residue in two equal an-
nual payments, with interest from the day of sale,
must be secured by bonds and approved securi-
ties.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
July 15

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, for cash, on
Tuesday the 19th of August next, at the
Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in
the afternoon, a Negro Woman and four Chil-
dren—taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias
to me directed, against Margaret Weyman,
executrix of Edmund Weyman, at the suit of Tur-
butt Callahan—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, dam-
ages, costs and charges.
July 29 4 JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to
me directed, will be sold at Thomas An-
drew's, on Wednesday the 20th of August next,
thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called Buck's
Hill, two head of horses, three head of cows, one
brandy still with the implements thereunto be-
longing, one small cart—taken in execution
as the property of Thomas Andrew, to satisfy
the claim of John L. Kern, use of James Jones,
use of Sangston & Hardcastle, use of Henry Dry-
ver. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and
attendance given by
July 29 4 JAS. KEENE, late Sheriff.

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court,
passed at May Term, eighteen hundred and
seventeen, will be sold on the premises, on
Thursday the 21st day of August next, between
the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six
o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the
Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Real Es-
tate of James C. Wheeler and Margaret E. D.
Wheeler, infants, upon the following terms, as
specified in the said decree, viz: a credit of two
years will be given upon one moiety, and of four
years upon the other moiety of the purchase money,
to be paid with interest from the day of sale;
no conveyance of any part of the property will
be made before the entire purchase money and
interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obli-
gatory, for securing the payment of the pur-
chase money with interest, will be required,
with such security as the Trustee may approve.
The property intended to be sold under the said
decree consists of valuable lots and parcels of
land of various descriptions, and in and about
the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so
as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a
purchase. Plans, descriptive of the different
parcels of land intended for sale, will be exhibited
on the day of sale. JOHN LEEDS KERR,
July 22 5 Trustee.

Land for sale.

IN compliance with an order issued by the
Court last May Term, the Commissioners will
offer at public auction, on Thursday the 21st day
of August next, on the premises, the Land of
Margaret Kersey, situate and adjoining the dwell-
ing plantation of Capt. Thomas Frazier, in the
Bay-Side, containing upwards of one hundred ac-
res, the chief part of which is set with fine ship
timber. Eighteen months credit will be given
to the purchaser—Bond with security to be ap-
proved of by the Court to the representatives will
be required.

ROBT. BANTING,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
JAMES SETH,
ALEXANDER HEMSLY,
JOSEPH FARLAND,
July 15 4

Easton Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the plea-
sure of announcing to the public, that Mr.
RICHARD THOMPSON, the gentleman appointed by
them as its Principal Teacher, has arrived from
New-York: and that the Seminary is now open
for the reception of scholars.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the University
of Dublin; and has produced testimonials from
eminent literary men of such a character as to
leave no doubt upon the minds of the Trustees,
of his high qualifications for the station to which
he has been assigned. He will teach the Latin
and Greek Languages, the principles of English
Grammar, the science of Mathematics, History,
Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Such indeed is his opinion of this gentleman's
attainments in literary knowledge, and of his fair
and moral character, that they feel themselves
authorized to assure the parents and guardians
of this and the neighbouring counties, that under
his guidance and management, their sons and
wards will have the fairest prospect of being
carefully instructed in all the branches of an A-
cademical Education.

By the Board, N. S. HAMMOND.
Easton, July 23 [29] 4

1000 acres of Land for sale.

Will be offered at public sale, at the Town
of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Mary-
land, on Monday, the 11th day of August next,
if it does not fall on a fair day, at 12 o'clock.

1000 Acres of Land.

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Elk-
ton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay,
and including that well known Point, called Great
Cove Point, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent
River. The improvements are a new frame
dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar
under the whole; a good barn, and other neces-
sary out buildings—also, a small grist mill, a good
apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent
fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily tim-
bered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For
fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior
to almost any other, for independently of the
great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught
in the Bay, there are several large ponds for
within the lines of the land, which will supply the
proprietor with them in the greatest abundance.
The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken
out of these ponds, being remarkable for their
large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no
land in the country superior, having about 150
acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been fre-
quently known to winter, without other feeding
than what they there obtained.

The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be
required in hand, and the balance in two years,
with interest from the day of sale. The title is
good, and a deed will be given on the payment
of the purchase money. Mr. Helen, who resides
on the premises, will show the land to those who
may wish to view it.

SARAH BOURNE,
DORCAS G. BOURNE.
St. Leonard's, June 6, 1871.

The Easton Star will copy the above ad-
vertisement, once a week nine times, and send
their account to this office. June 17 9

Family & School Bibles.

Testaments, Psalters, Prayer-Books, Hymn-
Books, Geographies, Dictionaries, Life of General
MARIUS—with a general assortment of School-
Books, Blank-Books and Stationery, &c. &c. Also
LANGUING PAPERS, lively copies. For sale
at the Star-Office, Easton. July 22 3

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The most singular state paper that has issued
from the Bureau of the Diplomat, recently,
is the official note of the European allied powers,
relating to Lucien Bonaparte, who departed with
one of his sons to the United States of America.
This paper exhibits sordid jealousy, and a con-
tracted policy calculated to excite, in the breasts
of Americans particularly, sentiments of disap-
probation and disgust.

It is not the particular application of arbitrary
power in this case that gives importance to the
transaction. It is not because it is one of the
Bonapartes to whom is refused even the liberty
of going from his country in search of comforts,
which political events have denied him; that
indignant feeling is awakened: No—it is
because we see in it not only a mixture of hate
and fear of our republican institutions, but also
an avowal of principles obnoxious to personal li-
berty, and favorable to the utmost tyranny of
despotism. If the document had related to fan-
cifuls shoe black instead of himself, the same
decision, on like grounds, would have excited
similar feelings.

The passports to America are refused on the
ground that the United States having "received"
a great number of malcontents and French
refugees, the presence of Lucien Bonaparte
in the United States would still more dan-
gerous than it is in Europe, where he can be
"better watched, and that in consequence it is
to be desired that the passports he has asked
for should be refused."

That the United States have recently re-
ceived into their bosom many European emi-
grants, some of whom are Frenchmen distinguish-
ed for illustrious lives and characters, is true. It
is the boast of America, that she affords a home
to the exile emigrant from every shore, and the
recent numerous emigrations afford proud evi-
dence of the growing reputation of our country
abroad, particularly for those attributes which
dignify and adorn national character. And if Eu-
rope, in this manner, rid of those enlightened
minds & daring spirits deemed dangerous to her
repose, but who come hither to assist in culti-
vating the soil of freedom, and to rear vines and
fig trees, beneath which they may sit in their
latter days, and none to make them afraid—
what have the ministers of France, of England,
of Austria, whence they principally emigrate, to
fear from them? Is it apprehended that they
will imbibe a love of republican government,
and become its apostles in Europe? The avow-
al of such a fear were a confession more to be
dreaded by the friends of monarchy, than the
realization of the apprehended consequence.—
Can it be, that the powers of Europe conceive
there is reason to fear a coalition of emigrants
sufficient to endanger, by force, the existing
establishments of Europe? Such an apprehen-
sion is too absurd to be entertained. It would
be equally idle to pretend, that the presence of
Lucien, or even of Napoleon Bonaparte, in A-
merica, could be more dangerous here than that
of any other foreigner of distinction. We have

already one Bonaparte amongst us, who, in the
earnest pursuits of his industry, seeks tranqui-
lity from the pains as well as pleasures of ambi-
tion; who is neither courted nor molested, but
receives the protection of our government with-
out asking it, and without the fear of being de-
prived of it. There is no danger, in our coun-
try, either to its peace, or to that of the world,
from the ambition of any man, even a native—
much less from that of a foreigner. Under our
form of government, the boldest spirits are sub-
dued to reason, and the most dangerous dispo-
sitions are neutralized. So far from any just
ground of apprehension from emigrants hither,
perhaps the governments of Europe could pur-
sue no wiser policy, than to give full liberty of
emigration to America, to all whom they fear
for their rebellious spirit, or hate for the latitude
of their political principles.

It is not now for the first time that the fugitives
and malcontents of France have found a refuge
and a home in America. A most valuable por-
tion of our present population are the descend-
ants of Frenchmen, who were fortunate enough
to find a shelter from the turbulence which fol-
lowed the revocation of the edict of Nantes a cen-
tury ago. Families are thus perpetuated here,
which might otherwise have been exterminated
in the ravages of civil war. To the persecutions
of that day we are indebted for our B-yards, Du-
vals, Gaillards, Marions, and a long roll of
names dear to the country and illustrious in its
history. To how many unfortunate and wretch-
ed royalists, fleeing from the sanguinary perse-
cutions of 1792 and 1793, did this country
spread wide its arms, and afford at once a wel-
come and a sanctuary! The day is still more
fresh in recollection when the French emigrants
from St. Domingo crowded our ports, and re-
joiced in the mantle of security which covered
them from the storm that had blasted their hap-
piness in their former abodes.

With what grace, on contemplating this pic-
ture, familiar to his eyes, could the minister of
France affix his signature to a paper designed to
excite jealousy and hate of America in the bo-
soms of the monarchs of Europe! And the
minister of England, too, of a nation whose his-
tory teems with instances of clemency afforded
by her to fugitives from other countries, for
their crimes as well as their virtues, and who is
indebted to emigration for her present line of
Kings? Her sons too have found shelter here,
for three centuries, from the successive persecu-
tions of their rulers, and the day may come
when these rulers in turn may acknowledge
their obligation to the same hospitable principles.
That the Ministers of Russia should have joined
in this fulmination against the exercise of the
charities of life, is surprising; but, we are cer-
tain, had the question presented itself to his Em-
peror in person, the signature of Alexander would
not have been withheld from a paper so hostile to
the liberal principles of his empire.

We do not know what effect this previous
Document may have in Europe; but, unless
we are much mistaken, the allied powers have
taken the surest way to encourage the emigra-
tion which they denounce. It will be, like most
other blessings, pursued without eagerness pro-
portioned to its difficulty of attainment. As to
the effect of the protocol on the character of the
United States, it lowers too high to be reached
by such artillery. May it ever be, as now, that
the only reproach of foreign governments against
our country's character, is at the same time our
pride and boast, that our country is an asylum
for the wretched and persecuted of every clime!

FROM THE BLACK DWARF.

A London weekly publication of April 9,
1871, received at the office of the
National Advocate.

LETTERS OF THE BLACK DWARF.

From the Black Dwarf in London to the
Yellow Bonze at Japan.

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION.

On my first arrival, I was much per-
plexed to understand a variety of terms
which were made use of by the people
of this country, with relation to their po-
litical affairs. There appeared so many
and such palpable contradictions
between the theory and the practice
of the country, that I began to despair
of ever being able to set them in a true
light before thee, or to make thee com-
prehend the actual situation and opinions
of England. I found people petitioning
for rights, asserting they were free, and
complaining of oppression, which they
could not shake off; and paying taxes
without being represented, while they
declared, that to exact money without
their own consent was unconstitutional
and unjust.

They have been recently canvassing
a great variety of schemes for reform;
although it is pretty certain that they
will not be able to carry any of them in-
to effect; and, among others, it has been
proposed to give every man a vote for
the legislators of the country, who pays
what they call direct taxes. I should
here, however, inform thee, that every
thing in this country is taxed: thou
canst not imagine any produce of the
earth, any species of manufacture, any
implement of trade, or any beast of bur-
then, which is not compelled to bear an
impost from the state. The hand of
taxation is so very long, that a child
cannot purchase a rattle, or a farthing's
worth of gingerbread, without giving
one half of the purchase money towards
the maintenance of the monarchy, the
lords spiritual and temporal, the minis-
ters, and half the members of the house
of commons. Thou wilt conceive from
this description, that a proposal to give
a vote for the election of legislators to all
who pay direct taxes, would include in
the class of electors, all the old women
and children in the country, as well as
all the men, whether of age or minors;
for a dram of spirits cannot be purchased

without a contribution to the state: every
pinch of snuff that is taken puts
something into the pockets of some si-
cocrat or other; every cup of that de-
coction, called tea, helps to supply some
state hireling with the means of living
without employment: if a beggar have
a piece of meat given him, and sprin-
kles it at his own cost with a little salt,
he sends something as directly to the
treasury, as the collector can carry it.
It is not long since, that besides taxing
every thing that could be found out as
possessing a distinct name, the state laid
a tax upon property; but this has now
been remitted, I suppose, because, when
they had collected a man's whole sub-
stance by the other modes of taxation,
they might discover he had no property
left to tax.

Now, it must appear to thee, as it did
to myself, that the whole nation was
most directly taxed: and of course I un-
derstood their parliamentary orators,
who contended that representation
should be co-extensive with taxation, to
mean, that every one who purchased his
provisions or his clothing with his own
money, would be entitled to a share in
the legislation of his country. I even
began to think, that although an alien,
I might by English liberality be permit-
ted to vote: and I began to study poli-
tics, to qualify myself for the duty.—
But, alas! my foreign conceptions had
mistaken me: and I have at last discovered
that I have misinterpreted the term.
Direct taxation, my friend, means here
what we should call indirect taxation at
Japan. When a man is compelled to
pay a penny for a half-penny worth of
bread, and the surplus half-penny is paid
into the coffers of the state, we should,
in Japan, understand that the individual
was as direct a payer of taxes, as if he
carried his half-penny himself to the
treasury, and took his receipt. For you
see, it is not merely direct, but compul-
sory taxation. He cannot live without
bread, and he cannot obtain bread, with-
out buying it both of the baker and the
state. And yet they have the impu-
dence to call this indirect taxation, from
which a man cannot escape, and to which
he must daily submit. All the articles
that he wears, he buys of the state, as
well as of the tailor, or the shoemaker:
and yet he is not directly taxed!!—
But that this country is the most enlight-
ened upon the surface of the globe, in
its own opinion, we should be apt to con-
clude that such reasoning was the gross-
est folly, and the most apparent evi-
dence of insanity. Yet the good people
plod on, and pay double for every thing,
and console themselves with cursing the
baker, the butcher, and the tailor, be-
cause these poor devils are the disguise-
d tax-gatherers of the state.

By this time, thou wilt be somewhat
curious to know who it is that pay direct
taxes, if those I have mentioned pay
them only indirectly. I will satisfy thee
upon that point. Notwithstanding all
that has been said of the slavery of the
East, and of the division of the people
into different casts or orders—I am per-
suaded that the poor and the ignorant
are slaves in all countries—that they
pay all, and toil for all; and that, al-
though it is not so apparent at first sight,
as some mathematical demonstrations,
that the poor bear all the burthens, di-
rect or indirect—while the rich bear
none that can deserve the name of taxes.
It is true, carriages are taxed, and plea-
sure horses are taxed—and the widows
and houses of the great are taxed—and
that the rich pay all these demands into
the coffers of the state; but they first
collect it from their tenants, who have
to pay their own taxes separately, and
their master's taxes in their rent. This
must be put upon the shoulders of the
poor in the prices of provisions; and as
the poor cannot shift their burthens upon
anybody else, they must make up the
gross amount levied by the state in an
extra proportion, or spare it out of the
scanty proportion of their meagre food.
To tax luxuries, which are not abso-
lutely necessary, & which can be avoided
or shuffed upon the backs of the poor, is
called direct taxation; to load the abso-
lute necessities of life with imposts,
from which no one can escape, is called
indirect taxation; and the miserable ob-
jects who are condemned to toil like
beasts, are perhaps, for that very reason,
denied the privileges of men. In my op-
inion, the poor are worse used in En-
gland, than where they are considered
professedly as the slaves of the rich.—
For in such countries, it is the interest
of the master to feed and to clothe his
servants with care: he must lose their
labour, if they fall sick, and yet he would
be compelled to furnish them with ne-
cessaries. The ties between the parties

*The word Parliament is derived from
two French words, signifying to speak
your mind, but it is now understood that
the majority shall not speak their own
mind, but the mind of the minister.

are similar to those between man and
the brute creation; they are attended to
with as much care as horses, mules or
asses: to the latter order of animals,
indeed, the mass of most countries have
a sort of natural assimilation; they are
easily led by the ears, as deliberates
ly, and as safely cudgelled into obedi-
ence; as temperately fed with luxuries
and as amply provided with panniers, as
any of the brutal order. And, though
they will occasionally bray a little, and
break through the fences in the wanton-
ness of a moment's liberty, the sight
of their masters soon reduces them to
their original state of stupid non-resis-
tance. In England, they are loaded, &
cudgelled, as much as any where; but
their masters care nothing about feeding
them. If they fall ill, there is plenty
of room in the streets to die in, if the
workhorses are full; and when freeman
can toil no longer, it is not worth the
while of any one to find them food.

Truly, my friend, I am disgusted with
the contradictions that surround me;
though I might smile at the folly of the
people, I cannot but be affected with
their misery. I have seen the poor op-
pressed to feed the poor, while the rich
and affluent have passed by without a
look. I have witnessed the generosity
that had but a wite to bestow, share it
with a neighbour, while the owner of
millions has denied a farthing to the suf-
ferer.

In England, there is a class of poor un-
known to most other countries. The
term is generally understood to mean
men who are the mere servants of those
who are possessed of the requisite capi-
tal to carry on trade or to proceed with
agricultural pursuits. But here, those
who are possessed of such capital, are
as poor as those whom they employ.—
They can save nothing. The tax-gath-
erer, in the best times, collects the pro-
fits of their capital and ingenuity, as
carefully as a fruiterer would strip his
most delicious fruit trees; the state
seems to possess a scale by which it can
ascertain exactly what a tradesman, or a
farmer should pay, to keep him subserv-
ient to the system, & prevent him from
being able to have any leisure for
thought.—This scale is regulated by the
patience of their objects; while the peo-
ple keep on paying, they keep on adding
to their demands. And even when they
can pay no longer without ruin, distress
obliges them to speak, they adhere to
the amount of their last exaction, and say,
this he must pay because he has paid it.
Thus are the ministers partners in
the profit of every one's labour; all are
compelled to pay as much or more than
their means will allow, and yet there is
a pretended distinction between direct
and indirect taxation; & what is worse,
the terms are exchanged for each other,
and the people who pay most, are insulted,
being told, they pay nothing, be-
cause the ministers do not keep chand-
ler's shops, and collect the duties at
the exchequer.

THEY WILL WISHER, THE BLACK DWARF.

P. S. I have been endeavouring to col-
lect for thee, some curious accounts of
taxation in Ireland, a dependency of this
empire, situate in the Channel, as a mo-
dern traveller would say. There, I am
informed, that they carry the proper
principle of taxation, which in most
places, means exaction, to a due height.
There, it is said, they have window tax-
es upon hovels that have no windows;
arguing no doubt, that if there are none,
there ought to be, and there might be for
aught the ministers would care; & that
therefore they have a right to collect the
taxes for what ought to be in every
house. Again, they have a hearth-tax
because a fire is a very comfortable thing
and it cannot be enjoyed without a
hearth, for fear of burning the cottage;
so that the hearth-tax is a species of in-
surance money: only if the cottage
should happen to be burnt, the ministers
are not at the expense of building it
again. But then that is not out of any
dishonest principle or ill-will; for as
the ministers have no money of their
own, they must collect it from the nation
and they have quite trouble enough to
collect it for their own purposes. There
are some peculiarities also about the
window-tax in the country, that I should
have forwarded thee; but an acquaint-
ance whom I have had the good fortune
to make, cautions me not to publish so
freely in this country; for, says he,
there is no knowing what the ministers
may do if we grumble too much. It is
a sad thing, to be sure, that we must
pay for light within doors; yet, who knows
but they may hereafter tax it in the
streets; or make us pay for moonlight,
if we keep our windows open after dark;
or, in the language of an old satirical
song—

"If we do not be quiet, and hush all
our jaws,
They will charge us farthing a piece
for the stars."

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE DIAMOND ENQUIRER.
I have been induced, for the benefit of my fellow citizens at large, to sketch this communication to you, of an efficient method, as far as I have had an opportunity of observing it, by which the ravages, both of the wheat bug and the fly, may be completely arrested.

The first experiment, which was made for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the method now to be disclosed, was begun in the fall of 1806. The field on which it was tried, was seeded with wheat early in September, which grew so luxuriantly, that by the first of November, (the fall being favorable, and the land fertile,) it was in many places ankle high. About this time a particular part of the field was perceived to be rapidly declining, as if blasted by a feverish heat. Upon examination, vast numbers of the bug were discovered, passing through in a certain direction. From the injury which they had already done, it was at once inferred that the destruction of this beautiful field of wheat was inevitable, unless some plan could be devised by which to destroy them. In reflecting upon the subject, it was quickly concluded, that any method by which this luxuriant growth of vegetable matter, upon which they fed and deposited their eggs, could be for the present destroyed, was to deprive them of subsistence, and of a nidus or deposition for their eggs, must necessarily arrest their progress, and save the wheat. On reflecting still further upon the subject, grazing by sheep (which feed closer to the earth than any other animal) was suggested as the proper and efficient means to obtain this important and desirable end.

This experiment, thus suggested by a course of reasoning a priori, was immediately made, and the result surpassed the most sanguine expectation. From 80 to 100 head of sheep and a number of calves, were immediately turned on the field, and permitted to continue till the middle of February. These kept it constantly grazed to the earth, and thereby exterminated by their feet and their mouths, these destructive creatures. The cattle being removed at the above mentioned period, the wheat quickly sprung forth, and when nearly ready for harvest was judged by several experienced farmers to be good for twelve or 14 to the bushel; but the immense and continued fall of rain during the spring of 1807, ultimately destroyed it whilst lying on the ground.

From the full and complete success of this experiment in relation to the bug, no hesitation was felt in making it for the purpose of destroying the fly. Accordingly, in the fall of 1809 or 10 (I do not now recollect which) it was repeated, and occasionally made under circumstances so peculiar, that the result was both curious and perfectly satisfactory.

In the commencement of one of the above mentioned falls, the lot on which the above experiment was repeated was laid down early in wheat—it so happened that a small part of the lot, at the time the wheat was sown, had been very recently cow-henned, as the planters style it. This, together with the other part, was, however, in a short time after the wheat began to grow, found to be entirely overrun by the fly. The sheep and calves were immediately turned on it. They grazed the whole lot closely, except the part recently cow-henned, (which experienced farmers know they cannot be made to graze,) and when removed, about the middle of February, that part which had been grazed, sprung up under the first experiment, and produced a fine crop. Whereas, the part recently cow-henned, and which was consequently not grazed, was accurately defined to a line, bearing all the bunched & dwarfish appearance, peculiarly characteristic of the wheat destroyed by the fly.

Many other experiments have been since made, not so much for the purpose of experimenting, as to save valuable crops of wheat, and which have never yet failed in a single instance. Experience, therefore, as far as I have made it the subject of observation, has thus fully confirmed the efficacy of this method which I have suggested.

I am aware, however, sir, that there are at least 3 objections which may be offered to the above-mentioned. First, it may be objected, that the cattle will destroy vast quantities of the wheat, by trampling the earth, and pulling it up by the roots in grazing. This may to some extent be on wet light lands, and on such, as during the very cold weather of winter, are very much disposed, as farmers say, to open. But this may be very easily obviated by removing the cattle from the field when in either of these states. The truth is, however, that little or no injury has been perceived to result to the wheat from this cause in all the experiments which have been made, and these have been both on wet low land, and on red stiff land, which last is most apt to cast up during severe weather.

In the second place, it may be objected that the grazing alone, so late in the season, as may be necessary to destroy the fly, or prevent their ravages, must injure the wheat as much as very possibly do. But repeated experiments have equally overruled this with the first objection. The only effect which grazing is found to have on the wheat, are these: that it causes it to branch much more, & to be some few days later in coming to maturity than it otherwise

would be. But, for this we are perhaps amply compensated in the great benefit which must necessarily result to the cattle which are permitted to feed on it, and at a time of the year, too, in which they most require some assistance.

The third and most specious objection, remains to be confirmed or destroyed by some future experiment. By the above observations, it must have been perceived it is deemed necessary to remove the cattle, (which must, during the time that they are in the wheat, continually be kept in check) sufficiently early in February, to send forth new stalks or branches (where they are required,) in time to come fully to maturity. Should the wheat be liable to be attacked in any case by the fly subsequent to that period at which the cattle must be removed—then in that case the method must fail. But such an one has not yet appeared; and from the rapid growth which the wheat would take in the Spring, (especially in fertile land) is perhaps not to be apprehended. Should the fly, however, be perceived in the middle of February, in large numbers, the stock might very possibly with perfect safety be continued till the first of the Spring should be forward, or to the middle of March, if the Spring should be late. After which time, I am convinced, from the result of the above experiments no further danger need be apprehended.

Thus, sir, you will perceive, that independent of saving our valuable crops of wheat, the general adoption of this method will completely supersede the necessity of seeding our lands so late as many have done, to the great injury of the crop, and of purchasing at a monopoly price those varieties of wheat which have been proposed as exempt from the ravages of the fly, but which (if the observations of the "Orange Farmer" be observed) are not in fact altogether to be depended on.

At some future time, when I have more leisure I may submit a further communication to you upon the natural history of this insect. In the mean time rest assured, that he is an American and not a Hessian; and that he is analogous to the locust in more than one particular; and essentially in this in being disposed to appear in greater or less force, if not periodically, at least at intervals of years more or less distant. Hence, if the above method be effectual, farmers should always keep a sharp look out, that their produce may invariably be detected sufficiently early in the winter that they may egg; and all be completely destroyed by the "jaw bone" of the sheep.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. KING.

WINCHESTER, VA. JULY 19.

Never, within our recollection, has this section of country been blessed with a more bountiful harvest than the present. The writer of this has just returned from an excursion to Harrisonburg [about 70 miles south-west of this place] and with gratitude records, that the crops of Wheat, Rye, and Oats, are immense. He does not recollect seeing even a single field producing an indifferent crop. The crops of Corn, with few exceptions, also offer the most flattering prospects. Although rain is very much required here, the counties of Rockingham and Shenandoah have, during the last 8 or 10 days, had a bountiful and seasonable supply. Gentlemen also from Tennessee, inform that they never witnessed a greater harvest than appears from Knoxville to this place. In some instances, the smut has appeared, and will no doubt cut short the prospects of a few individuals. Gaz.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE. EUROPE.

The ship Hope, has arrived at Salem, 36 days from Havre, bringing Paris dates to the 13th ult. but no news of any importance. The King of France has recovered from his late indisposition, & has taken several excursions in the neighborhood of Paris. The serious illness of Louis the 18th, did not, it appears, create that alarm at the issue, which we conceived, from a view of the state of Europe would be the natural consequence. The death of the King of France would be a signal for the different parties—factious collisions of opinion and personal advancement, to break out and create new troubles on the continent. The parties in France are greatly divided. The clergy and their adherents would support the Count Artois. The Duke and Dutches of Angoulême have also a party in their favor. The Orleans branch would find strong support. Napoleon has still his friends; and the old republican party, by far the most numerous, would put in their claims.—We can suppose that this contrariety of interest, would create a revolution in France, if the allied sovereigns were not on the spot to decide, once more, the fate of that country; & when their interference shall be required, we are unable to say, what will be the issue.—Great Britain, who on that occasion, will not remain a passive spectator, will advocate the legitimate heir, the count Artois. Austria will remain neuter until difficulties are created, when an effort will be made, in behalf of Maria Louisa and young Napoleon. Russia, who is not decidedly the friend of any of the Bourbons, will keep his brother-in-law, the prince of Orange in view. Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, and the Germanic states, will follow the course best suited to their interest; and with this contrariety of claims, it is very desirable, for the tranquility of

Europe, that the health of Louis the 18th may continue unimpaired, as the people are comparatively tranquil, and they have already suffered more than their character and conduct merited.

In Prussia, they have settled a constitution definitely. The continental peace has not produced the benefits contemplated; and from the inundation of British goods, and other causes, 50,000 weavers, are said to be thrown out of employ. The Russian court will pass the ensuing winter in Moscow, probably with a view of encouraging the building of that city; more probably to approach near their southern possessions, and the confines of Turkey.

A Russian and Polish general have been fighting a duel. The Polish officers are not content with their situation under the Russians—they had good cause to suspect that Poland would have been erected into a separate kingdom.

"The dispute between the king and the states Wertemburgh, relative to the constitution, is yet unsettled. On the 4th of June the Assembly rejected the proposed constitution—says 67, yeas 42. The minority presented an address to the king, expressing their approbation of the constitution.

"The king immediately dissolved the assembly, and ordered the members to their houses, and on the day following, issued a decree, declaring that the constitution should go into effect as soon as it should be approved by a majority of the several villages.

LA HARPE, late preceptor to the emperor of Russia, and a man of the first literary acquirements in Europe, is dead. The emperor has settled a pension on his widow.

Ferdinand the 7th has prohibited the sale of his port-wait without special permission;—it was very wisely done, as he is unquestionably, the ugliest king in Europe, personally and mentally.

No opposition was made by the Prince Regent to the appointment of the new speaker.—Mr. Abbot, ex-speaker, has been handsomely provided for—he was a very respectable pious man.

FROM THE N. Y. GAZETTE, JULY 28. LATEST NEWS.

The arrival of the Golconda Capt. Hussey, puts the editors of the Gazette in possession of London papers of the 11th, and Liverpool of the 13th of June. It is an interesting fact, that the price of American products continued steady, & that flour and grain were advancing, in consequence of heavy purchases having been made for the French market. We have seen a letter from Liverpool of the 13th, stating that, 30,000 barrels of flour, had been sold in that market alone for exportation to France.

We shall now notice in a summary way, the contents of the papers before us. American flour is quoted at 79s. notwithstanding very heavy importations.—Wheat was 19 to 20s. S. a Island cotton, 2s. 8d. Upland 1s. 8d. New-Orleans 1s. 16d.

It is remarked under the head of "Corn Exchange," June 10, that the importation of American flour this week was larger than any since the opening of the ports.—the demand for it was languid at the commencement, but before the close of the market very extensive sales were made without any depression in prices since this day seen.

On the 11th, Flour advanced per sack to 120s. Seconds 115s.

New Dollars were 5s. 2 1-2 per ounce. Consols 73 1-4 to 73 1-2.

The trial of Watson, and others, on a charge of high treason, was progressing. No part of the proceedings were allowed to be published during the trial.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice on the night of the 9th of June, that he should, on the ensuing Monday, bring forward his financial plan for the year.

The ship Washington, Forman, for New York, with Mr. Adams on-board, sailed from Gravesend on the 8th of June.

A conspiracy, or rising, was intended simultaneously on the 9th of June in the northern & middle counties of England. Government having been apprised of it, pursued measures to prevent it.

The scarcity of grain in France, says a London paper, had occasioned some disturbances. They however speak of fine weather for vegetation.

The king of England enjoyed his usual state of health.

Intelligence reached London on the 9th, of the discovery of an important conspiracy at Lisbon, having for its object the dissolution of the government, the transfer of the crown to the young Duke of Cadova, a near relative of the King, and the murder of Marshal Beresford and the other British officers in the Portuguese service. The chief of the plot was general Andreides, and Baron Erin was implicated. The plan was said to be well organized, and to have been carried into execution on the 5th of June; when the affair was discovered and the principal conspirators arrested without opposition, and hurried to fort St. Julien.

CHARLESTON, JULY 19. FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

We have seen several letters from St. Mary's and Amelia Island, received by yesterday's mail which confirm the verbal accounts received here a few days since from the same quarter, that the prospects of the Patriots were by no

means so flattering as at first represented. Had M'Gregor pushed for St. Augustine, immediately on his landing at Amelia, while the Spaniards were pacific struck and flying before him, he might perhaps have gained possession of that fortress—but he has lost the opportunity by delay; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on the frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety.

Extract of a letter. "FERNANDINA, JULY 12, 1817.

"I cannot form any opinion as to the future operations of the Patriots; they are at present limited to the Island. I fear they will fail in their laudable scheme; they have no force. Every thing favoured their occupation and march to St. Augustine. The Dons were panic struck. There is at present a restlessness among the people under their flag—some outrages having been committed by their out parties. There was a sale here to-day of 21 slaves seized four days ago. They were seized, tried, condemned and sold in that time. These proceedings injured the cause, & should they not receive large reinforcements, I fear they will have to abandon the place. The consequences of such an event are much to be dreaded."

From the N. Y. Gazette, July 25.

In addition to the news given in yesterday's Gazette, we learn by the Ellen, Tooker, from the Gulf of Mexico, that the Patriot General Terrand, with about 2000 men, had gone over to the Royalists, having previously been assured of the king's pardon; that Gen. Victoria, of Guadalupe, with about 300 men, was within 100 miles of La Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the Royalists; that Gen. Mina's head-quarters were at Santa Martina, which place he had fortified, and left a garrison of about 80 men, and proceeded against St. Louis Petosi. His communication on the sea coast was cut off by the Royalists. An army of about 5000 men was marching against him from La Vera Cruz, and his situation was considered perilous.

In the Oration delivered on the 4th of July, at Barre, Mass. by Zenas L. Leonard, the following neat compliments were addressed to the female part of the audience:

Fair Daughters of Columbia.
We reciprocate with you, the affectionate adulations of this joyful day. Though exempted from the science of arms and military burdens, you have been emulous to exhibit an honorable testimony of your love of country, and your ardent desire for the perpetuation of freedom. By the tender of your generous donation this day, we discover that the same spark of delicate patriotism, which so highly signified the matrons of Massachusetts, in the period of perilous trial, still lives in their descendants, in a gentle flame, pure as the bosom in which it reigns. Accept our congratulations that you have had the good fortune not to be born in a barbarous, despotic land, where the female part of society are compelled to drink the dregs of servitude and degradation, being from the delicacy of their sex, incapable of energetic resistance. The horrors of a monastic life, and dreary confinement in the seraglio of a cruel, unfeeling Sultan, alarm not your fears, because liberty spread over you its benign banners, and exalts you to an eminent rank. According to the orbit in which Providence and your own choice have destined you to move, you are on a par with the more heroic sex, and have equal opportunity for usefulness and respectability. To you belong the distinguished honour and enviable privilege of imparting the first impressions of knowledge and virtue to the opening infant mind. May the stars which glisten on the martial standard, not only emblazon the rising stars of our happy Union, but also the shining virtues of the American Fair.

BOTANY BAY.

The Analytic Magazine, for the last month, observing that a new governor has been appointed for New South Wales, which is to be discontinued as a place of punishment, and converted to "more important purposes," proceeds to give some account of the settlement, derived from the information of an eye witness. The following is an abstract of that account:

Botany Bay is called from the quantity of new botanical plants found growing on its shores. The most considerable district is Sidney, where are built ships of five hundred tons, which sail to China and Peru. The East India Company are jealous of the trade to China; should they crush it, by their influence in the British Parliament, the measure would infallibly produce opposition, and might be productive of a serious rupture. The climate is pure, (diseases being scarcely known) and the soil is excellent. The spring there is in August. Fresh fruits and vegetables are produced in every season. Agricultural labour is the most profitable; although in the town are found mechanics, manufacturers, and artists of every description. There are two harvests in the year, of Wheat, Maize, and Grass.—One bushel of Maize produces six hundred l. Rice, millet, and oats thrive well.

The wild cattle are almost as numerous as in South America. A peculiar breed of sheep has produced a very superior fleece, estimated to be worth six shillings per pound in England.—The climate is favourable for sheep, and the mutton is not surpassed.—A woollen manufactory is established at Paramatta, [a dependency;] and at Sidney, 78 looms are employed in weaving sails and sacking, a coarse cloth and linen.

From Sidney, the voyage to New Zealand is frequently performed in 3 days; to China in five weeks; to Peru in four; to Bengal in six; and to the Cape of Good Hope in five. The sea that washes the shores of New South Wales, and of Peru, has no violent currents, no Trade Winds, no Chirac Taffoons.

Herring visit Botany Bay during November and the following months; and five or six species of the fish common to the British Channel, are daily caught.—Sperm whales abound. One house in Sidney, of three partners, formerly convicted, in one year remitted Oil and Seal Skins to London, to the value of £50,000. The trade in skins and coal is the most thriving; the culture of flax and hemp, for exportation, is rapidly increasing.—Masts and spars are exported to Bengal; and a profitable trade is carried on in sandal wood, procured from the neighboring Feejee islands.

Potteries and breweries have been established. Iron ore, good and abundant, has been discovered, but not yet worked. But the chief hope of New South Wales consists in extensive wild territory, recently explored. It is probable that here the future glories of this interesting country will fix their seat.—Already the people are as remote from calamity as any nation upon earth. Perhaps, at no distant day, the infant colony arriving at mature vigor, may reject paternal control, and assume the independent functions of its manhood.

FROM THE STAR IN THE WEST. THE SPIRIT OF ENCROACHMENT.

The writer of this was present at a dinner given by General Knox, to a number of Indians in the year 1789, at New York; they had come to the President on a mission from their nations, for a dinner, two of the Sachems with the The house was in Broadway. A little be chief or principle, went into the balcony at the front of the house, the drawing room being up stairs. From this they had a view of the city, the harbor and Long Island; after remaining there a short time, they returned into the room apparently dejected; but the chief more than the rest, General Knox took notice of it and said to him—Brother, what has happened to you—you look sorry. Is there any thing to distress you? He answered—I'll tell you, brother, I have been looking at your beautiful city—the great water; your fine country—and see how happy you are. But then I could not help thinking that this fine country, and this great water were once ours. Our ancestors lived here—they enjoyed it as their own in peace—it was the gift of the Great Spirit to them and their children. At last the white people came here in a great canoe. They asked only to let them sit to a tree, lest the water should carry it away—we consented.—They then said some of their people were sick, and they asked permission to land them & put them under the shade of trees.—The ice then came, and they could not go away. They then begged for a piece of land to build wigwams for the winter—we granted it them. They then asked for some corn to keep them from starving, we kindly furnished them, they promising to go away when the ice was gone. When this happened, we told them they must go away with their big canoe; but they pointed to their big guns round their wigwams, and said they would stay there, and we could not make them go away. Afterwards more came, they brought spirituous and intoxicating liquors with them, of which the Indians became very fond. They persuaded us to sell them some land. Finally, they drove us back, from time to time, into the wilderness, far from the water, and fish and oysters—they have destroyed the game—our people have wasted away and now we live miserable and wretched whilst you are enjoying your fine and beautiful country. This makes me sorry, brother, and I cannot help it."

A new mode of borrowing money has lately been adopted at St. Johns, N. B. A Mr. Joshua Huggan, of that city, received an anonymous note stating that if he did not deposit one hundred pounds chiefly in gold, in a hedge of sand in a particular part of the city, at a specified time, his life should pay the forfeit. The application promised, however, it was deposited. Mr. Huggan not thinking proper to comply, received another note, with a similar demand, and similarly threat—and shortly after a third. Heat length resolved to endeavour to detect the offenders; and several persons having secreted themselves near the place of deposit pointed out the note, Mr. Huggan approached apparently alone, and signed to deposit the money. Shortly after, a laboring man named James Gallagher came and searched for the treasure, and was shortly afterwards joined by one Nathan Harper, who keeps a grog shop there. They were both seized and committed to the House of Correction.

DUTCH PROVERBS.

The Dutch have a good proverb. They never enrich—alas never improve—prayers hinder no work.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

BOSTON, July 29.

Gentlemen have arrived in town, who left the President of the United States at Windsor, Vt. on Wednesday morning last.

Our readers know he left Concord, N. H. on Monday morning. He arrived in Hanover the same evening.

We deem the following anecdote worthy of record.—In the widow of the late President Wheelock, the President found the fair Comforter who dressed the wound which he received in the memorable battle of Trenton in 1777.

On Tuesday he proceeded to Windsor, which he reached that evening. On his way thither, notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, he made a detour to Stafford, to view the extensive Copperas Establishment there owned by Messrs. Reynolds, Col. Binney, and others of this town.

From Plattsburgh his progress we learn, will be by Chateaugay, and St. Regis, to Ogdensburg. There he will find a steam boat, which on her passage to Niagara touches at Sackett's Harbor, Oswego, Sodus, and Genesee river.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 28, 1817.

The following letter, with the resolutions annexed, has been addressed to the heads of the chief departments of the government. A similar one will be sent to all the officers and agents of the United States, who are not connected with the administration of either of the principal Departments.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, July 24, 1817.

SIR, According to the injunctions of the annexed resolutions, to the provisions of which I beg leave to call your attention, it is intended to put to press and publish a register of Officers and agents, civil, military and naval, &c. in the service of the United States, on the 30th day of September, 1817.

Resolutions requiring the Secretary of State to compile and print, once in every two years, a register of all officers and agents civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That once in two years, a register, containing correct lists of all the officers and agents, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States, made up to the last day of September of each year in which a new Congress is to assemble, be compiled and printed under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of State.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy submit to the list of the persons employed in his department, their names, force and conditions of all the ships and vessels belonging to the United States, and when and where built.

Resolved, That five hundred copies of said register be printed; and that on the first Monday in January in each year when a new Congress shall be assembled, there be delivered to the President, the Vice President, each head of a department, each member of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, one copy of such register; and to the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, each ten copies, for the use of the respective houses; that twenty-five copies shall be deposited in the library of the United States, at the seat of government, to be used like other books, in that library, and the residue of the said copies be disposed of in such manner as Congress shall from time to time direct.

Resolved, That, for the information of the present Congress, such register as aforesaid be prepared and distributed as aforesaid, on the first day of its next session. Approved, April 27th, 1816.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

From the Knoxville Gazette, of July 17.

We are enabled to state, on authority entitled to the fullest credit, that on the 8th inst. Governor M'Ninn and Gens. Jackson & Merriwether, commissioners on the part of the United States, effected a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, by way of exchange—for a small tract of country on the north side of Tennessee river, including little more than Squatchee Valley, and all the land south of Chatahoocbee river, in the state of Georgia.

Those that make their election to remove, are to be furnished with boats and supplies necessary to their removal, at the expense of the United States—each individual of the poor Indians to be furnished with a rifle gun, a blanket and kettle, or steel trap. There will be reserved of 940 acres allowed to heads of families, in the portion of country given up to the United States, should the individual claiming it reside thereon until his or her death, which will descend to their posterity in fee simple; but should they leave their reservations during their life time such lands will become the property of the government.

NORFOLK, July 21.

We have indubitable authority for assuring the public, that the reports circulated in this place respecting the Buenos Ayres brig now in our waters, are incorrect, to say the least of them. The brig is called the Patriot, is commanded by Com. Taylor, and entered the Chesapeake about a month ago. Some difficulties which Com. Taylor has experienced, owing to the refractory conduct of a part of his crew, has been the cause of a longer detention than he had contemplated; but the report which stated that he had stopped vessels within the maritime jurisdiction of the U. S. is utterly untrue; no vessel of any nation having been brought to by him as stated. Some of the refractory sailors which he had discharged from the Patriot also reported, that the Com. intended to fire into the U. S. ships, Nonsuch, and for that purpose had called all hands to quarters!—It is the invariable practice on board of ships of war to beat to quarters on the appearance of every armed vessel, no matter what colors she may show; but so far from any hostile intention being manifested on the part of the Commodore, he no sooner identified the Nonsuch, than he immediately sent & invited Capt. Nicholson on board his vessel, and the two commanders dined together on board the Patriot in the utmost harmony and civility. This explanation is due to Com. Taylor, whose conduct to neutrals has always been strictly correct and magnanimous, and who has consequently never deserved the harsh and injurious suspicions which gossip tales would cast on his reputation. Herald.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Navy in the Mediterranean, dated FORT MAHON, MAY 24, 1817.

Algiers is rapidly recovering her consequence. She will in all probability have in the course of the Summer two frigates, one from the Grand Signor, and one from the French; four heavy sloops, and eight or ten vessels, from twelve to sixteen guns. A schooner built at Leghorn for the Regency touched at this port a few days since: her appearance was beautiful and she is calculated to carry 18 guns. It is rumored a British fleet is coming out to sea, for what purpose we have not learnt. A Spanish squadron came in here a few days ago from Algiers, consisting of one ship of the line, a frigate and sloop of war; our sailors soon had it that we were blockaded, and 300 re-entered for the Washington, and about 160 for the Constellation.

The Spanish squadron has sailed for Tunis. They had a hot press the morning they departed, which has occasioned deep distress amongst the fishermen and watermen.

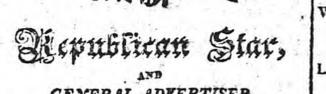
The British Sloop of War "Eric" arrived here from Algiers; her officers state that the Dey has received a frigate from the Grand Signor, and that he now can send eight cruisers to sea.

THE TRI-COLOURED COCKADE.

At the commencement of the revolution the French national cockade was green, as an emblem of hope, but the Duke of Orleans joining the people, out of compliment the cockade was changed the colour of his liveries. And on the arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette from America the national guard changed its uniform to that of American Army, which it has ever since preserved.

The following singular advertisement was lately printed in large letters on board placed on the side of a field in the neighborhood of Greenwich, England.

Good grass for horses. Long-tails three shillings and sixpence per week, short-tails two shillings and sixpence per week. This difference in the charge was made, because the long-tails can whisk off the flies, & eat at their leisure, while the short-tails are running about from morning till night.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1817.

BLOCKADE OF PERNAMBUCO.

Information has been received at Boston, by the arrival of the Sally-Barker from St. Salvador, that a ship had been condemned at Pernambuco for violating the blockade, and two English frigates sent into St. Salvador for the same cause, that an English brig with a few casks of gunpowder on board had been taken on the coast, and sent to Rio Janeiro for trial, and that all vessels found on the coast with arms and ammunition on board, were seized and sent to Rio Janeiro.

Col. Wharton, of the Corps of Engineers, has been arrested by order of the Secretary of the Navy, while on a visit to his friends in Philadelphia, in consequence of charges exhibited against him by Major Hissman. His trial, we understand, will take place at Washington on the 11th inst. and that Capt. Szwarn, of the Navy, is to be President of the Court. Of the nature of these charges we are uninformed. Patriot.

INGRATITUDE.

Of all the sins to which mankind are subject, that of ingratitude, has at all times, and in all countries, been accounted the most intolerable. He who is so abandoned as to persecute a man who has done him a favour, or to appear wholly unmindful of the obligation which he is under to those who have rendered him a pecuniary service, is held up to the view of the public as a monster in human form, who deserves universal detestation.

Yet strange as it may appear, this detestation of an infamous neglect of duty, appears to extend no further than the ordinary transaction in the moral world. The obligations, the immense gratitude we are under to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, appear to be entirely forgotten, or totally neglected. This remark will hold good not only with individuals, but with nations. Of all nations, this seems to be most guilty of this heinous crime. Not a day passes in which innumerable and repining for imaginary evils are not heard. To most of us compare our situation in life with what we expected to have them at this time, and because our expectations are not realized, we give vent to our feelings in complaint. We complain of the hardness of the times, the dullness of business; without once taking into view the manifold blessings with which we are surrounded. As a nation, let us compare this country with others, and where shall we find that, where so much happiness might abound, or where blessings are dispensed with so liberal a hand. Shall we look to Spain, whose soil is luxuriant indeed, but whose population is governed by bigots, aided by the ferocity of the Inquisition? Shall we find them in France, whose verdant fields have become crimsoned with the blood of her choicest sons, and the survivors of whom are doomed to drag out a life of perpetual servitude to her implacable foes, with the freedom of conscience as much shackled as tyranny dare prescribe? Or are we to find them that boasted land of freedom from whence our fathers sprang, where the people are bowed to the earth by the burden put upon their shoulders by men whose duty it is to bless like this, and in vain do we look for a people who count their blessings so much! Would to God men were given more to the enjoyment of what they possess, and less to repining after that which they imagine they want.

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

The following is given as the true account of dates at which President Monroe appears in the history of our country. Born in Virginia, in 1759, he was in the army in 1776, and was wounded at the battle of Trenton, December 26, 1776—General Washington then gave him a Captaincy, and he was Aid to Gen. Lord Sterling, and soon after Colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1783 a member of the Old Congress. In 1787 he was again in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1788 in the Convention which ratified the Constitution. In 1790 he was a Senator of the United States. In 1794 he was Minister of the United States in France, and upon his return was Governor of Virginia, and continued as long as the Constitution of the State allowed. In 1803 he was appointed Minister to London, and in 1805 he went on a special mission to Madrid. On his return he was again in the Legislature of Virginia, and in 1810 was Governor. In 1811 he was Secretary

of State, and in the dangers of 1814 consented to be Secretary of War. He is now President of the United States, the highest honor his country can bestow, and this honor he receives with the consent of the whole Union.

A writer in the Philadelphia Centinel, states that there is at present in the City of Philadelphia, a large quantity of Cast Iron, and Silver plated Brille-Bits and Stirrup-Irons, of English manufacture, and that many such articles have been sold to country merchants and others, who are ignorant at the time of purchase of their being cast iron. The writer thinks it his duty to apprise the public of the circumstance, as he presumes no man would endanger his life, or the lives of his family, by placing in the mouth of his horse a bit which is as brittle as a pipe-stem.

He presumes that silver plated bits and stirrups of cast iron, are at this time exposed to sale, throughout the whole country.

FROM THE LANCASTER JOURNAL.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRAVEL.

Extracted from a late English periodical work. Dissolve three drachms of prepared Nitre in a quart of cold water, and take half of this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this simple medicine for a few days, and that painful complaint (the Gravel) will be removed. It may be taken at any time of the day, but it is best after a meal.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

The Temple of Fame.

BY WILLIAM C. FOSTER, Late of the United States Artillery.

Let the thrill clarify sound through the Temple of Fame,

Whilst the Universe joins in the glee;

'Twas patriot virtue which gave us a name,

And planted the LIBERTY TREE.

Hail, glorious fruits!—Ye Heroes renowned!

Who've brav'd through the tempest of war;

Who've fought a weak faction indignant have frown'd,

To secure the AMERICAN STAR.

Let this COLUMN by millions, and virtue upheld,

Stand Time and wild Europe's career;

Our bold Chivalry within it have dwell,

Nor look'd on the WORLD with a fear.

Let HULL and DECATUR encircle the arch,

Which freemen with gratitude raise;

Nor need we the annals of history search,

For a Perry and M'Donough's praise.

Hail, ye bright Stars! Effulgent and bright;

Which have shone on the ocean so clear;

Whilst we dwell on your names with pride and delight,

O'er LAWRENCE we drop a fond tear!

O say, was our land from valour bereft,

Was that spark, which a WASHINGTON kindled,

Snatch'd from the bosom in which it was left

By those who our courage have prais'd?

No, it dwelt in the lines of JACKSON and BROWN,

And taught lessons to WELLINGTON's school!

It brought the bold Eagle to shadow the Crown,

Whilst we taught them a civilized rule.

Whilst Fort Mifflin and Dartmoor blacken the name

Of scoundrels entrusted in war;

From their ruins shall spread the "bursting" of Fame,

To illumine the AMERICAN STAR.

And bright on the base in rich letters of gold,

Let SCOTT grace the Temple of Fame;

Whilst freedom can flourish and nations behold,

We'll with extacy dwell on his name.

A tear to your memory, ye gallant and brave!

Who've the URN with rich cyprus adorn'd,

Which Liberty's hand with affection shall save,

O'er which a brave nation shall mourn.

New-York, July 22.

Notice.

IN virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Saturday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. at Mr. Samuel Chaplain's tavern, in Centreville, a HOUSE and LOT in said town, formerly the property of Doctor Benjamin Hall, deceased.

This property is situated at the corner of Commerce and Water streets, and is considered a good stand for business.

The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given. CHAS. DOWNS, Trustee.

Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on Monday the 19th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:

- No. 1. A Farm situated on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer. The title is indisputable.
- No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.
- No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.
- No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.
- No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.

The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments. Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee. August 5 14

To be rented.

FOR a term of three or five years, the Farm of Mrs. Maria Kerr, near Easton, now in the tenure of Mr. William Colston. For terms apply to JOHN L. KERR. August 5

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a decree of the Hon. the Chancery Court, dated the 6th day of March, 1817, to me directed—

I WILL sell a part of the Real Estate of T. RICHMOND, at public vendue, at Denton, on Tuesday the 22d day of September, as follows: viz. FOUR IMPROVED LOTS in the town of Denton—a LOT of WOODLAND, containing 20 acres, lying within one mile of said town; also, a FARM, lying about five miles from the town of Denton, whereon Major Solomon RICHMOND now resides, containing about two hundred acres. This farm is tolerably well improved with necessary buildings.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in twelve months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos. Richardson. August 5 5

A Female Academy.

MRS. CRESWELL and her sister (Mr. Meay) are anxious to embrace the present opportunity of rendering their grateful acknowledgments to their friends; and the public, for the liberal encouragement already given to their Female Academy;—and take the liberty of soliciting a share of future patronage; with an assurance that every possible attention will be paid, not only to the intellectual improvement, but to the manners and deportment of those young Ladies that may be committed to their care.

N. B. Four young ladies can be accommodated with board on moderate terms, at the school, which will re-open on the eleventh inst. Easton, August 5 3

Pork, Duck, &c.

200 barrels mess, navy mess, and prime PORK, of a superior quality
200 pieces 1st, 2d and 3d quality Russia Duck
100 do. 1st do. Raven's do.
120 do. 1st do. Russia sheeting
40 barrels old Rye Whiskey
50 bbls. Jamaica Rum, 4th proof
30 do. Jamaica and St. Croix Sugar, of the first quality
20 do. N. E. Rum,
For sale on accommodating terms, by NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf. Baltimore, Aug. 5 49

A Farm to rent.

THE subscriber offers his Farm where Rich and Hopkins now lives, to rent for the ensuing year. Said farm does not exceed three quarters of a mile from the town of Easton—it is situated on the road leading from Easton to Dover-bridge, and contains upwards of three hundred thousand corn hills of cleared land—There is in one of the fields of said farm, a considerable quantity of mair of the first quality, and convenient to come at—also two apple orchards, one of which is Pennsylvania fruit; the trees are very productive and the fruit much admired, which has been of considerable advantage to tenants in paying their rents. One great advantage is, the situation is such as to be very convenient to good schools in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the town of Easton. August 5 3q PETER DENNY.

An Overseer wanted.

THE subscriber will want to employ an Overseer for his Fancy Farm, lying and being in Kent County, for the next year. None but a first rate Overseer will suit, and it will be expected from those who may apply, that the most satisfactory recommendations will accompany their application. WILLIAM BARROLL, Chestertown, August 5 9

A Wet Nurse.

A NURSE of this kind (without her child,) who is healthy, and can produce some recommendation as to her character, will hear of a situation where she can have \$8 a month, on application at the STAR OFFICE. August 5 4

In Chancery.

July 15th, 1817. THE creditors are Thomas Suttler, dec'd. I warned to exhibit their claims, with the voucher thereof, before the first day of October next. By order THOS. H. BOWNE, Reg. Cer. Cla. August 5 3

Strayed or stolen.

FROM the subscriber, living on Tuckahoe Creek, Talbot County, on Saturday night last, a bright sorrel MARE, with a star in her forehead, fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, used to gear or saddle. Any person taking up and returning said mare, or giving information of her so that the subscriber gets her, shall be reasonably rewarded. August 5 3q RICHARD MILLIS.

Notice.

THE co-partnership between Dodson & Co. in relation having been dissolved by mutual consent, the subscriber has taken a shop in Centreville, and has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of SADDLERY. He begs leave to inform his former customers, and the public in general, that he will sell Saddles, Brilles, Harness, Trunks, and all other articles in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch, at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices. LUTHER J. COVINGTON. Centreville, July 22 3

Canal Stock.

FIVE Shares of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Stock will be sold on good terms, by an early application at the STAR OFFICE. July 22 3

One hundred and thirty Dollars reward.

Ran away yesterday morning the subscriber's negro named JACOB. He is about 22 years old, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, very black, and slender make; no particular marks; has a dove leg when spoken to; had on when he went away, a short jacket of light duck and trousers of the same kind; coarse linen shirt, and an old broken hat with a very small brim. Jacob was lately the property of Mr. Walker, corner of Chesapeake and Calvert streets, but formerly belonged to Lloyd Nicols, Esq. of Easton. He has a mother & brother living at Centreville, and other relations at different places on the Eastern Shore. Captains of vessels trading down the Bay are particularly cautioned against taking away said slave. Jacob was seen on the York Road about 20 miles from town, the day he ran away, and he is probably at work in York or Lancaster counties, or gone to Philadelphia. A reward of 100 dollars will be paid for his apprehension, and being secured in Baltimore jail. E. S. THOMAS, Two miles from town, on the York Turnpike road. The Easton Star, York Gazette and Lancaster Journal, will insert the above notice, and forward their accounts to the Post Office. July 17—August 5 5

Bank of Caroline.

THE President and Directors have declared a dividend of three per centum on the Capital Stock of this institution actually paid in for the half year to end the 31st July, which will be paid to the Stockholders on their legal representatives, on or after the first Monday of July next.

By order, THO. CULBRETH, Cashier.

July 29

Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 85 Market Street, (next door to Mr. Harsh Williams's old stand) on the corner of South Street, where they offer for sale on very moderate terms, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of choice L. P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Tenerife, &c. &c. Cordons of all descriptions, Cognac Brandy, Brandy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. S. S. Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection of Imperial, Imp. Gunpowder, Hyson, Y. Hyson TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Leaf, Lump, Piece, and Brown SUGARS—Java and Havana Green COFFEES, &c.—And all articles appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to merit a share of public patronage, and all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

C. R. & T. R. BROOM.

Baltimore, July 29

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS avail themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction; therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to PERRY DENNY, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KIRBY, (Hay-Side) either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.

We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.

JOSIAH MASSY, WALTER M. MILLAR.

April 8

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water.

All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land, also.

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Parson's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a Division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers.

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Exumpton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

Wm. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, April 8

New Establishment.

THE subscriber having lately erected in a pleasant and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far excel any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, it is believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.

ALSO—NO RENT FOR THE ENGLISH YEAR, or for a term of years, if desired.

4 newly built brick tenements.

Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.

SAMUEL GROOMER.

Easton, Md. July 1

In Chancery.

July Term, 1817.

William Anderson, vs. James Charlotte, and Charles Bailey, Executors of the estate of CHARLES BAILEY, late of Kent County, died seized. The bill states that the said Charles Bailey being indebted to the complainant and others, in several large sums of money, died intestate, seized and possessed of a parcel of land, situate in Kent County, leaving James Charlotte and Charles Bailey, and Rachel Foxworth, his heirs at law, Letitia Bailey, his widow, who had since intermarried with Thomas Smith; and that the said Thomas Smith and Letitia his wife reside without the State of Maryland. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Eastern Star, three successive weeks before the 15th day of August next, give notice to the absent defendants, to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, before the 15th day of December next, to show cause why a decree should not pass as prayed.

True copy. Test THOS. H. BOWLE, July 22 3 Reg. Cur. Can.

Wanted an Overseer

FOR the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages will be given, but none need apply, but such as come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry and ability to superintend a large farm.

E. COGENSEY, July 22 4 Wye-River.

Negroes for sale.

THREE valuable young NEGROES will be sold low to good master, not to leave the State, a boy 17 years of age, and two Girls 12 and 14. For further particulars, apply at the STAR OFFICE.

July 22 4 STAR OFFICE.

Camp-Meeting.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held in the wood of Mr. Joseph George, near Wye-Mill, to commence on Wednesday the 13th of August, and continue until the Monday following. There will be no horse-pounding or butchering, the managers thinking the evils attending them much greater than the advantages. A person will be appointed to sell bread and cheese, alone, on the campground.

LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the state of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

Table with columns: Prize, of, \$2000. 1st Prize of 1000, 2nd Prize of 500, 3rd Prize of 200, 4th Prize of 100, 5th Prize of 50, 6th Prize of 20, 7th Prize of 10, 8th Prize of 6, 9th Prize of 5.

1610 Prizes, 1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3900 Tickets—at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATUTORY PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$500

1st on the 12th day's drawing, to 200

1st on the 13th to 500

1st on the 14th to 500

1st on the 15th to 1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 16th to 2000

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILLECHOP, THOMAS FISHER, JOHN W. REDDEN, JAMES P. LOFLAND, Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.

april 1

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP General Benson, CEMENT VICKARS, Master.

WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedt servt. CLEMENT VICKARS

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, Feb. 5

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet

THE SLOOP HELEN, WILL leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR, EDWARD AULD, Master.

WILL commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M. on which days she will continue during the season.

The SUPERIOR is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Grain, &c. For freight, or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at the office at the Point.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they may wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, March 4

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, George-Town Cross Roads, Kent County, Md. July 1, 1817.

WILLIAM W. BOND, John N. Black, Capt. Frederick Boyer, Mary Beedle, James Beedle, Philip Brooks, Kitty Betts, John W. Bordley.

Gilbert Christfield, John B. Craighoad, William Cooper, John Copping, Edward De Coursey.

John W. Edgington, Mary Edgington, William Earle.

Samuel Freeman, William Foster, Hannah Fields, William Foutman.

William Gale.

John Hanson, Augustin Hall, Henry Harris, Isaac Harris.

Jacob Knight.

Thomas Lushy, Josiah Lushy, James Loffman, Richard Lane.

John Maxwell, William Miller, Anna M. Medford, Rosannah Munders, Fredus Meekins, Jabez Myers, Thomas Mott.

Hyland Price, William D. Parker, Michael Parsons.

Jacob Quincy.

Amos Reed, Millicent Reason, William Redgrave, Josina Register.

George C. Sanders, John Sharpley, Henry Sansom, Alexander Stov.

Martha Skaggs.

Josiah Vansant, in Vanleer, Thomas W. Veazey.

James Woodland, Jesse Wilson, Solomon Wilson, John Whittington, Simon Whiner, Edward Wilmer, Anna Maria Waterman, Levi Wroth, Mrs. Wimer, widow of Simon.

JOHN IRELAND, &c.

July 29 3

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell Bussan, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicols, near New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.

June 17 12 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be rent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Dodson & Covington, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the said firm, are requested to make immediate payment to LUTHER J. COVINGTON, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those having claims against the said firm, are requested to present their accounts for settlement.

WILLIAM DODSON, LUTHER J. COVINGTON. July 15, 1817

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public that he still continues to carry on, at the old stand in Centerville, the SADDLERY, in all its various branches; and flatters himself that he will give general satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

July 22 3 WILLIAM DODSON.

For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.

april 22 CHARLES D. BARROW.

Direct Tax of 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

For what County. Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.

Alleghany 16th October, 1816.

Baltimore 12th December, 1816.

Collector's Office, 23d June, 1817.

S. H. MOORE, Collector designated July 8 8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.

Easton, May 20. CLAYLAND & NABB.

To rent.

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good garden, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

July 22 JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

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 Sedgwick 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 a very fine timber, well adapted for ship building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.

april 9 P. W. HEMSLEY.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

Was committed

To the goal of Allegany county, on the 24th of June last, a negro man who calls himself JOE, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, about thirty years of age, stout made—Had on when committed, a coarse linen shirt, mixed cotton pants, a yellow roundabout, an old wool hat, and no shoes—Says he belongs to Robert Hausberger, of Augusta County, State of Virginia, near Staunton. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, Sh'f. of Allegany County.

July 5—22 6

Queen-Ann's County, ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William James having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said William James having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I hereby order and adjudge, that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of said court, to appear before the said court, at the Court-house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

LEVI PURNELL.

True copy. Per June 24 13 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

In Talbot County Court, May Term, 1817.

On application of JOHN DAVIS, 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 the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said John Davis 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 John Davis (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 November term next) give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said John Davis ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, Clk. July 15 4

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE, of Queen Ann's County, take notice that on the petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, at the town of Centerville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per July 1 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M'GUIRE, of Queen Ann's County, take notice, that on the petition of the said James M'Guire, to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, at the town of Centerville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said petition; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said James M'Guire should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per July 1 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

The creditors of HENRY EVANS, of Worcester County, are requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Henry Evans, to the Judges of Worcester County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient securities, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, at the town of Snow Hill, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer any and all allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Evans should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Test— JOHN C. HANDY, Clk. July 22

Was committed

To the goal of Talbot County, on the tenth day of July, a Negro Girl by the name of BETSY, alias CHRISTIANA, about 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, dark complexion—had on when committed, blue and white plaid domestic frock—said to be the property of Anthony Newton, of Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees, as the law directs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sh'f. of Talbot County.

July 29

The editors of the National Intelligencer and Baltimore American, will insert the above notice for eight weeks, and send their bills to the office.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 9, 1817.

This is to give notice.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched, or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

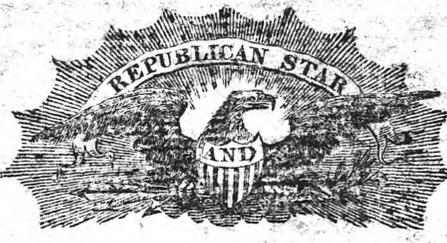
12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Scott; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's lands lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price



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.

Farm near Easton for sale.

Will be sold at Public Sale, upon the premises, on Thursday the 14th of August next.

UNDER and in virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, as a Court of Equity—the **FARM** on which the late Wm. Lowe lived, now belonging to his heirs.

This Farm is composed of parts of the several tracts of land called "Carter's Farm," "Perkin's Discovery," and "Baker's Pasture," and contains by estimation the quantity of 27½ acres of land, more or less. It is situated about 3 miles from Easton, on the head branches of Miles River, and may be rendered in a short time very valuable—the meadow land is very fine.

Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumable every person disposed to purchase will take a view of the premises before the day of sale.

On the same day, at 5 o'clock in the evening, Will be also sold, under the same decree, a **HOUSE** and **LOT**, on the north side of the road leading from Easton to Easton-Point, containing about 1-8 of an acre of land.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, or at the ratification of the sale by the Court, with interest, and the payment of the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale, must be secured by bonds and approved securities.
JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH,
July 15 Trustee.

Sheriff's Sale.

Will be sold at public sale, for cash, on **Thursday the 19th of August next**, at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Negro Woman and four Children—taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Margaret Weyman, executrix of Edmund Weyman, at the suit of Turbutt Callahan—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages, costs and charges.
July 29 4 **JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff.**

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at Thomas Andrew's, thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called Buck's Hill, two head of horses, three head of cows, one brandy still with the implements 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. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m. and attendance given by
July 29 4 **JAS. KEENE, late Sheriff.**

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May term, eighteen hundred and seventeen, will be sold on the premises, on **Thursday the 21st day of August next**, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Real Estate of James C. Wheeler and Margaret E. B. Wheeler, infants, upon the following terms, as specified in the said decree, viz: a credit of two years will be given upon one moiety, and of four years upon the other moiety of the purchase money, to be paid with interest from the day of sale; no conveyance of any part of the property will be made before the entire purchase money and interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obligatory, for securing the payment of the purchase money with interest, will be required, with such security as the Trustee may approve. The property intended to be sold under the said decree consists of valuable lots and parcels of Land of various descriptions, situated in and about the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a purchase. Plans, descriptive of the different parcels of land intended for sale, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
July 29 5 **JOHN LEEDS KRRIE, Trustee.**

Notice.

IN virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on **Saturday the 30th inst. at 11 o'clock a. m.** at Mr. Samuel Chapman's tavern, in Centreville, a **HOUSE** and **LOT** in said town, formerly the property of Doctor Benjamin Hall, deceased.

This property is situated at the corner of Commerce and Water streets, and is considered a good one for business.
The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given.
CHAS. DOWNES, Trustee.
Centreville, August 5 3

A Wet Nurse.

A **NURSE** of this kind (without her child), who is healthy, and can produce some recommendation as to her character, will hear of a situation where she can have \$5 a month, on application at the **STAR OFFICE.**
August 5 4

In Chancery,

July 15th, 1817.
Sale of the real estate of **Thomas Suller, dec'd.** The creditors are warned to exhibit their claims, with the voucher thereof, before the first day of October next.
By order, **THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.**
August 5 3

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, dated the 6th day of March, 1817, to me directed—

I WILL sell a part of the Real Estate of T. RICHARDSON, at public vendue, at Denton, on **Tuesday the 2d day of September**, as follows: viz: **FOUR IMPROVED LOTS** in the town of Denton; a **LOT OR WOODLAND**, containing 20 acres, lying within one mile of said town; also, a **FARM**, lying about five miles from the town of Denton, whereon major Solomon Richardson now resides, containing about two hundred acres. This farm is tolerably well improved with necessary buildings.

The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in twelve months from the day of sale.

Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos. Richardson.
August 5 5

Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on **Monday the 10th day of November next**, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:

No. 1. A Farm situated on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 550 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer—the title is indisputable.

No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.

No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.

No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.

No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.

The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.
Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
August 5 14

A Female Academy.

MRS. CRESWELL and her father (Mr. NICHOLSON) are anxious to embrace the present opportunity of rendering their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement already given to their Female Academy—and take the liberty of soliciting a share of future patronage: with an assurance that every possible attention will be paid, not only to the intellectual improvement, but to the manners and deportment of these young Ladies that may be committed to their care.

N. B. Four young ladies can be accommodated with board on moderate terms, at the school; which will re-open on the eleventh inst.
Easton, August 5 3

Easton Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON, the gentleman appointed by them as its Principal Teacher, has arrived from New York; and that the Seminary is now open for the reception of scholars.

Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the University of Dublin, and has produced testimonials from eminent literary men of such a character as to leave no doubt upon the minds of the Trustees, of his high qualifications for the station to which he has been assigned. He will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the principles of English Grammar, the science of Mathematics, History, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

Such indeed is their opinion of this gentleman's attainments in literary knowledge, and of his fair and moral character, that they feel themselves authorized to assure the parents and guardians of this and the neighbouring counties, that under his guidance and management, their sons and wards will have the fairest prospect of being carefully instructed in all the branches of an Academical Education.

By the Board, **NS. HAMMOND.**
Easton, July 23 [29] 4

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell RUSSELL, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to **Tuesday the 2d day of September next**, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicols, near New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
July 17 12 **SYDENHAM T. RUSSELL.**
If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be to rent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

Pork, Duck, &c.

200 barrels mess, navy mess, and prime **PORK**, of a superior quality.
200 pieces 1st, 2d and 3d quality Russia Duck
100 do. 1st do. Raven's do.
120 do. 1st do. Russia sleeting
40 barrels old Rye Whiskey
50 hhd's Jamaica Rum, 4th proof
30 do. Jamaica and St. Croix Sugar, of the first quality
20 do. E. Rum
For sale on accommodating terms, by
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14, Bowly's Wharf.
Baltimore, Aug. 5 4

1000 acres of Land for sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Town of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Maryland, on **Monday, the 11th day of August next**, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 12 o'clock.

1000 Acres of Land.

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point, called Great Cove Point, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out-buildings—also, a small grist mill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds far within the lines of the land, which will supply the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of those ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.

The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The title is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hella, who resides on the premises, will shew the land to those who may wish to view it.

SARAH BOURNE,
DORCAS G. BOURNE.
St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.

The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement, once a week nine times, and send their account to this office. June 17 9

Wanted an Overseer

FOR the ensuing year, to whom liberal wages will be given; but none need apply, but such as come well recommended for sobriety, honesty, industry and ability to superintend a large farm.
E. COLLEBY,
July 22 4 Wye-River.

THE RIVER MISSISSIPPI.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The editor of this paper has, within the course of the last few months, received several letters from a friend, who has been, for some time, travelling far inland from the coast, and who has seen the Mississippi and its tributary waters—and at the time of his writing these letters was sojourning at Winchester, in the county of New Madrid, in Louisiana. Animated with a lively spirit of inquiry, indefatigable in his pursuits, possessed of a vivid and discriminating mind, and warmed with ardent zeal in every thing that belongs to his country, we think it probable that he sees the objects around him in points of view which may escape the general run of those phlegmatic travellers who visit that country merely for the purposes of commercial dealing, or of looking out for the best lands to purchase for the purposes of agriculture, though to the latter of these objects, our traveller seems to be by no means indifferent. At all events, as some parts of his letters cannot fail to be interesting to those readers who are looking out for information respecting the natural character of that country, with a view to future speculations, and will be acceptable even to those who read merely for the purposes of amusement and general information, we mean to lay before our readers, from time to time, such extracts from them as will be likely to repay them for the trouble of perusal.

From the first letter, which is dated on the 16th of May last, we extract the following account of the River Mississippi:

"In order to convey to you a more lively and accurate idea of the topographical situation of this very interesting section of the union, it may not be amiss to begin with the River Mississippi, its beds and its different channels.

"In doing this, I will suppose time and space to be at the disposal of your fancy—and request you, in the first place, to imagine yourself to be placed back in the annals of time, one or two thousand years, and standing on an eminence overlooking the bed of this very extraordinary and majestic stream. I imagine that from that height you behold, beneath you, a vast water, similar to the Chesapeake Bay, extending in length from the Gulf of Mexico to a distance still further northward than that point of latitude at which the Ohio now discharges itself, and from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles wide. At the same time you must be careful to keep before you, in your mind, the gradual depositions of sediment carried down the different rivers, which empty themselves into this, and particularly from the Missouri, whose waters are continually impregnated with muddy alluvion, from the frequent falling in of its banks, and from the gradual descent of earth and sand from the N. W. range of mountains, in which it and the river Arkansas have their sources. Imagine this

vast bay, by frequent depositions of this sediment for ages, sufficiently filled up to become dry at low water mark, till at last you find the muddy stream of the Mississippi meandering through its sands in various directions. Thus you have a conception of the origin of the present River Mississippi; for still, as the overflow of the upper waters took place, the stream forced its course in a new direction, and still the sediment raised its banks, till at length the sea was entirely excluded, and the whole extent of this vast region was left to the empire of the river alone. The light particles of deposited earth being unable to resist the torrent of the occasional floods, the descending water overflowed the grounds, and new beds were formed every year, and the old channels were transformed into lakes; the intermediate spaces becoming thickly grown over with cypress, which being in time washed out of its bed, served to form new channels for the river, as the old ones became filled up with alluvion, drift-wood, &c. Thus, it proceeded in gradual succession, through the whole space of this former bay; every year's floods leaving an imperceptible sediment, which gradually elevated the sea to a swamp, and the swamp again to a delightful plain. Though this last stage of the process is as yet but partially accomplished, still we may reasonably calculate on that which is to come, by what we now see yearly before our eyes: At present we cannot be very much out of the way in estimating that not more than one acre out of three thousand in all its dreary flat is above high water mark, and that of course it is unfit for the cultivation of any production but rice.—These partial spots of dry land lie partly on lakes which are apparently the old beds of the river, and partly on the river itself, some of which are naturally above the high waters of our days, and some of which are kept dry by artificial banks.—Here I must remark that the artificial banks can be of no avail till they get lower down than those parts where high land encompasses the swamps: below this the superfluous waters find other channels into the sea; but above, where a ventor outlet cannot be found, it would require enormous banks, indeed, to contain a sheet of water within the compass of a mile and a half, which at times spreads nearly three hundred. Besides the soil is so porous and light, that the water would either find a passage through it, or break down those breast-works, even provided they were made high enough.

"Now, although I do not pretend to possess the spirit of prophecy, I must request you to take with me a conjectural glance into futurity. I have already told you that every year, from the overflowing of this muddy stream, a fresh deposit of sediment is left in the swamps. Must not these, in time, fill them up, & bring the whole country of a level with the banks of the river? And will not the river, by being confined, gradually so deepen its beds, that its own channel will suffice to contain its waters? It is at least a pleasing contemplation to view in perspective these dreary wastes turned into fruitful fields, & the richest productions of the earth flourishing on that which is now a vast bed of marsh filled with alligators; the Louisiana of the new world becoming the Egypt of the old; the productions of all our tributary streams from the north pouring down and exchanged for the luxuries of the south, (all of which this country is eminently calculated to produce;) multitudes of cities erected on the most favorable sites, and Orleans becoming a grand emporium of commerce for the universe, which well it may, supposing the banks of one half of the tributary streams of the Mississippi (a space as large as Europe) to be put in cultivation. It will be, their only market; and, considering the nature of their soil, it is capable of producing a sufficiency for the necessities of the world.

"But I think I hear you say 'that this is looking too far, and taking things on a very long trust; and that before the sediment of the Mississippi can fill up its swamps, our great grand children's heads will be grey!' True it is so; but may not in the interim, means be devised to assist the process of nature? The Hollanders and Chinese have both encroached on the sea, and usurped from Neptune a considerable part of his realm; and ancient Egypt, by means of canals, &c. turned the deluges of the Nile into treasures of opulence for their country. This scheme, though in appearance gigantic, does not seem to me impracticable in this country. The sheet of water which extends so far in the times of freshets, is of no great depth. A few additional channels in the same direction with it, would carry off the whole of the surplus water. But with greater ease, a much larger number of small canals might be dug, and kept in repair, which

would be a highway to every man's plantation. In my opinion less would be required to do this than to support a war of two years; and the sale of the land of this quality, lying in the vicinity it does, would reimburse the expenses, besides the benefit it would be of to the nation at large by exempting them entirely from a dependence on the West India colonies. As there is no reason to hope that government will undertake this desirable object, would it not be advisable for them to encourage a company to do it by shares, allowing them for the purpose such lands as they might drain?—I know it would be objected to this, 'that we have much more waste lands than we can settle in a century.' Yes; but we have no other land suitable to the culture of sugar, and but very little so well adapted for rice, indigo, or cotton. What I have said with respect to the Mississippi bottoms are equally applicable to the different branches that run out into the sea and the lower part of the Red River, Arkansas, St. Francois, Yazoo, &c. &c. of which I shall speak hereafter."

LAKE ERIE.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

The following information cannot fail to interest the community:

The want of a good harbor on Lake Erie, so important to our future intercourse with the western regions, has been a subject of general regret.

Fortunately, within a short period, an excellent harbour has been discovered, exactly half way between Buffalo and Erie, 45 miles from each. It is called Dunkirk, and lies in the county of Chautauque, in this state. The form of the bay is nearly a semi-circle, protected on the east and west by two promontories, in front by a ledge of smooth slate rocks, with a capacious channel towards the west head land of twelve feet depth, and another on the east of ten feet. Within the ledge is a spacious basin, capable of containing one hundred sail of vessels, at the moorings, with from twelve to eighteen feet of water, and good anchorage in blue clay.—The town plat of Dunkirk, is laid off in spacious streets, crossing at right angles; the land at the head of the bay, has an elevation from eight to twelve feet.—The site of the town is truly beautiful; descending gradually to the north, and the country in its vicinity preserves the same general symmetry; the land of a superior quality, and clothed with excellent timber.

An important feature connected with the future prosperity of this new establishment is the proximity of navigable waters communicating with the Ohio river. The Cassadago lake lies about 3 miles south of Dunkirk, the waters of which are navigable for boats of 6 tons burthen, communicating with the Canawago branch of the Alleghany river leading to Pittsburgh.

To perfect the navigation, some obstructions of trees at the outlet of the lake require to be removed, which can be effected at a trifling expense. The west promontory being faced with high perpendicular rocks washed at their base with the waters of the lake, is remarkably well situated for works of defence and a commanding site for a light house.

The proof of the rising importance of this harbor, so essential to the safe navigation of Lake Erie, we give this fact that the last Chautauque Gazette details a list of ten vessels which arrived at, & of three which sailed from Dunkirk, during the week preceding the 30th June.

HALL'S CULTIVATION.

The following strongly authenticated certificate has been forwarded to us for publication by a very respectable friend, who says its truth may be relied on, as indeed we should have been certain from the signatures:

We the undersigned have this day personally attended to the gathering and measuring a portion of the best of an experiment according to Mr. Jno. Hall's plan for cultivating Indian Corn, on Mr. George L. Brent's farm, and hereby certify that the yield, as gathered, and measured in our presence, was at the rate of twenty three and 3-4 barrels to the cultivated acre, or one hundred & eighteen bushels and three pecks. We also certify that the ground on which this experiment was made is so exceedingly sterile, being selected on that account, that it would not have yielded as much corn as would have paid the expense of cultivation.

GERARD ALEXANDER, Sr.
HAWKINS HOARD,
BERNARD HOGE, Jr.
LEWIS JENKINS,
JOHN WIATT,
Prince William Co. Virginia,
Dunkirk, Nov. 3, 1816.

NARRATIVE.

On the late 21st of the PRESIDENT to the Independence, 76, com. HAINES, with that attention to the interests of those under his command which so strongly characterizes him on presenting his officers, detained acting midshipman King, while he mentioned his escape alone in an open boat from Bermuda. The following is the statement in the words of midshipman King himself.

I was taken in the U.S. brig Vixen, on the 22d November, 1812, by his B. Majesty's ship Southampton, commanded by Sir James Yeo. The Vixen and Southampton were wrecked on the 27th of November, on Little Island, one of the Bahamas. We were taken off Little Island by his majesty's brig Rhodian, and taken to Jamaica, where we were kept prisoners until the 3d of April, 1813, when a part of the Vixen's crew were paroled, myself among the number, and sent home in the Rebecca Syms, of Philadelphia. We entered the Delaware on the 2d of May, and were boarded by the Poitiers of 74 guns, commanded by Sir John P. Berresford, who ordered us to come to anchor, and took all the officers and men belonging to the Vixen on board the Poitiers, for the purpose of exchanging them for some of his crew, then prisoners at Philadelphia. The officers and men were released on the 10th of May, with the exception of James Stevens, carpenter of the Vixen, and myself, whom Sir John thought proper to detain on the opposition of our being British subjects. The Poitiers sailed for Bermuda on the 12th and arrived on the 25th of May. Stevens and myself were sent on board the guard-ship Ruby, of 64 guns, then commanded by Com. Evans. The Ruby had a fine boat which sailed remarkably fast. I mentioned to some of my companions in captivity, that we might venture to cross the gulf in her without much danger, but could get none of them to join me, with the exception of a man by the name of John Black, who gave his assent, and gave his oath that he would join me in any scheme for our liberty.

Thinking that I could put confidence in this man, I next day sold some shirts to some of the crew, and got one of the men belonging to the Ruby to buy me a pocket compass and four loaves of bread. Being 5 or 6 days without any chance to make my escape, and our mess being short of provisions, I gave two of my loaves to the mess. The 24th of July being very stormy, and continuing so during the night, I thought it would be the best opportunity I could get of going off with the boat, and accordingly watched for the favoring moment. About 11 o'clock P.M. a heavy squall of rain came on, and the sentry on the gangway went under a shed that was built over the main hatchway, and the officer of the deck and quartermaster got under the forward part of the poop. Seeing the way clear, I got my pocket compass and the remaining two loaves of bread, and called my companion. We got down on the lower deck, and unshipped one of the gratings of the lower deck port; I gave my bundle to my companion, and told him to remain there until I could get the boat alongside; I got out on a swinging boom and cut the painter and heeled the boat close in to the side; but what was my astonishment when my companion, after handling me the bundle, said he would not go! In vain did I state that we should have fair wind one half the way at least, owing to the trade winds, prevailing in that latitude; he said it would be impossible to cross the gulf in an open boat, and mentioned the scantiness of our provisions. Finding that I could not prevail on him to go, I shoved off, and let the boat drift astern of the ship. When about a hundred yards astern, they struck a bell, and the sentry cried all was well. I made sail as soon as possible, and at day-light was 30 miles from the ship. On missing the boat they sent several vessels in chase of me, as I have since been informed by one of the prisoners on board.

I had several squalls between Bermuda and the Gulf Stream. I suffered a good deal for want of sleep, and did every thing I could think of to keep myself awake; my lips were parched by the sun; I used to irritate them with my fingers, to try if the pain would keep me awake; but all proved ineffectual. I often got asleep, and sometimes when I awoke would find the boat with her sails aback and steering a different course. After being out four days, I tried to steer by tying my hand to the tiller, which proved to be very useful to me the rest of the passage. I suffered a great deal in the Gulf, owing to the continual motion of the boat. I saw a brig, but thinking she was an Englishman, I was fearful of approaching her. I made Cape Henry on the second of August, about 4 P.M. and on approaching the Light-House, discovered the British fleet lying in Lynnhaven Bay. I hauled to the southward, and beached the boat about 12 o'clock at night, about ten miles to the southward of the Cape; I unbent the boat's jib, and carried it about a quarter of a mile from the boat, and went to sleep; I got up about sun-rise next morning, and got to Mr. Whitehouse's dwelling, who treated me with every kindness that my situation required. I proceeded to Norfolk, after remaining with Mr. Whitehouse two days, when I reported myself to Captain Cassin, who advanced me funds to get to Washing-

ton. I sold my boat for 35 dollars—the boat was about 22 feet long, 7 feet wide, and 3 deep, with a foresail, mainsail and jib. She was ballasted with fresh water in breakers.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN, JULY 24. LATEST FROM AMELIA.

Our latest advices from that place are of the 20th inst. In consequence of the expected reinforcements not having arrived General MacGregor still remains on the island, placing it in a posture of defence that will warrant its security against any contingency which may hereafter happen. The complete apparatus for a printing establishment has been received and a newspaper is about to be issued. The general is likewise zealously engaged in organizing the executive and judiciary departments, and enforcing salutary regulations for the preservation of good order through the territories occupied by his troops. The provincialists, residing on what may be considered the boundary line between the Spaniards & independents, appear somewhat apprehensive that their property may sustain injury from the conflicts of the contending parties; and, as might have been reasonably expected, are anxious to be relieved from their apprehensions, by being taken under the protection of the United States; of which event they believe the present expedition to be the precursor. In other respects, the people of the province, with very few exceptions, are apparently contented, as the new authorities have abstained from persecutions of every kind, and shown a religious regard for the rights of every individual within their jurisdiction. No man's property has been seized, as had been falsely stated, since the arrival of the patriots. The only negroes, who have been confiscated under the existing government, were captured in a slave ship in the harbor of Fernandina. Neither is the report of several officers having abandoned the expedition entitled to credit. Every one remains firm in his allegiance to the cause of liberty, and the whole army, with the exception of three or four desertions (occurrences to be looked for and which will happen in every military enterprise) remain faithful and determined to complete the undertaking in which they have embarked. So far is the expedition from having "already arrived at its acme," that we are warranted in saying, ample reinforcements and supplies are now on their way, and that the reduction of the Floridas is inevitable, unless Spain should render it unnecessary, by speedily relinquishing her claims to them in favor of the United States.

General MacGregor, General of Brigade of the armies of the United Provinces of New-Grenada and Venezuela, and General in Chief of the army destined against the Floridas, duly commissioned by the supreme government of Mexico and South America, &c.

Inhabitants of the Northern and Western Districts of East Florida?

The evacuation of fort San Nicolas by the Spanish force, on the 4th of this month, has placed the adjacent territory under the control and protection of the independent government, I lose no time in assuring you of the enjoyment of your civil liberty, the preservation of your rights, and the protection of your property. I would extend to all those peaceful citizens living on or adjoining the waters of the St. Mary's & St. John's river and the island and country intervening, advantages to be derived from the 3d and 4th articles of the capitulation of the 29th June, on the surrender of this place—a full protection of their lives and property.

Let not fear of rapine and spoil drive into opposition, or distrust the well disposed inhabitants of Florida: other and more glorious motives impel those who fight in the cause of LIBERTY. Continue to invite your friendly dispositions, by remaining quietly at your homes, in exercise of your domestic employments, and such conduct will ensure its rewards; join not the ranks of our enemies, nor aid them against us, or you will be met in the spirit of hostility, & your persons and property must share their fate. Rely on the assurances of candor and truth—do not compel us to oppose those as foes, whom we would embrace as brothers.

Head Quarters, Fernandina, 12th July, 1817. GREGOR MACGREGOR, Jh. De Yribarren, sec'y.

BOSTON, JULY 29. FROM ST. SALVADOR.

By the brig Sally Barker, Capt. DeFries, which arrived here on Sunday from St. Salvador, the Superintendent of Merchants' Hall received papers to the 13th of June, with which we have been favored. He has also given us a manuscript account of the commencement and termination of the revolution at Pernambuco, presented to Capt. DeFries from which the following is extracted:

"The revolution was intended to have taken place on the 16th of May, but owing to Martin's being arrested, broke out prematurely, to which may be ascribed its being easily overcome, added to the misfortune of Martins, who being out on a scouting party with 12 other of the principals of the revolution, was taken prisoner and sent to Bahia, together with a few others, when Martins

two more men of talents and virtue, after a kind of trial were immediately shot; meeting their deaths with that cool resignation, with which only great men can die. One, who was a Legislator at Pernambuco, addressed the people a few moments before his death, loaded with iron, in an impressive manner, and said he was to die, for wishing to make them free.

"There is an order to shoot every fourth man in Pernambuco, but it is hardly possible such an order will be executed.

"There will soon be erected an Inquisitorial Court in the ports of the Brazils, to take cognizance of persons disaffected to the Government.

"As the plan for a Revolution extended through Brazils, it is probable there will be a great deal of blood shed on the scaffold.

"The army left Pernambuco a short time before the Portuguese got possession, and probably still exists."

Martins and two others were shot at St. Salvador, on the 13th, and two others were to be shot on the 19th.

There were 71 State Prisoners at St. Salvador—most of whom it was supposed would be executed.

A fleet, consisting of a ship of the line, a frigate, a sloop of war, & several transports, having on board 4000 troops, arrived at Bahia, May 28, from Rio Janeiro, and sailed on the 15th June for Pernambuco.

A French ship had been condemned for violating the blockade of Pernambuco; & two English brigs sent into St. Salvador, for the same cause, were expected to share the same fate.

An English brig, with a few casks of gun powder on board, had been captured on the coast, and sent to Rio Janeiro, for trial. All vessels found on the coast, with arms or ammunition, would be captured, and sent to Rio. Palladium.

NORFOLK, JULY 30. FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Anchored in Hampton-Roads, yesterday afternoon, the U. S. Ship Alert, E. P. Kennedy, Esq. commander, 57 days from Gibraltar. Through the politeness of Captain Kennedy and five of the officers, who came up late last night in a pilot-boat, we are indebted for the following information.

The Alert left Mahon the 5th of May, and touched at Gibraltar, whence she sailed for the United States on the 3d of June, and arrived off St. Mary's on the 18th inst. since which she has been beating on the coast, endeavoring to make this port. She was abreast of the light-house on Monday, waiting for a pilot.

The frigate United States had sailed the day previous for Mahon, with our Consul Mr. Shaler, on board, who was not in good health.

The United States ship Erie, was behind the Rock.

2 Indians, (names not known) from Northern ports of the U. States were at Gibraltar, one of them having on board Mr. T. W. Bainbridge, nephew of Commodore Bainbridge, who has arrived here in the Alert.

We learn with much regret, that Capt. Walter Stewart, late commander of the Alert, died at Mahon on the 13th of May last, the day after his arrival at that place—and Lieut. G. W. Spooner of the Washington, about the last of the same month; lieutenant Dudley, also had paid the debt of nature.

The following U. S. vessels were at Mahon, when the Alert sailed—The Washington 74 undergoing repairs; frigate Constellation, and ships Peacock & Spark. The officers and crews of the squadron were in good health; the frigate U. States or ship Erie was to sail for the U. States with despatches, in about a month after the Alert.

The following officers of the squadron came passengers in the Alert: Lieutenants Pierce, Rousseau, Ramsay, Gaunt, Conover, Belt, Forest Boorman, Jas. Nicholson, Ten Eick, Breese, and Nuby.

Midshipmen Cooke, Mixson, Montgomery and Lee.

Lieut. Rousseau is bearer of despatches from com. Chauncey, and lieut. Ramsay from Mr. Shaler, to government.

Our informants heard nothing of the outrages said to have been recently committed on the coast of Algiers under the sanction of the Bey.

Commodore Chauncey was on the eve of departure for an excursion to Rome, for which purpose a commodious barge was in preparation.

The Cleopatra's Barge was at Gibraltar, an object of general admiration.

The Bey of Algiers is placing his fortresses in the best order—he is stated to be indefatigable of body, and a man of quick and accurate perceptions. Amer. Beacon.

BANK INFORMATION.

We have information, (says the Enquirer) that on the 17th inst. a meeting was held at Philadelphia, of the cashiers of the State Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Georgetown, Alexandria, and of Virginia, for the purpose of making some arrangements for equalizing commercial exchange. Hitherto it is well known how many inconveniences have attended this operation. A merchant in one town had occasion to transfer money to another. If the exchange was against him, he had to buy a private bill at a premium; or to go to a broker's, and convert his bank notes into those of the city to which he had to make a remittance.

The Bank of the United States, indeed, is doing a great deal to remove this em-

barrassment. By depositing notes in the Branch of this city, for instance, you may generally obtain a bill in favor of your correspondent, upon the cashiers of the United States Branches elsewhere, with the exception, perhaps, of that of New York.

The State Banks were too sagacious not to see the consequences of this course of business. Most of the capital devoted to exchanges, began to pour itself into the U. S. Bank. Deposits were made in its branches for the purpose of obtaining bills: And some persons who were in the habit of dealing abroad, began to fall into the habit of doing business with the U. S. Bank, in preference to the State-Banks.

To remove, if possible, this inconvenience, which began to grow upon them, and add to the facility of remittance, the meeting of the cashiers we have alluded to, is supposed to have taken place. The cashiers of the above-named State Banks, (the Bank of the U. S. not being present by any representative,) entered into an arrangement, by which it was agreed that the State Banks should draw and re-draw upon each other, as had once been the case, should have regular settlements of these transactions, whatever balance one should fall in debt to the other, to be discharged in specie. Some, however, suppose that the Banks of New-York may not be willing to accede to this arrangement—the balance of trade with the other dealing towns, being at present in favor of New-York.

This community has certainly a deep interest in this question. Our circulating medium will become more fixed in its value when this operation becomes a general one. The notes of all the banks, for instance, which are parties to this arrangement, will rise to (or nearer to) par, as some of the other banks may receive them by way of deposit. The moment a bank receives them, they rise of course, in its own market, to the par of its own paper.

From the Eastern Argue. Nat Int.

[Our readers will recollect that at the time of the capture of Eastport, (Moose Island) during the late war, certain bonds for duties due the United States, to the amount of 50 or 60,000, fell into the hands of the British through the treachery of one of those misguided Americans whose sympathies were all with the enemy. Payment of these bonds were attempted to be enforced by the captors, through the court of Vice-Admiralty at Halifax. The following correspondence explains the very satisfactory close to which this part of the transaction has been brought. Besides the interest arising out of the facts, here disclosed, which more immediately relates to the obligors, there is one of a more general and we might add of a more important nature. While the steps which have been taken by our own government, show the care with which it watches over & protects the rights of its citizens, the result shows fairness with which the British government seems at present disposed to conduct towards us.]

Department of State, JULY 15, 1817.

SIR, I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from Lord Ca. Clergh to Mr. Adams, just received from the letter at this office, stating the orders had been given for suspending all further proceedings in the case of Mr. Baxter's appeal, and for relieving the other obligors with him from all possible operation of the decree of condemnation passed by the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax, in relation to certain bonds seized at Moose Island during the late war.

It gives me great pleasure thus to make known to you for the information of the parties concerned, the satisfactory result of the steps which were taken by this department in consequence of your letter of the 17th of Sept. 1816.

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

RICHARD RUSH, Acting Secy. WILLIAM P. PREBLE, Esquire, Attorney of the United States for the District of Maine.

The undersigned, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acquaint Mr. Adams, in reference to the note which the undersigned had the honour to receive from him on the 17th January last, respecting certain bonds seized during the late war at Moose Island, that orders have been given for the immediate suspension of all further proceedings against Mr. Baxter, as well as for relieving, as suggested by Mr. Adams, in his note, the other obligors from any possible operation against them, of the decree of condemnation, passed by the Vice-Admiralty Court of Halifax.

The undersigned regrets that such a delay has intervened between the receipt of Mr. Adams' note and the present reply, but has the honour to acquaint him that his majesty's Advocate General was anxious to obtain all the information in his power respecting the transactions, & likewise to have a personal conference with the captors or their agent, before he gave in his report of the merits of the case.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Adams the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH. Foreign Office, May 21, 1817.

AGRICULTURE.

Utility of fall ploughing for Indian corn.—A member of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, communicates the following through the Philadelphia Gazette.

"Cut Worm"—A gentleman from Morrisville, Bucks county, states that Mr. Robert Bethell, who cultivates a large farm in the neighborhood of that place, was induced by the communications of the president of the Agricultural Society, recommending full ploughing, to plough up, during last autumn, the ground in which he has now planted Indian corn. He has at this time a field of twenty acres and upwards, and almost without a single exception, not a hill of this corn has been attacked by the grub or Cut Worm.—An adjoining field, which for some years past has undergone the same course of crop, composed of the same soil, and having precisely the same exposure, has been planted with corn on the sod ploughed up this spring. The crop in this field has been twice cut off by the worm, and is now, after a third planting, almost entirely destroyed.—These facts, which fully establish the usefulness of fall ploughing for corn, may be seen by any one who may be passing along the turnpike road, about one mile and a half from the Trenton Bridge.—It may be fully asserted, that in four instances, out of five, the fields of corn for which the ground was ploughed early in the fall of 1816, have escaped injury from this destructive enemy, and that in all cases great advantages have resulted from the practice."

[A gentleman of this city partially corroborates the truth of the above remarks. On old ground, his corn wholly escaped the worm; while on a large field directly adjoining, of sward ground, it was almost entirely destroyed. Ed. Alb. Argue.

From the National Intelligencer.

There has been much enquiry among the farmers in the southern states respecting the best mode of destroying the onion or garlic in our wheat fields. If you think proper to give a place in your paper to the following, for the benefit of the public, you can do so. About the 10th October, 1816, I followed a lot of about 5 acres, that had been at all times, for years back, full of garlic. I ploughed it not more than 4 inches deep; then sowed my wheat on the land without a second ploughing, and dragged it in with an iron tooth harrow. When we came to reap our wheat this year we found neither garlic nor cockle in my wheat, though it was full of both for years back; perhaps there never was clearer wheat than that raised on this lot the present year.

Respectfully, yours, St. Mary's county, 15th July, 1817.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 2. AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

Under this head the Orange County Patriot of Tuesday, mentions that the prospect for Grain was never better in that county than at present, either as to quality or quantity. The farmers are now in the midst of harvest, and the weather thus far has proved remarkably favorable. Through the whole of the western part of the state, it is said, the crops of wheat and rye are unusually excellent.

The White Wild Sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

The beautiful Skin, presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq. to Dr. Mitchell, turns out to be one of the rarest productions in North America. It belongs to a species of Sheep, or possibly to an animal connecting the Sheep, Goat and Antelope, running wild on the Rocky Mountains. The present specimen is the only one ever seen in New York, and was brought with other furs, by the way of Lake Superior, from the region beyond the sources of the Missouri.

It is covered outwardly with a sort of shaggy hair, and within the hair with a fine wool, equalling the most delicate merino. The whole is as white as milk.

It appears to resemble almost exactly the fleece brought by Capt. Lewis from the Columbia River, and described by George Ord, Esq. in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The specimen of this highly interesting quadruped was exhibited to the Lyceum at a late meeting; and has been since deposited in the Cabinet of Natural History, at the New-York Institution.

In a Zoological Memoir which was read on the occasion, Dr. M. bestowed a just eulogy upon the liberality of the donor, in having made so seasonable and valuable a contribution.

FROM THE AMERICAN YEOMAN. OUR COUNTRY'S HOPE.

While the President was at Springfield, after having inspected the public works, and standing at the door of his lodgings, a 10 children assembled from the several schools in that village, passed in procession. One of the committee appointed to receive the President, addressed him in these terms: "We here present to your Excellency the hopes of our country, and we are endeavoring to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in the true principles of republican government."—I am much pleased and gratified with their appearance, and I pray God to bless them and you, and carry your good design into effect," was the President's reply.

POETRY.

FROM THE ALBANY ADVERTISER.

Ball-Times, &c.

ALL times from every mouth is heard,
And duller still, by many fear'd—
The season has been cold and dry,

Among the ridiculous accounts given by emigrants,
of the manners and customs of this country,
we recollect nothing more truly laughable

Things appear much more of the French pattern
than I expected, particularly the dresses of the ladies.

At Salem, Massachusetts, the following, a most
other toasts, were drank:—

By a statement from a "Journegian Tailor,"
in Boston, it appears, that there are twenty-five
thousand two hundred and forty-three stitches in a coat

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LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly
of the State of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars,
for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

Table with columns: Prize, Amount, and other details. Includes prizes of \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5.

3200 Tickets at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100

THE DRAWING will commence in Milford as soon
as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue
by adjournments from time to time, until finished
200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILLECHOP,
THOMAS FISHER,
JOHN W. REDDEN,
JAMES P. LOFLAND.

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.
P. S. Orders, including the price of tickets,
post paid, addressed to either of the managers,
will be punctually attended to.

Camp-Meeting.

A CAMP-MEETING will be held in the wood
of Mr. Joseph George, near Wye-Mill, to
commence on Wednesday the 13th of August,
and continue until the Monday following.

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.
THE SLOOP HELEN.
Will leave St. Michaels, on Sunday
the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning,
leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at
the same hour; and continue running weekly
the remainder of the season.

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leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at
the same hour; and continue running weekly
the remainder of the season.

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the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning,
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the same hour; and continue running weekly
the remainder of the season.

Direct Tax of 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber
has received lists of the Direct Tax of the
United States for 1816, remaining due upon
property in the following Counties in the State
of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended
by some person residing within the collection
district in which it is situated; and that he is
authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition
of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such
payment is made within one year after the day
on which the Collector of the District where such
property lies, has notified that the Tax had
become due on the same.

Table with columns: For what County, Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.

Collector's Office, 23d June, 1817.
S. H. MOORE, Collector designated
July 8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

For sale.
A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing
two hundred acres, more or less. This
property possesses many advantages, namely,
that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters,
wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately
gone through a general repair. There is no
doubt of there being a quantity of marl on it,
as there have been many species of it discovered.
The above property will be sold on terms
highly advantageous to the purchaser.
Any person wishing to purchase, will please
to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living
at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber,
living in Baltimore.

For what County, Date of Collector's notification that the tax had become due.

Collector's Office, 23d June, 1817.
S. H. MOORE, Collector designated
July 8 by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Cheap Wine & Tea Store.
THE public are respectfully informed that
the subscribers have just opened their WINE
and TEA STORE, No. 85 Market-street, (next
door to Mr. Baruch Williams's old stand) on
the corner of South-street—where they offer
for sale on very moderate terms, a general and
well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting
of choice L. P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne,
Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Tenerife, &c.
&c. Cordials of all descriptions, Cogniac, Brandy,
Rondy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A.
Spirits, Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection
of the Old Whiskey, &c.—A variety of excellent
Lump, Piece and Brown SUGARS—Java and
Havana COFFEE, &c.—And all articles
appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and
hope to merit a share of public patronage,
and all orders will be thankfully received
and promptly executed.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscriber having lately erected in
this place a large and commodious Brick
Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN,
takes this opportunity to inform the public
that he is now ready to contract for renting
the same, and that possession can be had
on the first of October next (if an immediate
engagement should be made) or at any time
between then and the first day of January.
He feels himself warranted in saying,
that this establishment will far excel any
other on the peninsula, not only as to the
number, size and convenience of the apartments,
but also as to the stabling and every
out-building necessary to render it complete
and convenient—all of which are new, and
of brick. The situation is preferable to any
other in the place, as it fronts both on
Washington and Federal streets, and is
contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court,
House, Market-House, &c.—and the town
itself is admitted to be superior to any on
the Eastern Shore, for a Public House.
To a man of experience and capital, if he
believed, but few houses present so great
a chance for realizing a fortune.

4 newly built brick tenements.
Calculated to suit either mechanics or
merchants, being situated on Washington
street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern.
These stands are considered equal to any
in the place for business.

NEW GOODS.
The subscribers have just received from
Philadelphia, a very handsome and general
assortment of

Seasonable Goods,
of the latest importations. They offer them
cheap for cash, and invite the people to call
and see for themselves.

BANK OF CAROLINE,
July 22d, 1817.
The President and Directors have declared
a Dividend of three per centum on the Capital
Stock of this Institution actually paid in,
for the half year to end the 31st July, which
will be paid to the Stockholders on their
legal representatives, on or after the first
Monday of July next.
By order, THO. CULBRETH, Cashier.

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 cow house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and
shop on part of the Land immediately
adjacent to Easton, so situated as to make
an excellent stand for a blacksmith and
wheelwright. There is a spring of
excellent water close by the house—the
situation is healthy, and there are eight or
ten acres of branch, which might be
converted into good meadow—Any person
wishing to purchase will, it is presumed,
take a view of the premises, and may
apply to the subscriber.

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

LEVI LEE.
Easton, Nov. 12—m

To be rented,

FOR a term of three or five years, the Farm
of Mrs. Maria Kerr, near Easton, now in
the tenure of Mr. William Colston. For terms
apply to JOHN L. KEHR.

To rent,

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good
Garden, &c. Possession given immediately.
For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
July 22 JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

Negroes for sale.

THREE valuable young NEGROES will be
sold low to good master, not to leave the State;
a Boy 17 years of age, and two Girls 12 and 14.
For further particulars, apply at the
July 22 STAR-OFFICE.

Queen-Anni's County, &c.

On application to the subscriber, in the
recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the
second Judicial District of the State of Maryland,
by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES,
of Queen-Anni's county, stating that he is
in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit
of the act of the general assembly of Maryland,
entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent
debtors," passed at November session,
eighteen hundred and five, and the several
supplements thereto, on the terms therein
mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his
creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain
them, being annexed to his petition; and the said
William James having satisfied me by competent
testimony that he has resided within the
State of Maryland two years immediately
preceding the time of his application—and that
said William James having taken the oath by the
said act prescribed, for delivering up his property,
and given sufficient security for his personal
appearance at the next county court of Queen
Anni's county, to answer such allegations as
may be made against him: I hereby order and
adjudge, that the said William James be
discharged from imprisonment, and that he give
notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this
order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at
Easton, once a week for three months
successively, before the first Saturday of next
October term of said court, to appear before the
said court, at the Court-house of said county, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose
of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and
to shew cause, if any they have, why the said
William James should not have the benefit of
the act and supplements, as prayed.

LEM PURNELL.
Given under my hand this first day of April,
eighteen hundred and seventeen.

True copy. Per
June 24 13 THO MURPHEY, Clk

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE,
of Queen Ann's County, take notice that on
the petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges
of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an
insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly,
passed at November session 1805, entitled, "An act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said acts, and
given bond with approved security, to appear
before the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court,
at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday
after the third Monday of October next, to answer
any allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said application; the same
time and place are appointed for his creditors
to attend shew cause, if any they have, why
the said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit
of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO MURPHEY, Clk

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M.
GUILK, of Queen Ann's County, take notice,
that on the petition of the said James M. Guilke,
to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court,
for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act
of assembly, passed at November session
eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act
for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the
several supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said acts,
and given bond with approved security, to appear
before the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court,
at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday
after the third Monday of October next, to answer
any allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said application; the same
time and place are appointed for his creditors
to attend shew cause, if any they have, why
the said James M. Guilke should not have the
benefit of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO MURPHEY, Clk

Queen-Ann's County Court,
May Term, 1817.
Ordered, That the creditors of HENRY
EVANS, of Worcester County, be requested to
take notice, that on the petition of the said
Henry Evans, to the Judges of Worcester
County Court, for relief as an insolvent
debtor, under the act of assembly, passed
at November session, eighteen hundred
and five, entitled, "An act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several
supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said
acts, and given bond with approved
security, to appear before the Judges
of Worcester County Court, at the town
of Snow Hill, on the first Saturday of
November next, to answer any and all
allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said application, the
same time and place are appointed
for his creditors to attend, to shew
cause, if any they have, why the said
Henry Evans should not have the benefit
of the said act of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO MURPHEY, Clk

NOTICE.
The creditors of HENRY EVANS, of Worcester
County, are requested to take notice, that
on the petition of the said Henry Evans, to
the Judges of Worcester County Court, for
relief as an insolvent debtor, under the
act of assembly, passed at November
session, eighteen hundred and five,
entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry
insolvent debtors," and the several
supplements thereto; and he having
complied with the directions of the said
acts, and given bond with approved
security, to appear before the Judges
of Worcester County Court, at the town
of Snow Hill, on the first Saturday of
November next, to answer any and all
allegations that may be made against
him relative to his said application, the
same time and place are appointed
for his creditors to attend, to shew
cause, if any they have, why the said
Henry Evans should not have the benefit
of the said act of assembly.

True copy. Per
July 1 THO MURPHEY, Clk

WAS COMMITTED.
To the goal of Talbot County, on the tenth
day of July, a Negro Girl by the name of
BETSY, alias CHRISTIANA, about 5 feet 1-2
inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, dark
complexion—had on when committed, blue
and white plaid domestic frock—said to be
the property of Anthony Newton, of Baltimore.
The owner of the above described negro is
requested to come forward, prove his property,
pay charges, and take her away; otherwise
she will be sold for her prison fees, as the
law directs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, SHT.
of Talbot County.

WAS COMMITTED.
To the goal of Allegany county, on the 22th
of June last, a negro man who calls himself
JOE, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high,
about thirty years of age, stout made—Had on when
committed, a coarse linen shirt, mixed cotton
pantaloons, a yellow roundabout, an old worn
hat, and no shoes—Says he belongs to Robert
Houshberger, of Augusta County, State of
Virginia, near Staunton. The owner of the
above described negro is requested to come forward,
prove his property, pay charges, and take her
away—otherwise he will be sold for his prison
fees and other charges, as the law directs.

W. R. DAWSON, SHT.
of Allegany County.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JUNE 9, 1817.

This is to give notice,

That separate proposals will be received at
the Office of the Secretary for the Department
of War, until the 31st day of October next,
inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may
be required for the use of the troops of the
United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818,
inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within
the States, Territories and Districts following,
viz:

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green-
Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immedi-
ate vicinities, and at any other place or places
where troops are or may be stationed, marched
or recruited, within the territory of Michigan,
the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state
of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake
Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, within the states of Ken-
tucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark,
Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or
Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any
other place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched or recruited, within the
state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and
Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford,
Mobile, Fort St. Pidge, New Orleans, Baton
Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any o-
ther place or places where troops are or may
be stationed, marched, or recruited, within
the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana
and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mex-
ico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the District of Maine and state of New Hamp-
shire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are
or may be stationed, marched or recruited within
the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Isl-
and.

8th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New York, north of the
Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of New Jersey, south of the
Highlands, including West Point, and within the
state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the
District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops
are or may be stationed, marched or recruited
within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins
and Fort Scott; and at any other place or
places where troops are or may be stationed,
marched or recruited within the state of
Georgia, including that part of the Creek's
lands lying within the territorial limits of said
state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one
quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of
salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour,
one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the
rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar,
four pounds of soap, and one pound and one
half of candles to every hundred rations. The
prices of the several component parts of the
provisions, but the United States receive the
right of making such alterations in the price of
the component parts of the ration as may be
made in proportion to the proposed price of the
whole ration. The rations are to be furnished
in such quantities, that there shall, at all times,
during the term of the proposed contract, be
sufficient for the consumption of the troops for
six months in advance, of good and wholesome
provisions, if the same shall be required. It is
also to be permitted to all and every one of the
commandants of fortified places or posts, to call
for, at seasons, when the same can be transported,
or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies
of like provisions, in advance, as in the
discretion of the commander shall be deemed
proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be
at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to
the troops, and that all losses sustained by the
depositions of the enemy, or by means of the
troops of the United States, shall be paid by the
United States, at the price of the article captured
as destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions
of two or more persons of credible character,
and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating
the circumstance of the loss, and the amount
of the articles for which compensation shall be
claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United
States, of requiring that none of the supplies
which may be furnished under any of the pro-
posed contracts, shall be issued, until the sup-
plies which have been or may be furnished under
the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEO. GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The editors of newspapers who
are authorized to publish the laws of the U States,
are requested to insert the foregoing advertise-
ment once a week until the 1st of October next.

June 17 101

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.

WILL be sold at public sale, for cash, on **Tuesday the 19th of August next**, at the Court-house door in Easton, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a Negro Woman and four Children—taken by virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, against Margaret Weyman, executrix of Edmund Weyman, at the suit of Turbutt Callahan—to satisfy the aforesaid writs, damages, costs and charges.
July 29 4 **JAMES CLAYLAND, SH'FF.**

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be sold at Thomas Andrew's, on **Wednesday the 20th of August next**, thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called **Buck's Hill**, two head of horses, three head of cows, one brandy still with the implements 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. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and attendance given by
July 29 4 **JAS. KEENE, late Sh'ff.**

Notice.

By virtue of a decree of Talbot County Court, passed at May term, eighteen hundred and seventeen, will be sold on the premises, on **Thursday the 21st day of August next**, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and six o'clock in the afternoon, all and singular the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Real Estate of James C. Wheeler and Margaret E. B. Wheeler, infants, upon the following terms, as specified in the said decree, viz: a credit of two years will be given upon one moiety, and of four years upon the other moiety of the purchase money, to be paid with interest from the day of sale; no conveyance of any part of the property will be made before the entire purchase money and interest shall have been paid: bonds or bills obligatory, for securing the payment of the purchase money with interest, will be required, with such security as the Trustee may approve. The property intended to be sold under the said decree consists of valuable lots and parcels of Land of various descriptions, situate in and about the town of Easton, and will be sold in lots so as to accommodate all persons desirous of making a purchase. Plats, descriptive of the different parcels of land intended for sale, will be exhibited on the day of sale.
July 22 5 **JOHN LEEDS KERR, Trustee.**

Notice.

In virtue of a Decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on **Saturday the 30th inst.** at 11 o'clock A. M. at Mr. Samuel Chaplain's tavern, in Centreville, a **HOUSE** and **LOT** in said town, formerly the property of Doctor Benjamin Hall, deceased.
This property is situated at the corner of Commerce and Water streets, and is considered a good stand for business.
The terms of sale will be, a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. On ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, and payment of the purchase money, a deed will be given.
Centreville, August 5 3
CHAS. DOWNES, Trustee.

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, dated the 6th day of March, 1817, to me directed—
I WILL sell a part of the Real Estate of T. RICHMOND, at public vendue, at Denton, on **Tuesday the 2d day of September**, as follows: viz: **FOUR IMPROVED LOTS** in the town of Denton: a **LOT OF WOODLAND**, containing 20 acres, lying within one mile of said town: also, a **FARM**, lying about five miles from the town of Denton, whereon major Solomon Richardson now resides, containing about two hundred acres. This farm is tolerably well improved with necessary buildings.
The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in twelve months from the day of sale.
Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos. Richardson.
August 5 5

Easton Academy.

THE Trustees of the Academy have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Mr. BRUNN THOMPSON, the gentleman appointed by them as its Principal Teacher, has arrived from New-York; and that the Seminary is now open for the reception of scholars.
Mr. Thompson is a graduate of the University of Dublin; and has produced testimonials from eminent literary men of such a character as to leave no doubt upon the minds of the Trustees, of his high qualifications for the station to which he has been assigned. He will teach the Latin and Greek Languages, the principles of English Grammar, the science of Mathematics, History, Geography, and the use of the Globes.
Such indeed is their opinion of this gentleman's attainments in literary knowledge, and of his fair and moral character, that they feel themselves authorized to assure the parents and guardians of this and the neighbouring counties, that under his guidance and management, their sons and wards will have the fairest prospect of being carefully instructed in all the branches of an Academical Education.
By the Board, **NS. HAMMOND,**
Easton, July 23 [29] 4

Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on **Monday the 10th day of November next**, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:
No. 1. A Farm situate on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer—The title is indisputable.
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.
Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
August 5 14

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell Russell, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn—The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicolo, near New-Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
June 17 12 **SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.**
If the above property is not sold on or before the 2d of September, it will be rent for the ensuing year for a certain cash rent.

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, a tract of heavily timbered LAND, containing 384 acres, lying about seven miles from Cambridge, about two miles from Church Creek, and one mile from Black-Water, in Dorchester County.
Also—A valuable Farm, containing about 234 acres, on Choptank River, about five miles from the Trappe, adjoining the lands of Mr. William Hugglett and Mr. Stephen Reynor, and now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Haddaway.
Also—A small but very valuable Farm, containing about 184 acres, in Island Creek Neck, adjoining those very fertile lands of Messrs. Edward and Daniel Martin, and not inferior to them in fertility—now in the tenure of Mr. Garey M'Neal.
I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.
The terms may be known, by applying to Lambert W. Spencer, in Easton, or to the subscriber.
PERRY SPENCER.
The subscribers will sell a few very valuable LOTS of GROUND at Miles River Ferry, situated on the River.
PERRY SPENCER, LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, August 12 3

For sale.

A LOT of GROUND containing rather more than half an acre, situate in the town of Milford, on which is erected a two-story dwelling house well finished, a cook house and sitting room, as also a Tan Yard with sixty or seventy Vats of a large size, a Store-house and Carriage Shop, a large Bark-house and a large house for Mills and Bark; a Bate-house, Smoke-house Milk house, Corn-crib, Stable and Carriage-house.—The above property will be sold with or without the stock of Leather and Bark on hand. To those acquainted with the situation, it is unnecessary to add, that on the peninsula a better stand for a Tannery is not to be found—situated in a country where Bark to any amount may be procured of the first quality, hides are plenty for the custom of the place, and Spanish hides may at all times be had at Philadelphia or Baltimore, either of which places furnishes a ready market for Leather.
With the above described property will be sold, if desired, about thirty acres of prime land, within half a mile of the premises, in a good state of cultivation.
JOHN ADAMS, JAMES STARR, JAMES SANSTON, EDWARD B. HARDCASTLE.
Milford, Aug. 6 3

An Overseer wanted.

THE subscriber will want to employ an OVERSEER for his Fancy Farm, lying and being in Kent County, for the next year. None but a first rate Overseer will suit, and it will be expected from those who may apply, that the most satisfactory recommendations will accompany their application.
WILLIAM BARROLL.
Chesterdown, August 5 9

In Chancery,

July 15th, 1817.
THE creditors are **THOMAS SUGG, dec'd.** wanted to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, before the first day of October next.
By order **THOS. H. BOWIE, Reg. Cur. Can.**
August 5 3

1000 acres of Land for sale.

WILL be offered at public sale, at the Town of St. Leonard's, Calvert County, Maryland, on **Monday, the 11th day of August next**, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at 12 o'clock,
1000 Acres of Land,

Being part of a tract, known by the name of Elkton Head Manor, lying on the Chesapeake Bay, and including that well known Point, called Great Cove Point, a few miles above the mouth of Patuxent River. The improvements are a new frame dwelling, 42 by 20, neatly finished, with a cellar under the whole; a good barn, and other necessary out-buildings; also, a small gristmill, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other excellent fruit. Above one half of this land is heavily timbered, with hickory, oak and yellow pine. For fish, oysters, and wild fowl this place is superior to almost any other, for independently of the great number of rock, shad, herring, &c. caught in the Bay, there are several large ponds far within the lines of the land, which will supply the proprietor with them in the greatest abundance. The Cove Point oysters, which are always taken out of those ponds, being remarkable for their large size and fine relish. For grazing there is no land in the country superior, having about 150 acres of firm marsh, where cattle have been frequently known to winter, without other feeding than what they there obtained.
The terms of sale are, \$4000, which will be required in hand, and the balance in two years, with interest from the day of sale. The sale is good, and a deed will be given on the payment of the purchase money. Mr. Hellen, who resides on the premises, will show the land to those who may wish to view it.

SARAH BOURNE, DORCAS G. BOURNE.
St. Leonard's, June 6, 1817.
The Easton Star will copy the above advertisement, once a week nine times, and send their account to this office. June 17 9

Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. Jexy's "Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths," now offers them for sale at his store in Centreville, and will attend to any order for the same by mail or otherwise.
The above "Baths" are very highly recommended by a number of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, in a variety of diseases, especially in the forming stage of acute fevers. So very simple and easy is the application of this valuable remedy, that any person, of tolerable judgment, may use it, and by this means render the attendance of a Physician in many simple cases unnecessary.
August 12 **JOSEPH SCULL.**

DEEP-NECK PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A VAIL themselves of this opportunity of informing the public, that they have declined offering their LAND in Deep-Neck at public auction: therefore, any person wishing to purchase can for terms apply to **PETER DENNY, Esq.** (Easton) or **Mr. JOHN KEENE, (Bay-Side)** either of whom we have invested with authority to sell the same.
We deem it unnecessary to describe the property, having done it in a preceding advertisement. Should this be insufficient, we refer to the property, which speaks for itself.
JOSIAH MASSY, WALTER M. MILLAR.
April 8

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot county, within seven miles of Easton, and within one, two and three miles of navigable water—
All that FARM, now in the tenure of Mr. Andrew Reed, containing upwards of five hundred acres of Land: Also,
All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land. These Farms are adjoining, and lie between White Marsh Church and Person's Landing, on Choptank River, and are capable of a division into three Farms, as may best suit purchasers. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives, containing about three hundred acres of Land. It is needless to go into detail or description of the above Property, as any person disposed to buy will view and judge for himself, or by his own appointed agency. The terms will be liberal, and made known upon application to my son **WILLIAM HAYWARD, JUN.** Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.
Wm. HAYWARD.
Talbot county, April 8

For sale,

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing a two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of marl on it, as there have been many species of it discovered. The above property will be sold on terms highly advantageous to the purchaser. Any person wishing to purchase, will please to apply to Mr. Bradford Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
April 22

A Farm to rent.

THE subscriber offers his Farm where Richard Hopkins now lives, to rent for the ensuing year. Said farm does not exceed three quarters of a mile from the town of Easton—it is situated on the road leading from Easton to Dover-bridge, and contains upwards of three hundred thousand corn hills of cleared land—There is in one of the fields of said farm, a considerable quantity of marl of the first quality, and convenient to come at—also two apple orchards, one of which is Pennsylvania fruit; the trees are very productive and the fruit much admired, which has been of considerable advantage to tenants in paying their rents. One great advantage is, the situation is such as to be very convenient to good schools in the town of Easton. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in the town of Easton.
August 5 3q **PETER DENNY.**

New Establishment.

THE subscriber having lately erected in (and place a large and commodious Brick Building, calculated exclusively for a TAVERN, takes this opportunity to inform the public that he is now ready to contract for renting the same, and that possession can be had on the first of October next (if an immediate engagement should be made) or at any time between then and the first day of January. He feels himself warranted in saying, that this establishment will far exceed any other on the peninsula, not only as to the number, size and convenience of the apartments, but also as to the stabling and every out-building necessary to render it complete and convenient—all of which are new, and of brick. The situation is preferable to any other in the place, as it fronts both on Washington and Federal streets, and is contiguous to the Post-Office, Bank, Court-House, Market-House, &c.—and the town itself is admitted to be superior to any on the Eastern Shore, for a Public House. To a man of experience and capital, it is believed, but few houses present so great a chance for realizing a fortune.
SAMUEL GROOME.

4 newly built brick tenements.

Calculated to suit either mechanics or merchants, being situated on Washington street, and adjoining the aforesaid tavern. These stands are considered equal to any in the place for business.
SAMUEL GROOME.
Easton, Md. July 1 8

Strayed or stolen.

FROM the subscriber, living on Tuckahoe Creek, Talbot County, on Saturday night last, a bright sorrel MARE, with a star in her forehead, fourteen and a half hands high, in good order, used to geer or saddle. Any person taking up and returning said mare, or give information of her so that the subscriber gets her, shall be reasonably rewarded.
August 5 3q **RICHARD MILLIS.**

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.

No. II.

Having in my last presented you with a cursory view of the Mississippi, I now proceed to unfold some other properties belonging to the Louisiana country.—To the east of the island of New Orleans, on which the city of that name stands, lie Lake Bourgne and Lake Pontchartrain, which, together with the Bay on Manchac, &c. divide it from that part of W. Florida now in the occupancy of the U. States. Into these Lakes flow Pearl River, the Amite and other streams, which, rising in the Mississippi territory, afford a convenient navigation for the eastern part of it, across the Lakes to New-Orleans. But as this part of the state is wretchedly poor, and affords but few peculiarities, I purposely refrain from giving a minute description of it, and likewise from enquiring into the validity of our claim to it; but, at the same time, I must acknowledge that we receive great benefit from that possession, in the secure navigation not only of the Mississippi, but of the other streams which pass through this narrow strip of country.

It is remarked by every one that passes out of the Mississippi into the ocean, that the river continues to be margined on both sides by a narrow strip of land, for 50 or 60 miles of its descent to the sea. This land is in some places not more than ten yards wide, and in all is evidently composed of the alluvial deposits of the river:—nay, more, it is in the remembrance of some people now living, that the main mouth of the river was several miles higher up the country than it is at this period. And who shall undertake to affirm that it will not in process of time, extend itself to the Florida Point, and form a lake of that part of the Gulf of Mexico which lies west of it? For such appears to have been the origin of the lake east of New Orleans.

The river has numerous mouths through which it discharges its waters, to the westward, as well as the Manchac, (140 miles above Orleans, &c. to the east.—Many of these have flourishing settlements upon them down almost to the sea. On them, and to the westward of them, lie the beautiful plains of Attakapas & Opelousas, which extend toward Sabine, supposed by some to be one western boundary; though others think, and almost wish, that it should extend to the Rio del Nord.

I must here make a small digression, to speak of the original French settlers of this country.—Either from the treaty of cession from France to Spain, or from lenity in the latter crown, they had enjoyed privileges that are not common in any other Spanish colonies: for instance, exemption from the rod of the Inquisition. By means of indulgences of this kind, they had become perfectly reconciled to their Castilian masters; and when the country became attached to the U. States, so thoroughly dead were the people of this province to literary ambition, that at the time of the purchase there was not more than one school in the whole extent of Louisiana. Yet in this very ignorance seemed to consist their happiness; while their chief if not only virtue, consisted in hospitality. Since the vast ingress of Americans among them, however, they have in some

measure lost the cause of their former happiness—and if any virtue does remain among them, it must consist in something else than hospitality. They yet know but little of our forms of judicature and legislation, and that little they hardly despise; because it differs materially from that which they have been accustomed to; and it will be long before these inveterate prejudices are eradicated, if they ever can be: for they are now incorporating themselves into the body of their laws, which are a medley of contradictions, and absurdities, that it would take a conjurer to unravel. And as they are likely, for a long time to come, to have a majority in the legislature, we cannot hope to see for a long time a change for the better. Among other absurdities, they have adopted both the common and the evil law! considering, perhaps, that if one was good, both must be better. Previous to the campaign at Orleans, under Gen. Jackson they rather hated, than were attached to the U. States; and it may be considered as not among the most inconsiderable of the benefits that we have derived from that campaign, that it has in a great measure reconciled the Americans to the French—and raised us much higher in their estimation than we formerly stood.
Winchester, New Madrid County,
May 17th, 1817.

FROM THE (N. Y.) NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The following letter was written by

Mr. Wooler, editor of the Black Dwarf, to Mr. W. Clark, in this city, after his late trial. It appears that Wooler anticipates every thing oppressive from the hatred and opposition of the ministry, & very little justice from the present corrupt judiciary system. In fact, he has less reason to expect favour from their hands than any other of the reformists. Wooler has attacked them with an iron pen and brazen front, and has bearded the ministers to their very face on his trial. Firmness, in a just cause like this, cannot fail to excite admiration.—The task, however, is a hopeless one.—The English, with all their boasting, are no longer free in person or property. The suspension of the habeas corpus act, and other violations of law and constitution, have given the last blow to the liberty of that country; and they groan under the worst of tyranny—that of corrupt and profligate men.—
KING'S-BENCH, May 23, 1817.

DEAR SIR—I am favored with an opportunity of sending you a few lines through the medium of Mr. —, and you will see by the place from which I date, that the virtuous administration of this blessed country have, in the language of Cobbett, "hid their paws" upon me. I would not however change my prison for his safety. When I threw down the gauntlet to the enemies of freedom, I was determined to stand the contest, let who will take it up; what will be the result, of course, I cannot positively anticipate. There have been instances in which even English juries, as they are now constituted, have refused to follow partial directions of judges, who are always biased to the side of the existing ministry—but these instances are so very few, that I must be prepared to expect the contrary, and make up my mind for a couple, perhaps three, years of imprisonment. Should this be the case, it will be some time before I see the land of freedom, and enjoy the sweets of liberty in the birth place of Washington and Franklin, and the adopted country of Paine. This will reach you, I hope, comfortably situated in New York, enjoying every happiness, in possession & prospect, that can spring from a favorable climate, and the just administration of equitable laws, while I must patiently submit to the operation of the worst system that ever disgraced the page of legislation. The articles selected for prosecution, are the "right of petition," in the 3d number, and the conclusion of the review of the "past, the present, and the future." In the 10th, beginning, "We start," &c. to which is added a paragraph from "Canning's Job," beginning, "The appetite of our statesmen for plunder," &c. I have not, however, been much intimidated by the attack; and I hope you will recognize in the following numbers, the same spirit of freedom, the same scorn of unjust power, and the same hatred of oppression, which I have endeavored always to inculcate and to express. I have to request you will communicate the circumstance to —, and to ask, for me, his congratulations on my being selected as an object through which it is necessary to attack the last remnant of existing liberty; it is, at least, a compliment to my intentions, although it requires no quality but integrity to provoke the hostility and hatred of our wretched and tyrannical ministers.
T. I. WOOLER.

HONORS CONFERRED.

On the 13th of June last the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, in this city, unanimously elected John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and James Madison, members thereof, and directed their Secretary to apprise them of the fact, by letter. The following is his circular, and their answers thereto, which have been obligingly communicated in their respective hand writings, for publication, in the Evening Post.

New-York, 14th June, 1817.

SIR,

The American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, instituted in this city, sensible of the zeal you have uniformly displayed, in the promotion of every object, connected with the welfare and independence of our country, had the honour to elect you a member at their last meeting, convened on the 13th inst. for the purpose of initiating into the society, James Monroe, president of the United States.

It would afford me the highest gratification to announce to the society, your assent to become one of its members.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with respect and consideration, your obedient servant,

D. LYNCH, Junr.

Quincy, June 23, 1817.

SIR,

I have received the letter, you did me the honor of writing to me on the 14th of this month, announcing to me my election by the American Society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures instituted in N. York, as a member; and an honor made more illustrious by the presence of the president of the United States.

Be pleased, sir, to present my respects to the society, and my thanks for the honour, they have done me; and to assure them if the best wish of a man at eighty-one years of age can promote the wise purpose of their institution, I shall be a useful member. For according to my superficial view of political economy in civilized society, next to agriculture which is the first, and most splendid, manufactures are the second, and navigation the third. With agriculture, manufactures and navigation, all the commerce which can be necessary or useful to the happiness of a nation will be secured.

Accept my thanks for the civility with which you have communicated the vote of the society to their and your friend,

JOHN ADAMS.

D. Lynch, jun. esq. secretary of the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures.

Monticello, June 26, 1817.

SIR,

I am thankful for the honor done me by an association with the American Society for the encouragement of domestic manufactures instituted in New York. The history of the last twenty years has been a sufficient lesson for us all to depend for necessities on ourselves alone; and hope that twenty years more will place the American hemisphere under a system of its own, essential peaceable and industrious, and not needing to extract its comforts out of the eternal fire raging in the old world. The efforts of the members of your institution, being necessarily engaged in their respective vicinages, I consider myself, by their choice, as but a link of union between the promoters there, and here of the same patriotic objects. Praying you to present to the Society, my just acknowledgement for this mark of attention, I tender to yourself the assurance of my great respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

Mr. Lynch.

Montpelier, June 27, 1817.

SIR,—I have received your letter of the 18th instant, informing me that the American Society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, have been pleased to elect me one of its members.

Although I approve the policy of leaving to the sagacity of individuals, and to the impulse of private interests, the application of industry and capital, I am equally persuaded that in this as in other cases, there are exceptions to the general rule, which do not impair the principle of it. Among these exceptions, is the policy of encouraging domestic manufactures, within certain limits, and in reference to certain articles.

Without entering into a detailed view of the subject, it may be remarked, that every prudent nation will wish to be independent of other nations, for the necessary articles of food, of raiment, and of defence; and particular considerations applicable to the United States, seem to strengthen the motives to this independence.

Besides the articles falling under the above description there may be others, for manufacturing which natural advantages exist, which require temporary interpositions for bringing them into regular and successful activity.

Where the fund of industry is acquired from abroad, and not withdrawn, nor withheld from other domestic employments, the case speaks for itself.

I will only add, that among the articles of consumption and use, the preference in many cases is decided merely by fashion or habit. As far as equality, and still more, where a real superiority is found in the articles manufactured at home all must be sensible, that it is politic and patriotic to encourage a preference of them as affording a more certain market for the surplus products of the agricultural class.

With these sentiments, I beg you to make my acknowledgements for the mark of distinction conferred on me; and which I accept from respect for the society, and for its objects, rather than from any hope of being useful as a member. To yourself, I tender my friendly respects.

JAMES MADISON.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.

No. III.

The next object presented to our view is the country watered by the Red River and the Arkansas; the latter of which has its course through that part of the Louisiana, now called the Missouri Territory. The country up these rivers, and their courses is, perhaps, less known than any other part of North America. The only account now in print, that I know of the latter, by Maj. Pike. The former empties into the Mississippi about the 31st, and the latter about the 34th degree of north latitude, and for a considerable distance up, present nothing very dissimilar to the Mississippi bottom; excepting that the Red River appears to have changed its channel oftener; and some of these never went into the Mississippi, but took a smooth western direction into the sea, by the way of Opelousas. On all these old channels, the ground is high and fit for tillage for 1 or 2 miles back when the swamp commences; and you can conceive nothing to exceed the fertility of this land.—I have seen cotton grow to the height of 17 feet, and other southern productions in proportion. The soil, itself, I do not suppose to be richer here than at New Orleans, still the cotton is of a finer quality, and commands a higher price. Now we are to search other causes for this, besides the soil, (which, in both places is as luxuriant as can be conceived.) The land on the Red River, and its old bed, is red, apparently from a deposit of the oxide of iron; the water of a disagreeable saline taste, so much so that it cannot be used; the inhabitants, therefore, have to use rain water, caught in cisterns.—The adjacent lands partake of the same taste. These saline particles with which the water and land appear to be impregnated, do not consist entirely of a pure muriate of soda—but contain, evidently, nitrate of potash, sulphate of soda and sulphate of alumine. Without risking a conjecture, we may assert that these contribute greatly in fertilizing the soil; but in what manner they act as agents in this respect, whether by their nutritive quality, in the soil itself, or by attracting moisture of the atmosphere, I will leave those more conversant in natural philosophy to judge. The land appears incapable of diminishing in fertility. Old Indian fields near Natchitoches, which had been planted with corn, time out of mind, previous to its settlement by the French, have since that time been kept in culture for 70 years, successively, and produce now as well as at first.

After getting out of the back waters of the Mississippi, the Red River seldom overflows; this appeared, to me, at first a curious phenomenon, as the land was all alluvial; but I at length discovered the cause. About 100 miles above Natchitoches, and just at the dividing line between Louisiana and the Missouri Territory, in the 33d degree of N. latitude, the floating timber has formed a complete bridge or raft across the river; to this new drift wood still made an addition, till it has now become 70 miles in length, and on the lower parts grown over with trees, which find sustenance from the mud and decayed timber. As the freshets are unable, either to raise this immense floating bridge, or find its way over, it turns in various directions, and fills up extensive lakes, which serve for its reservoirs, and again are evaporated dry, by the heat of the sun, to the small injury of health and increase of mosquitoes and other insects, which are the eternal pests of all the lower country. As to health, (which does not come in its proper place here,) I can say nothing very flattering. From the nature of the country I have been describing the badness of its waters, its extensive swamps and the heat of its climate, you may conceive that disorders are very prevalent, and those of the most malignant kind. When a man is attacked with the fevers of the country, his servant, on being ordered for the physician, thinks it equally his duty to bring the priest and notary public.—How equally has nature distributed her bounties and her curses! In the frozen regions of the Canadas they feel not the burning fevers of Louisiana, nor enjoy her luxuriant soil.—In the sandy hills and craggy mountains of Virginia and North Carolina, industry will give a competence, but health and poverty is all they can enjoy—while the burnt sons of the south, graffy a short lived pride in seeing all things flourish before their eyes; their lands produce with little labor, and their riches increase as their health decays. It was not my intention to enter into any digression of this kind; but my subject led me out of the course of my design.

What I have said of the lower parts of the Red River, applies, in some measure, to the lower parts of Arkansas. But as I will have to speak of this more fully hereafter, I shall, in the next number, direct my attention to the upper part of the former river; although I cannot speak fully of one, without occasionally mentioning the other, owing to their contiguity of situation, and the sameness of some of the country through which they pass.

Winchester, New Madrid County, }
May 18th, 1817, }

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

THE QUESTION BROUGHT HOME.

When a man of little or no fortune proposes to join in the business and share the profits of an opulent dealer, it is very natural for the latter to ask, "As you have confessedly no funds, what have you got to invest by way of stock, to entitle you to a share, more or less, of the avails of my establishment? Have you an uncommonly thorough acquaintance with the goods in my line, or remarkable abilities or prudence as a merchant; Have you any voucher for your uprightness and correctness, heretofore, as an employer; or of your fidelity, capacity, and sober deportment, as one employed? Can I depend upon your friendship or zeal in a case of exigency?—And finally, have you such a confidence in my integrity and ability, as to make the proposed connection desirable upon fair and honest principles, with a view to mutual benefit? I am particular on the last point."

How would the federal party—whose political connection with republicans is now a fashionable subject of conversation,—how would that party answer such questions, or how could they be truly answered in its behalf? The party which so miserably misunderstood the interests and character of the people, as to forfeit their confidence in one short trial of 4 years, could no more be considered as having ability and prudence in the art of government, than he could be said to be a good horseman who should be thrown from his saddle the moment after he had fairly seated himself upon it.—What voucher has Federalism in its favor, as the head of an establishment, when the concerns of a free people were confided to its management? Alas! after a bustling, dashing, random style of business, in four short years its credit was prostrated, its custom withdrawn, and itself bankrupt! What shall be said of the department of Federalism, when Democracy had succeeded to the possession of the establishment? Was it not (to carry on the figure,) like that of one who abjectly seeks for any employment in the service of one whom he had always professed to hate as a rival; and abuses him if he is denied; or, if employed, returns the favour with cool and ungrateful treachery.

Let the laws and law ministers, which gave to the short period of federal rule the emphatic designation of the "reign of terror," shew how just and prudent federalism was at the head of a concern: Let the speeches and newspapers of that party, from 1800 to 1814, shew the decorous, the faithful, the sober deportment of federalism in a subordinate capacity!

But what answer shall federalism make to the most startling question of all—Have I reason to depend upon your friendship and zeal in a trying moment? When robbers were at my door, were you on the ground? When my house was on fire, were you there? In the day of my distress, were you near me? Alas! poor federalism can only reply—"I was indeed there; but it was rather to hinder than assist you—I guided and encouraged the robbers! I fanned the flames! I mocked you in the day of your distress!! I even endeavored by menaces and persuasions, to prevent people from lending you money, avowedly for the purpose of compelling you to give up the concern!! Now, will you not take me into partnership?"

Father—is it from real confidence in the present representatives of the Democratic interest, that Federalism appears inclined to a reconciliation? In answer to this we exhibit, through the Providence Phenix, some federal left handed compliments to the very man, through whom they would now appear to be reconciled; with some remarks of the Editor of the Phenix:

"It is certainly among the phenomena of the times, that the federal leaders should all at once have discovered, that an allayment of party asperity, and a reconciliation with the measures and men of the administration, are objects highly desirable, whose consummation is devoutly to be wished."

We are far from wishing to prevent that political union, which these men are ostensibly so anxious to bring about—an union of all honest men—and we merely perform a duty, in warning republicans to be on their guard against pretended converts. We have a right to compare their former declarations with their present professions, and infer from that comparison, the infamy which is their due.

We are led to make these remarks by some hollow observations in a paper of this town which has heretofore been assiduously engaged in the work of faction.

From such a source, it will suffice to say, much sincerity in the healing business of conciliation, must unquestionably be expected to flow? In order to establish a belief of this sincerity, not by any means to display inconsistency, we have taken the trouble to copy what follows:

"A chief magistrate, whose talents never, of themselves, raised him higher than to the third grade of a Virginia county court lawyer; whose political integrity is branded by the reproaches of Washington, & whose patriotism

was tested and disgraced by a shameful flight from the field of Bladenburg—yet such a man has been made a President of the United States, by sixty-four men, not much better than himself and never delegated for any such purpose." R. I. Amer. Nov. 1816.

"It is with gloomy retrospect & anxious forebodings, that the disciples of Washington witness the accession to the first magistracy, of a man who was ignominiously recalled from France, for betraying or at least for abandoning, the interests of the nation; who violently attacked the father of his country in a pamphlet of coarse and mean invective—who changed his politics twice in the course of three years, during Mr. Jefferson's presidency—who never was thought to be a man of exalted talents—and who concentrated all the talents he had in reporting a plan of military conscription, that would have left us little freedom to the citizens of the United States, as is enjoyed by the subjects of the Bey of Algiers." "It was by intrigue and forestalling the expression of the public will, that he succeeded to the Chief Magistracy." "A man who descends to such pitiful means to obtain office, or who connives at and favors them, gives a very equivocal presage of the manner in which he will perform its duties." [Ded Gaz March 1817.]

Finally—is a sincere connection, upon fair and honest principles, for mutual benefit, the object of Federalism? The following extract of a letter from the Editor of the New York, (federal) Evening Post, to Mr. Miner, late one of the Editors of the Philadelphia (federal) True American, will throw some light on this point:—

New York, Sept. 28, 1816.
"Generally speaking, I feel disposed in common with the leading federalists here to stand perfectly still and wait for events to happen, as Jefferson says, we know not when. Something may come from the quarrels of opposite sections of the Democratic factions, and I think the most that we can do is occasionally to fan the embers!!"

Upon all these views and considerations, we feel authorized, in behalf of Democracy, to say that in the heads of the family of federalism there can be no confidence placed: But that if there are any of their sons, uncorrupted by parental example, who can satisfy us of their zeal and ability in favor of the general concern, there are no objections to the connection.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, AUG 11.

BATTLE AT AMELIA ISLAND.

By the arrival on Saturday morning last of the brig Commodore Decatur, in five days from Amelia Island, we learn that on the night of the 1st of August, a battle was fought on shore commencing at 10 o'clock at night and continuing three hours. Capt. Dugan saw from his mast head, during the flashes from the cannon and musquetry, the advancing of the troops engaged. Capt. D. sailed on the morning of the 2d, and saw the Patriot flag still flying on the forts and vessels in the harbor.

A few days before the Com. Decatur sailed a Patriot privateer had captured a French brig, bound from Havana to Bordeaux, on suspicion of having Spanish property. The brig laden with coffee and sugar.

The Steam-Boat Chancellor Livingston, Commodore Wiswall, arrived at Albany on Thursday last, in nineteen and a half hours from New-York, one of the quickest passages ever known.

The President when in this city, was invited, by the survivors of "the peace party," to review the militia that had collected on the occasion, thereby recognizing him as their commander in chief.—During the war, this party contended that neither the executive nor Congress had any thing to do with the militia, & refused to comply with the requisitions of the Executive, founded upon an express law, authorizing the detaching and ordering a portion of the militia into the service of the national government. In time of peace, the militia are at the command of the President; but in time of war, he has no authority over them. This certainly is a doctrine worthy of the "peace party." Har. This.

A writer at Boston, referring to the reception of the President observes, "that one great national feeling has animated every class of our citizens; in fact they never appeared, and certainly never conducted more like true Americans, than on this occasion." Had they betrayed some of the same laudable Americans during the late war, the country would have felt the benefit of the unanimity; but the good people in that quarter are ever on extremes, either in opposition or in support. They have yet to discover the happy medium. Nat. Ad.

EMIGRATION.

Among the arrivals at Quebec, inserted in our marine list of this week, will be found nineteen vessels from the United Kingdoms, having on board 1267 settlers, besides cabin passengers. We imagine these will almost complete the number of 3000 arrived this season at Quebec. Such a number of strangers will, no doubt, feel some inconvenience, at first in a foreign land; and if the government do not lend a helping hand, it is not easy to see how they can be accommodated. [Montreal pap.]

LAMENTABLE AND AWFUL CALAMITY!!

It is with sensations of the most heartfelt regret, that we assume the duty of recording, even in a partial manner, the appalling circumstances of the late destructive freshet. Although nearly forty-eight hours have elapsed since the cessation of the storm, yet, taking into estimation the whole course of its ravages, it is impossible to present any more than a faint idea of the injury it has occasioned. The distress, of which it has been the instrument, is sufficient to penetrate the stoutest heart to its inmost fibre of feeling, and excite in the bosom of philanthropy the most painful emotions.

We attempted, in our paper of Saturday, to give the distant reader some idea of its ravages; we well know that the inhabitants of the city require not the stimulants of any language that we can express, to heighten in their bosoms the melancholy imagination of the scene. But it was, in fact, no description at all when compared to the whole body of destruction; and the time at which it is necessary that our paper should be issued rendered it utterly impossible for us to give a more correct detail. We shall now, however, re-assume the painful task of particularizing, as far as our means of information will permit, the dreadful devastation of the destroying element.

As we before stated, the rain commenced on Friday evening, and on the following morning poured from the firmament in torrents, and continued until twelve o'clock, after which it gradually subsided—before two entirely ceased—and about three o'clock the deluge was at its height. The streams tributary to Jones's Falls, though comparatively insignificant, replenished their common receptacle with large bodies of water, & even the little rivulet became suddenly swelled into a gigantic stream, sweeping away every thing within its reach, and with astonishing velocity, bearing them triumphantly into the Falls. The latter consequently rose to the height of from fifteen to twenty feet above its usual level, and its progress was marked with devastation and ruin, presenting a scene truly awful to behold, and impossible faithfully to delineate.

The upper bridge over the Falls was swept away with the utmost facility by the impetuous current, and carried to a short distance above the next bridge below, crossing at the intersection of Bath street. The last mentioned bridge was also taken from its abutments, and arrested in its course by the stone bridge in Gay street, which latter received great injury, the upper part of it, with the iron railing, being completely demolished. The stoppage of this bridge, with the accumulation of vast quantities of timber and floating wood of every description, and even buildings, that had been precipitated from their foundations by the strength and velocity of the current, so interrupted the stream in its natural course, that it sought a passage in another direction, forcing its way through the lots at the west end of Fish street, through which it rushed impetuously into Gay, Frederick and Harrison streets, down the latter to Market street, through the latter to Market space, into the docks—involving the market houses in its flood, and compelling the inhabitants to seek safety in the upper stories of their dwellings. The overwhelming deluge was so sudden in its course, that in most instances it was not observed in sufficient time to enable the people to remove their property from the lower, &c. into the upper stories of their houses. South Frederick street, from Second street to the wharf, was also under water, and the whole section of the city termed "The Meadow," was completely inundated.

The pavements, in some instances, have been torn up, and whole side walks swept away, leaving the entrances to the houses from six to ten feet from the ground. In Fish street, north Frederick street, and at the intersection of Gay & Harrison streets, the destruction was the most general. The houses, such as are not completely destroyed, have experienced very serious injury, in consequence of the immense quantities of timber, &c. that have been precipitated against them by the impetuous current—which carried off in its course houses, trees, fences, furniture of various descriptions, horses, cows, and hogs, and a carriage with two horses fastened to it was taken up afloat near the Fish Market, the owner of which has not yet been ascertained.

The large frame distillery of Dr. White was carried completely away, and the extensive brewery of Mr. Marcus McCausland has suffered very extensive injury. In several instances houses on the Falls have been so completely swept away as hardly to afford a relic to mark the spot on which they stood. The foot bridge crossing from Ploughman street and the one at the Fish market are entirely gone, leaving the Falls clear from Market to Pratt streets. The bridges at the two latter of them seriously injured.

On account of the injury the Water Company's canal and works have sustained, the city will be deprived of water from the hydrants for a considerable time hereafter. Pennington's mill dam, the rolling and splitting mill, and the brick at Elliott's upper mills, have been carried away, as also most of the mill dams on Jones's Falls. The bridges on Hartford Run, crossing from Pin, Dulany & King George streets, are also severely

demolished as to render them irreparable. On Gunpowder Falls Mr. W. Patterson's saw and plaster mills are entirely destroyed, with 200 barrels of flour. The bridge on the Philadelphia road, and two others above, have also been swept away.

The number of lives lost has not yet been ascertained. Mr. Daniel O. Rouke, of Holiday street, and an apprentice of Mr. George Miller, were drawn, and search has been made and is still making, in Fish street, for the bodies of several persons supposed to have been overwhelmed in the ruins of their houses. We shall probably be able to present further particulars to-morrow.

The misfortunes brought upon our city by this dreadful calamity, call for aid of all those whose means will enable them to proffer the hand of charity to their suffering fellow citizens. The people of Baltimore, justly celebrated for their charitable disposition, and the readiness with which they extend their assistance to the inhabitants of other cities when visited by misfortunes from the elements, will not desert their suffering brethren and neighbors in this most lamentable and trying hour of their adversity. The good citizen, the man of humanity, who "feels for other's woe," will be seen active and preserving in his exertions to render the miserable, objects less miserable, and to endeavor to make their losses and heart appalling trials sustainable. A fair opportunity now presents itself to test the characters of men, as philanthropists and good citizens—for never was there an occasion more worthy of their utmost endeavors. Nor would we, in our solicitations for the wretched and hopeless sufferers, forget to manifest our utmost confidence in the well known liberality of the females of our city. They have now a field before them for the exercise of their amiable virtues, in relieving the distressed of their own sex—and no doubt they will not be remiss in their benevolent attentions.

The northern mail arrived between ten and eleven o'clock this forenoon—first since Saturday. We have received no mail from the south for two days.

DISTRESS AT YORK, Pa.

By the arrival last evening of two gentlemen from York, Pa. we have received correct information of the injuries sustained by the inhabitants of that town in consequence of the heavy fall of rain on Friday & Saturday last.—The stream called the "Big Cadorus," running through the town, was swelled so much above the usual level, as to carry destruction to all property near its banks.

The following are the names of persons whose lives were ascertained to be lost at nine o'clock on Sunday morning:—Mr. Hugh Cunningham and wife; Samuel Eichelberger, son of Martin; Daniel Updegraff, formerly editor of the York "Expositor"; a child of Mr. John Williams; a maid servant of Mr. Cunningham; Harry Bradley, a colored man—and two other men, names not recollected.

The following is a list of Houses destroyed.—On the west side of the stream: Mr. Spangle's house, entirely destroyed.—Jonathan Jessop's shop, do.—Mr. Elger's nail factory and dwelling, do.—part of John Williams's house, do. Mr. Reel's house, do.—back part of Smith's tavern, do.—Mr. Stusser's house, do.

On the S. W. side of the stream—part of Mrs. Dowdles house.—Mr. Eichelberger's Tan House.—Mr. Pentz's house (occupied by Mr. Cunningham). Israel Gardner's new brick house.

On the S. E. side, Mr. Bailor's Morocco Shop.—part of Mr. Barnitz's Brewery.—Mr. Michael Dowdles's Currying shop and Tamery.—Mr. Welsh's Brewery and part of his dwelling.

King's Paper Mill is much injured. Also the South part of York Bridge. The Bridge on King George street is swept away.

These gentlemen also inform that all the Bridges between this city and York have been swept away; and from the intelligence gathered as they came along, it appears that a number of Mills on the different streams have been carried off.

UNION OF PARTIES.

A letter from a highly-valued friend whose opinion on political subjects seldom errs, thus notices the appearances of approaching union between the Republicans and Federalists:

"We have nothing new in this place. Political jars seem to have subsided for the present, and the lion is slumbering peacefully with the lamb. But it should not be forgotten, that though a sleeping lion is harmless, he is still a lion, and will not sleep forever. The flattering attention shewn the President in the east, is regarded as a happy presage of future harmony, in which every party appears to exult. But to me, I must candidly confess, it is no great subject of felicitation. Have the leaders of that party manifested true repentance, who rejoiced in the prospect of their country's gradation, when, but three years since she was struggling for independence? Do they wish their public demonstrations of joy to be forgotten, when they sung the chorus for the coalesced tyrants of Europe, in the event which gave full power to our enemy to exert all his strength against the liberties and the independence of their own country, the only republic on earth? If these things may be forgiven, they ought never to be forgotten. In a union of principles, on the good old republican platform, I would

most cordially rejoice; but as truth when opposed to error, admits no compromise, so these principles admit of no compromise; and a union of parties, whilst a division of principles remains, is by no means to be desired."

REFORMATION.

Mr. Monroe has lately made the most sudden transition from a very bad to a very good man, which we have ever witnessed? A few months ago, if we believe leading Federalists, he was one of the worst men in the world, and no abuse was too vile to heap upon him! now, according to these same men, he is one of the best and greatest of human beings, and scarcely any adulation is too gross to pay him. He is thus transformed by them almost from a demon of darkness to an angel of light! We hope their present expressions of respect and confidence are sincere; but we cannot help remembering the parts these men but recently acted—suspecting such sudden conversions—and fearing that were they re-instated in power they would not be quite so complaisant to Republicans. But on this subject we shall add nothing at present but a very short story, the application of which will be left to our readers:—"A man who had for many years been at bitter variance with one of his neighbors, and persecuted him all in his power, being brought to a sick bed, and fearing he should not recover, sent for his injured neighbor and told him, that as he feared his end was approaching, and wished to die in peace with all men, he had sent for him that they might exchange forgiveness; but remember, said the sick man to his neighbor, should I recover, all this is to go for nothing." id.

CHARLESTON, August 4.

Extract of a letter dated AMELIA, 28th July. We had an arrival here yesterday, of a fine brig, prize to one of our privateers. Her cargo consists of Sugar, Coffee and Twenty-six Thousand Dollars in Specie. We have no prospect of leaving this for a month. We are getting recruits daily, and expect in a short time, a reinforcement of men and armed vessels. Do not pay any attention to the reports circulated by men, discontented because they could not enrich themselves by plundering the innocent inhabitants, who received us as friends."

Extract of a letter, dated HAVANA, 26th July. "The ships and vessels fitted out at this port, some time since, by the Consulado, have been ordered into the Royal Navy, and are to be placed under the orders of the Ministers Marine. The salaries of the Clergy, and all other officers are to be much reduced, and the tythes to be paid to the King. Many other new regulations are to take place for the better. They are getting very strict as to the exportation of dollars; the value of 400 dollars found on board any vessel will cause her to be condemned. Molasses is 10 bits; Coffee keeps up, being nearly all shipped; and Muscovado Sugars, 8 dollars, and none good to be had."

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Patriot Army, dated FERNANDINA, July 27, 1817. "A detachment of 40 Indians has made their appearance at St. Johns; rumor says that part of the inhabitants applied for aid to the governor of St. Augustine, and the other part to our General; however, a detachment of our army is on their march to that place to repel them. We had two alarms lately from the Indians. I fired on several last night whilst on duty. It likewise is very sickly here, we have had two deaths lately; one, Quarter-Master Abel, a fine young man—the other, Mr. Felix Gallagher, both of your city. Several of our officers are likewise sick."

THE NAVY.

Two of the Commissioners of the Navy (Commodore Rodgers and Commodore Decatur) are now absent, at New York, to make arrangements for the construction of a line of battle ship, and two frigates, frames and other materials for which are now collecting there. Similar arrangements, it is expected, will be made by them at Portsmouth, Boston and Philadelphia, before their return, at each of which places a line of battle ship, and a frigate is to be constructed—the line of battle ship, at this navy yard, is progressing rapidly; the materials for a frigate are collecting, and the 74 at Norfolk has been commenced. It is confidently believed that the new ships of the line will carry their guns higher than the Independence, Washington and Franklin.

Frames of line of battle ships and frigates are cutting in Georgia and Louisiana. Liberal encouragement has been given to men of capital and enterprise, to engage in this business, and when we compare the number and perfect condition of our ships now in existence, with the decayed state of the ships of other nations, and recollect the ease and expedition with which we can build and equip fleets, independently of other considerations, we may now justly rank ourselves among the first naval powers.

There are strong reasons for believing, that the nine ships of the line, twelve frigates, & three steam batteries, authorized by law, will be completed for a less sum than the eight millions appropriated for the gradual increase of

the navy. Our navy will then consist of twelve ships of the line, nineteen frigates, eight sloops of war, four steam batteries, and a proportionate number of small vessels, independently of the fleets on the Lakes.

We have now in commission three ships of the line, three frigates, seven sloops of war, and a number of small vessels, employed in surveying our coast, and other services. Nat. Int.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS, AUG. 5.

NAVAL FORCE ON THE LAKES. It has been published, that the British are dismantling their vessels upon the lakes. This, we learn from good authority, is in pursuance of a mutual understanding between the American and British governments that neither power shall retain more than two revenue cutters, of 2 guns each on either lake, in service; and that six months notice shall be given by either, of an intention to augment this force. In this arrangement the interests of the two governments are mutually promoted—and many occasions of collision and jealousy avoided. It saves a great expence to both; and, besides, an evidence of confidence and good will which is the interest of both to promote.

Extract of a letter to a respectable firm in this vicinity, dated "NEW YORK, 8 mo. 13, 1817.

"We do not know of any sales of Superfine Flour for the last two days. We think Philadelphia Superfine may be stated at \$12 1-4—N. York, \$11 1-2. The latter continues extremely scarce. "Since writing the preceding, we have accounts from Liverpool, to 30th June, by the ship Amity, arrived last evening, which will no doubt depress our prices. "Flour was very dull at 71 to 72s.—The weather had been very fine for growing crops, which looked remarkable well. One letter says, "We should not calculate on higher prices in September, than 12s. for wheat, and 45s. for flour." Amer. Watch.



REPUBLICAN STAR, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. EASTON: TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1817.

We congratulate the public on the arrival of Mr. J. Q. Adams. The patriotic and talents and eminent services of this distinguished citizen, have prepared for him a welcome in the bosom of every American.

It is again rumored that Mr. Clay is to come into the administration as Secretary of War.—We hope most sincerely that this may prove true. The brilliancy and vigour of Mr. C's mind, and the generous independence of his character, make him alike valuable as a minister and popular as a man: with Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Clay, and an equally efficient minister in the Navy Department (the present worthy Secretary being as is reported about to resign) President Monroe will possess a cabinet which will bear an advantageous comparison with any since the establishment of the government. Geo. Town Mex.

New-Orleans, July 23. We have procured a copy of the following letter for publication. It is a mortifying reflection that the merited compliment paid to Gen. Ripley for his prompt and energetic conduct on the occasion alluded to, was not deserved by another individual whose duty it was to render the interference of a military force unnecessary. CORP. Br. Consulate, N. Orleans, June 19.

DEAR SIR, I am desired by our minister at Washington, the hon. Mr. Bagot, to take the earliest opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments for your prompt interference in the case of the Hamilton, where the remainder of the crew of that vessel were rescued from imminent danger, and a large amount of British property from destruction.

I embrace this occasion to convey to you the assurance of the esteem and regard with which I have the honour to remain, dear sir, your most obedient servant, JNO. DAVIDSON.

The Hon. E. W. RILEY, Maj. Gen. Com. 8th Dept.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer are requested to state, on the authority of Lieutenants Pearce, Rousseau, Bruce, and Conover, who have recently arrived in the United States from the Mediterranean, that the report which is going the rounds of the public press, and which originated in a Norfolk paper of the 30th ult. that Comm. CHANNERY was fitting out a superb frigate for the purpose of visiting Rome, is entirely without foundation. Those officers left Port Mahon (where the Washington was then residing) on the 4th of May. Comm. Channery was not fitting out a large or pleasure boat of any kind: nor was it known whether he intended to visit Rome, or any other part of Italy.

BALTIMORE MARKETS, Aug. 13. Flour, superfine, out of the waggons, \$11 25 Baltimore paper, 10 00 Wheat, new per bushel, 2 10 old, 2 15 Corn, 1 Oats, 40

We learn by a gentleman from Acquia, (Va.) that the late storm did much injury to the cornfields in that neighborhood, and that all the milldams within 20 miles of the place had been carried away, some mills entirely destroyed, and several lives lost.

GEORGE GRAMM, Esq. has been elected President of the U. S. Branch Bank in Washington—vice Richard Curtis, resigned.

JAMES CANEY, Esq. has been elected President of the Bank of Maryland, vice William Cooke, Esq. deceased.

GREAT PRODUCE.

Mr. Jacob Whitmer, of Manor township, (Pa.) has this season, out of seventeen dozen, threshed eighteen bushels of fine wheat.

Mr. William Buck, of Lancaster, Penn. reaped this season, from one acre of ground, 60 bushels and 3 pecks of wheat, weighing 66 lbs. per bushel, which is equal nearly to 67 bushels of merchantable wheat.

Twenty-three fishermen, belonging to American fishing vessels lately captured on the coast of Nova Scotia, by British cruisers, for infringing the treaty of Ghent, arrived at Boston on Friday se'night.

We continue to receive additional accounts of heavy damages sustained from the late deluge. Amongst other mischiefs, we hear that the substantial and expensive bridge at Occoquan has been swept away. Nat. Intell.

The ship Amity, arrived at N York, brings English papers to 30th June. English funds had risen, supposed to be on account of large majorities in favor of the ministry.

Alarming riots had occurred at Brussels, Ghent, &c. in Flanders. The cry of the mobs was "Bread—Non-exportation of Grain—or no king!" A Russian fleet had been dispatched to France, to withdraw part of their troops.

The sloop of war Ontario, it is said, will put to sea from New York harbor the first fair wind.

The ship Margaret left the port of New York on Sunday last, bound to Amelia Island; but was overtaken and carried back by the revenue cutter, Capt. CAHOON. The Margaret had on board several persons, who embarked with the intention of joining the patriots under General M'Gregor—also mention of war, it is supposed for his troops. The cutter fired several times at the Margaret before she hoisted too.

The citizens of New York gave a dinner on Monday last, to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Esq. our late minister at the court of St. James, in testimony of their high respect for his character and services.

NEW YORK, August 14. Yesterday afternoon the elegant sloop of war ONTARIO, Capt. RIDGELY, got under way from her anchorage off the West Battery, and proceeded as far as the Watering Place. It is said she will go to sea the first favorable wind.

CONTRADICTION. We have given currency to two articles which lately originated in the Evening Post—one about a beautiful lady having her nose bitten off by her husband—and the other, about this man having taken his own life. The facts are, that the lady had her nose bitten but not off. The man lives and is at large!!! N. Y. Gaz.

Appointments by the Executive of Maryland, August 11, 1817. The Hon. ALEXANDER C. MAGRUDER, Associate Judge of the third Judicial District of Maryland, vice the Hon. Richard H. Harwood, resigned.

Samuel Fernandis, Esq. Notary Public for the State of Maryland, to reside in the city of Baltimore, vice Gen. Joseph Sterett, who would not accept.

Daniel Ballard, Judge of the Orphans Court for Somerset, vice J. Stuart, dead.

John M'Henry, Judge of the Orphans Court Allegany, vice R. Newman, resigned.

Phas Howard Harding, Justice of the Peace for Frederick county.

Thomas J. Brice and John W. Bordley, Justices of the Peace for Anne Arundel county. We understand Mr. Magruder will not accept the appointment.

DIED.—At the Elutherian mills, on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, on the 6th inst. and in the 78th year of his age, PETER SAMUEL DUPONT (de Nicotina), Member of the Institute of France, and Councillor of State; a gentleman long eminent, both in Europe and America, for his talents as a politician and an author, and his virtues as a man.

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 Saturday the 20th of September next, at three o'clock P. M. part of a tract of LAND in Kent county, late the property of Dr. Alexander Stuart and Mary his wife, both deceased.

The premises consists of eighty-two and an half acres of arable and forty-five of wood land, part of which is of very superior quality. The purchaser will be required to give bond to the Trustee, with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of one year, eighteen months, and two years. Persons inclined to purchase, can see a plot of the land by calling on the subscriber, or can view the premises by application to Major Dames or Capt. Wilson, who reside near the land.

Terms of sale will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee. Chestertown, Aug. 19 3

In Council.

Annals, August 11, 1817. ORDERED, That the Pay-masters of the respective Regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession, forward them without delay, to the Clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to. By order, NINTIAN PINKNEY, CLK. August 19 6

For sale.

FASHIONABLE GIG, in good repair.—Persons disposed to purchase, are referred to the Editor for particulars. Aug. 19. 6

Notice.

I WILL rent my TAVERN, in Centerville, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, who intends retiring from public business. This house is one of the best stands on this Shore; and is at the present time, in first rate repair, as a Tavern.—For further particulars enquire of PERE WILMER. Centerville, Aug. 19

N. B. I will furnish any Gentleman, renting the above establishment, with beds, bedding, and furniture of every description, to carry on the same. SAMUEL CHAPLIN.

Advertisement.

To be Reprinted for the ensuing Year. UPON any time not exceeding three years, all my PLANTATIONS in Caroline county, the terms of which will expire at the end of the year. Also, a very good Plantation on Transquakin river, in Dorchester county, containing about 140 or 150 thousand in a shift. An OVERSEER of very superior qualifications may obtain an advantageous situation by applying to me. I also offer for sale, several valuable families of NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children: they will, however, be sold only to persons residing in the State of Maryland, and on condition of not being sent away. CHARLES EGGLEBOROUGH. Cambridge, Aug. 19. 6

Cheap Wine & Tea Store.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 35 Market Street, (next door to Mr. Baruch Williams's old stand) on the corner of South Street—where they will sell on very moderate terms, a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of choice P. Madeira, Madeira, Champagne, Burgundy, Claret, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, &c. &c. Cordials of all descriptions, Cognac Brandy, Brandy, Peach Brandy, H. Gin, J. Spirits, A. Spirits, Old Whiskey, &c.—A superior selection of Imperial, Imp. Gunpowder, Hyson, Y. Hyson TEAS, &c.—A variety of excellent Loaf Lump, Piece and Brown SUGARS—Java and Havana Green COFFEE, &c.—And all articles appertaining to a Grocery. They solicit and hope to merit a share of public patronage, and all orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed. C. R. & T. R. BROOM. Baltimore, July 20

Pork, Duck, &c.

200 barrels mess, navy mess, and prime FLOUR, of a superior quality. 200 pieces 1st, 2d and 3d quality Russia Duck 100 do. 1st do. Raven's 1st 120 do. 1st do. Russia's best 40 barrels old Eye Whiskey 50 hds. Jamaica Rum, 4th proof 50 do. Jamaica and St. Croix Sugar, of the first quality 20 do. N. E. Rum. For sale on accommodating terms, by NATHANIEL P. WILLIAMS, No. 14, Bowly's Wharf. Baltimore, Aug. 5 49

A Female Academy.

MRS. CRESWELL and her father (Mr. M'N) are anxious to embrace the present opportunity of rendering their grateful acknowledgments to their friends, and the public, for the liberal encouragement already given to their Female Academy—and take the liberty of soliciting a share of future patronage; with an assurance that every possible attention will be paid, not only to the intellectual improvement, but to the manners and deportment of those young Ladies that may be committed to their care. N. B. Four young ladies can be accommodated with board on moderate terms, at the school; which will re-open on the eleventh inst. Easton, August 5 3

For rent.

THE house and lot now occupied by the subscriber; and to a good tenant the terms will be made accommodating, for one or more years from January next. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. MARY TRIPPE. August 12

To rent.

A HOUSE on Washington street, with good Garden, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. July 22 JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

Talbot County Orphans Court.

31st day of July, A. D. 1817. On application of SOLOMON MARTIN and JANE BRIGHT, Administrators of Thomas Bright, late of Talbot county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that they give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks in one of the newspapers at Easton. In testimony that the above is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the County aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of my office affixed, this 31st day of August, in the year of our Lord, eighteen hundred and seventeen. Test—J. A. PRIOR, Regy. of Wills for Talbot County.

In compliance with the above order.

Notice is hereby given. That the subscribers, of Talbot county, have obtained from the orphans' court of Talbot county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Thomas Bright, late of Talbot county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Wm. Jenkins, at Easton, who is duly authorized to settle the same, on or before the 20th day of February next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the same immediately. Given under our hands this 19th day of August, 1817. SOLOMON MARTIN, JANE BRIGHT, Admrs of Thos Bright, dec'd. Aug. 19 2

Notice is hereby given.

That the subscriber, of Queen Anne's county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Anne's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of J. M. Thomas, late of Queen Anne's 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 October next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately, or they will be dealt with agreeably to law. Given under my hand this 16th day of August, 1817. THOMAS THOMAS, of Edm. Aug. 19 3 Adm'r.

In Talbot County Court.

May Term, 1817. On application of ROBERT DODSON, 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, eighteen hundred and five, and the supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition: And the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Robert Dodson 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 Robert Dodson, 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 November term next, give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court on the first Saturday in November term aforesaid, for the purpose of examining a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause if any they have, why the said Robert Dodson should not be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid. Test, J. LOCKERMAN, CLK. August 19 4

POETRY.

The Tongue.

Many have fallen by the edge of the sword, but not as many as have fallen by the tongue.

THOUGH millions the sword of the warrior has slaughtered, While fame has the conqueror's eulogy sung; Still many more millions on millions are martyred, Cut off by that cowardly weapon, the tongue.

The sword may be match'd by another as keen, In battle the bold man a bolder may meet, But the shaft of the slanderer, flying unseen, From the quiver of malice brings ruin complete.

An insolent tongue, by a taunt or a gibe, Enkindles heart-burning and bloody affairs; A treacherous tongue, when impell'd by a bribe, The guiltless condemns, or a nation betrays.

A blasphemous tongue, under Satan's control, By uttering treasons against the Most High, May bring with destruction to body and soul Of the wretch who Omnipotence dare to defy.

A smooth subtle tongue, the seducer employs, The fair sex to hire to libidinous thrall, A slip of the tongue of its owner destroys, And the tongue of the serpent occasion'd the fall.

Then be it impress'd on Columbia's youth, That the tongue is an engine of terrible force, Not govern'd by reason, nor guided by truth, A demon who desolates worlds in its course.

That though many millions the fell sword has slaughtered, While fame has the homicide's usages rung; More millions on millions, to wickedness martyr'd, Their destiny meet from a mischievous tongue.

RHEUMATISM.

A REMARKABLE GOOD CURE FOR. Half a pint Spirits of Turpentine, Half a pint of Linseed Oil, Half a pint of strong Vinegar, Half a pint of fine S. S.

Mix these ingredients well together and rub the parts affected with a piece of red flannel, warmed and steeped in them, as hard and as long as the patient can bear it, or until you find considerable irritation produced on the surface of the skin. This operation may be repeated three days successively, provided a cure be not sooner effected.

LOTTERY.

AUTHORIZED by a special act of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, for raising a sum of two thousand dollars, for building a Masonic Hall at Milford, in Kent county.

Highest Prize, \$2000.

SCHEDULE.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, and Total value. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$1000, \$500, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$6, \$5.

1630 Prizes. 1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3200 Tickets at \$5 00.

THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100 on the 12th day's drawing, to 200 on the 13th, to 300 on the 14th, to 500 on the 15th, to 1000 on the 16th, and last day's drawing.

The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished 200 tickets per day.

JAMES MILLECHOP, THOMAS FISHER, JOHN W. REDDEN, JAMES P. LOWLAND.

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817. P. S. Orders, inclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.

Direct Tax of 1816.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has received lists of the Direct Tax of the United States for 1816, remaining due upon property in the following Counties in the State of Maryland, not owned, occupied or superintended by some person residing within the collection district in which it is situated; and that he is authorized to receive the said tax, with an addition of ten per cent. thereon—Provided such payment is made within one year after the day on which the Collector of the District where such property lies, has notified that the Tax had become due on the same.

Table with 2 columns: County and Date of Collector's notification. Includes Allegany, Baltimore, and other counties.

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, a very handsome and general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

of the latest importations. They offer them cheap for cash, and invite the people to call and see for themselves.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, May 20.

FOR SALE.

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

SCHOONER SUPERIOR, EDWARD AULD, Master. WILL commence running from Easton-Point to Baltimore, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Sunday, at 9 o'clock A. M. on which days will continue during the season.

The Superior is in complete order for the accommodation of Passengers, and the reception of Grain, &c. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or in his absence, at his office at the Point.

The subscriber returns thanks for the encouragement he has received from the public, and assures those employing him, that every exertion shall be made to render satisfaction.

Persons sending Grain, will please to specify in their orders by what Packet they wish it to be carried, to the Clerk in his absence.

EDWARD AULD.

N. B. The subscriber will attend at the Drug store of Thos. H. Dawson, every Thursday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton—where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, March 4

Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP General Benson, CLEMENT VICKARS, Master. WILL leave Easton-Point on Monday the 3d day of March next (weather permitting) at ten o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore on Thursday the 6th of March, at the same hour; and will continue to leave Easton-Point and Baltimore on the above named days, during the season.

The Sloop GENERAL BENSON is in fine order, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers. All orders (accompanied with the Cash) left with the subscriber, or in his absence, at his office at Easton-Point, will be duly attended to, and faithfully executed by

The Publics obedient servant

CLEMENT VICKARS

N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet

THE SLOOP HELEN, WILL leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour, and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

A Wet Nurse.

A NURSE of this kind (without her child,) who is healthy, and can produce some recommendation as to her character, will hear of a situation where she can have \$8 a month, on application at the STAR OFFICE.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened TAVERN, and intends keeping a general assortment of the very best LIQUORS, and the best accommodations that the market can afford.

Boards by the day, week, month, or year, will be taken—Travelling Gentlemen and Ladies can at all times be accommodated with board and private rooms, and attentive servants kept for the accommodation of customers, &c.

The subscriber's stables are in good repair, and a constant supply of Provender and a good Ostler will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

Masons.

MR. MILLER, You will confer a particular favor on one of your subscribers, by giving the following extract from a correspondent, an insertion in your useful paper.

"Respected Friend and Brother, —, June 10, 1817.

"I can but feel it a duty at all times to caution you in particular and the craft in general, against a species of imposition which has become so common in almost all our villages, among Innkeepers—nothing is more frequent than attempts among that class of society, to impose themselves on the fraternity, as having some claim on Masonic patronage.

"In passing through Milford, Del. I felt a secret gratification on observing the only two signs in that flourishing village, handsomely ornamented with the hieroglyphics of our order—guess my astonishment, when on enquiry, I found that one of those Innkeepers, viz: D. Hilford never had the honor of entering our sacred temple, and therefore, was entirely ignorant of the language which his sign conveyed to every intelligent Brother's heart.

"Thinks I to myself, he has followed the example of the Athenians, who dedicated their temple to the unknown God, whom they ignorantly worshipped in the days of St. Paul—while my astonishment was much increased on hearing his sign had formerly belonged to a brother, whose ashes rest in peace; and who has gone to that bourne from which no traveller has returned—and had been recommended to our new Innkeeper by a broker who ranks high among the fraternity, and sold by one of the craft—I would but adopt the language of that pattern of sublime virtue and say, as he did on the cross 'sorely they know not what they do.' or they had not put it in the power of the new Innkeeper to attempt this imposition, who, I am persuaded, is still ignorant that his sign will have the fatal tendency to keep all worthy Masons from taking shelter under his roof.

HIRAM.

August 12 3

Notice is hereby given,

To the creditors of the subscribers, that they have applied to the Judges of Worcester County Court, (in the recess thereof,) for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland; and that the first Saturday in May Term next is assigned for them to appear before said Court, and show cause, if any they have, why they should not have the benefit of said acts, as prayed

LEVIN HUDSON, Wm. COLLINS, JACOB GIVAN.

August 12

Just received, and for sale,

BY THOMAS GROOME, Easton. A fresh supply of the following highly APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES, Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable, prepared only by the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D. grandson of the late Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Stomachic Elixir of Health—Price \$1 50 cents. Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of coughs, colds, consumption, the whooping cough, asthma, pain in the breast, cramp, and wind in the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels and the summer Complaint in Children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary Complaints, or disorder of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, Hoarseness, Wheezings, Shortness of Breath, and the Whooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

Dr. Robertson's Vegetable Nervous Cordial, or Nature's Grand Restorative—Price \$1 50 cents. Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of spirits, head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of mercury, so often destructive of the human race, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fluor Albus, barrenness, &c.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with its baneful influence, the whole nervous system, writing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms of its commencement are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, neck and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great Antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those febrile disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of scurvy, surfeit, red blotches, carbuncles, ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of the Antibilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Robertson's celebrated Cow and Rheumatic Drops—Price two dollars. A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, spains, bruises, and all kind of green wounds, the cramp, pains in the head, face and body, stiffness in the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters—Price one dollar. Which are celebrated for strengthening weak stomachs, increasing the appetite, and a certain preventative cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Infalible Worm Destructing Lozenges—Price 50 cents. A medicine highly necessary in all families.—Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in effect to Dr. Robertson's worm destroying Lozenges; they are mild in their operation, and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills, which prevent and cure Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c. &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these Pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of the many respectable citizens who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

It is timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the yellow or the bilious fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria, and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout.

Also an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles—and all impurities in the blood yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

They are an infalible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailment at certain periods—they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.

Mahy's Plaster Cloth, approved and recommended by all the most eminent Physicians in Philadelphia.

This plaster cloth, so well known in the United States, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, is a sovereign remedy against ulcers, however old and inveterate; also cancers, erysipelas, wens, lumps, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, sore breast, felons, whitlows, boils, carbuncles, &c. &c. It cures sprains, bruises, pains in the back, swelling and pains in the joints, scalds, burns, chilblain, sore legs, and wounds tending to suppuration; it draws cauterised sores or issues very successfully and without pain; dissipates the pain of the gout and rheumatism in a short time; as it softens the skin, it is used successfully for the cure of corns on the feet. This plaster is recommended to mariners and others who travel by sea or land.

Dr. Duot's Patent Tick Ointment. For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder, the Itch. Price 50 cents per box.

Dr. Dyott's Infalible Tooth-Ache Drops. Price 80 cents. Celebrated for curing most disorders of the eye. Price 50 cents.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of seven hundred thousand persons have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the lowest stages of their disorders.

Taken notice, that each and all the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

T. W. Dyott & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that the above genuine Medicines are sold in Philadelphia only, at their wholesale and retail Drug and Family Medicine

Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets—where, in addition to the above, they have constantly for sale, by wholesale and retail, an extensive and general assortment of Fresh Drugs and approved Chemicals, Glass Furniture, Vials, and professional articles of every description, for town or country merchants, practitioners, &c. on liberal terms, for cash or at the usual credit. May 13. 6. 117 J15 A19 s16 o14.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUNE 9, 1817.

This is to give notice,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 31st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the troops of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1818, inclusive, until the 1st day of June, 1819, within the States, Territories and Districts following, viz:

- 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Green Bay, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.

2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At St. Louis, Fort Harrison, Fort Clark, Fort Armstrong, Fort Crawford, Fort Osage or Fort Clark, on the Missouri river; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Indiana, and the territories of Illinois and Missouri.

4th. At Fort Montgomery, Fort Crawford, Mobile, Fort St. Philip, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Fort Claiborne; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana and their vicinities, north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, north of the Highlands, and within the state of Vermont.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point, and within the state of New Jersey.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Pennsylvania.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the states of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Virginia.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of North Carolina.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of South Carolina.

15th. At Tybee Barracks, Fort Hawkins and Fort Secot; and at any other place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's lands lying within the territorial limits of said state.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour, one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the rations must be particularly mentioned in the proposals, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, that there shall, at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every one of the commandants of fortified places or posts, to call, at seasons, when the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions, in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the deprivations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States, at the price of the article captured as destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEO. GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War.

NOTICE.—The editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the 1st of October next.

June 17 101

Queen-Ann's County, ss.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the court, as an Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of the State of Maryland, by petition in writing of WILLIAM JAMES, of Queen-Ann's county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying for the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned; a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said William James having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided within the State of Maryland two years immediately preceding the time of his application—and the said William James having taken the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property, and given sufficient security for his personal appearance at the next county court of Queen-Ann's county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I hereby order and adjudge, that the said William James be discharged from imprisonment, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers at Easton, once a week for three months successively, before the first Saturday of next October term of said court, to appear before said court, at the Court-house of said county, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said William James should not have the benefit of the act and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this first day of April, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

LEM. PURNELL.

True copy. Per June 21 13 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of ISAAC ROE, of Queen Ann's County, take notice that on the petition of the said Isaac Roe, to the Judges of Queen Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session 1805, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the third Monday of October next, to answer any allegations that may be made against him relative to his said petition; the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend to show cause, if any they have, why the said Isaac Roe should not have the benefit of the said acts of assembly.

True copy. Per July 1 THO. MURPHEY, Clk.

NOTICE.

The creditors of HENRY EVANS, of Worcester County, are requested to take notice, that on the petition of the said Henry Evans, to the Judges of Worcester County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient securities, to appear before the Judges of Worcester County Court, at the town of Snow Hill, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer any and all allegations that may be made against him relative to his said application, the same time and place are appointed for his creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Evans should not have the benefit of the said act of assembly.

Test—JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

July 22

One hundred and thirty Dollars reward.

Ran away yesterday morning the subscriber's negro named JACOB. He is about 22 years old; about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, and slender made; no particular marks; has a down look when spoken to; had on when he went away, a short jacket of light duck and trousers of the same kind; coarse linen shirt, and an old broken hat with a very small brim. Jacob was lately the property of Mr. Walker, corner of Chesapeake and Calvert street, but formerly belonged to Lloyd Nicola, Esq. of Easton. He has a mother & brother living at Centreville, and other relations at different places on the Eastern Shore. Captains of vessels trading down the Bay are particularly cautioned against taking away said fellow. Jacob was seen on the York Road about 20 miles from town, the day he ran away, and he is probably at work in York or Lancaster counties, or gone to Philadelphia. A reward of 130 dollars will be paid for his apprehension, and being secured in Baltimore jail.

E. S. THOMAS.

Two miles from town, on the York Turnpike road.

The Eastern Star, York Gazette and Lancaster Journal, will insert the above three times, and forward their accounts to the Patriot Office. July 17—August 5 3

Runaways.

Was committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 14th of July instant, negro DAVID, who says he belongs to Mr. Richard Newby, Postmaster at Haste River Mills, Culpeper county, Va. David is 30 or 35 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and has a club foot—His clothing when committed was a round about of a snuff colour, gray cloth pantaloons, a white and blue striped waistcoat, muslin shirt, and an old fur hat.

Negro PHILIP was committed on the 26th instant, says he belongs to Mr. Andrew Office, of Montgomery County, Maryland. Philip is 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, yellow complexioned, has a mark on his right arm, occasioned (as he says) by the bite of a dog—His clothing consists of a cotton coat, muslin shirt, linen trousers, and an old fur hat.

The owners of the above described negroes are requested to release them from jail, otherwise they will be sold for their jail fees, &c. at the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEBLI, Sheriff Washington County, Md.

July 27 (aug. 12) 3

Was committed

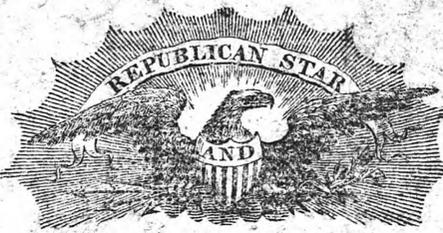
To the jail of Talbot County, on the tenth day of July, a Negro Girl by the name of BETSY, alias CHRISTIANA, about 5 feet 1 1/2 inches high, 19 or 20 years of age, dark complexion—had on when committed, blue and white pleid domestic frock—said to be the property of Anthony Newton, of Baltimore. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be sold for her prison fees, as the law directs.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff of Talbot County.

July 29

Queen-Ann's County Court, May Term, 1817.

Ordered, That the creditors of JAMES M'GUIRE, of Queen-Ann's County, take notice, that on the petition of the said James M'Guire, to the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, for relief as an insolvent debtor, under the act of assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," and the several supplements thereto; and he having complied with the directions of the said acts, and given bond with approved security, to appear before the Judges of Queen-Ann's County Court, at the town of Centreville, on the first Saturday after the



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
PRINTER OF THE
Laws of the Union.

TERMS
OF THE
REPUBLICAN STAR.
The terms are **TWO DOLLARS** and **FIFTY CENTS** per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.
Advertisements are inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and continued weekly for Twenty-five Cents per square.

Chancery Sale.

In obedience to a decree of the Judges of Caroline County Court, dated the 6th day of March, 1817, to me directed—

I WILL sell a part of the Real Estate of T. RICHARDSON, at public vendue, at Denton, on Tuesday the 2d day of September, as follows: viz: **FOUR IMPROVED LOTS** in the town of Denton; a **LOT OF WOODLAND**, containing 20 acres, lying within one mile of said town; also, a **FARM**, lying about five miles from the town of Denton, whereon major Solomon Richardson now resides, containing about two hundred acres. This farm is tolerably well improved with necessary buildings.
The whole will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, with interest in twelve months from the day of sale.
Wm. POTTER, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Thos. Richardson.
August 5

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major Mitchell RUSSELL, deceased, situated in Dorchester County, near the Hunting Creek mills, and containing six hundred acres of land. On the farm there is an excellent dwelling house, with other necessary out-buildings, sufficiently commodious for a large family; there are likewise three large orchards. The soil is well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn. The above situation is handsome and healthy, and would be a desirable object to a person wishing to live retired. If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 2d day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale. For further particulars apply to Doct. Joseph Nicols, near New Market, or to the subscriber at White-Haven, Somerset County.
June 17 12 SYDENHAM T. RUSSUM.

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 Saturday the 20th of September next, at three o'clock P.M. part of a tract of LAND in Kent county, late the property of Dr. Alexander Stuart and Mary his wife, both deceased.
The premises consists of eighty-two and an half acres of arable and forty-five of wood land, part of which is of very superior quality. The purchaser will be required to give bond to the Trustee, with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money with interest from the day of sale, in three equal instalments of one year, eighteen months, and two years. Persons inclined to purchase, can see a plot of the land by calling on the subscriber, or can view the premises by application to major Dames or Capt. Wilson, who reside near the lands.
Terms of sale will be more particularly made known on the day of sale, by
E. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chester town, aug. 19 3

Very valuable Property for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Chancery Court of Maryland, I shall offer for sale, at public vendue, in Cambridge, on Monday the 10th day of November next, the following very valuable property, belonging to the estate of the late Doct. Richard Goldsborough:
No. 1. A Farm situated on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, in a healthy part of Dorchester County, and good neighbourhood, containing about 700 acres, about 350 acres cleared, the residue woodland of an excellent quality. On the farm are a good dwelling-house, barn, stable, corn-house, and every other building necessary for the convenience of a farmer. The title is indisputable.
No. 2. A Lot of Woodland, situate about two miles from Cambridge, containing thirty-one acres.
No. 3. A valuable two-story Dwelling-house and Lot, containing about one acre, situate on Locust street, in Cambridge, in a healthy situation, and commanding a handsome view of the river. The whole lot laid out in a handsome garden well furnished with fruit.
No. 4. A valuable grass lot adjoining the garden, and containing one acre.
No. 5. A Store-house and Lot, containing one third of an acre, situate on High street, in Cambridge, about the centre of the town, and an excellent stand for business.
The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money cash to be paid on the day of sale, the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments with interest. Bond with approved security to be given for the payment of the two last instalments.
Wm. GOLDSBOROUGH, Trustee.
August 5 14

In Council.

Amended, August 11, 1817.
ORDERED, That the Pay-masters of the respective Regiments who may have pay-rolls in their possession, forward them without delay, to the Clerk of the Executive Council of the State of Maryland. It is expected that this order will be promptly attended to.
By order, NINIAN PINKNEY, CLK.
August 19 6

Valuable Land for sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, a tract of heavy timbered LAND, containing 384 acres, lying about seven miles from Cambridge, about two miles from Church Creek, and one mile from Black-Water, in Dorchester County.
Also—A valuable Farm, containing about 234 acres, on Choptank River, about five miles from the Trope, adjoining the lands of Mr. William Hughlett and Mr. Stephen Reynor, and now in the tenure of Mr. Daniel Haddaway.
Also—A small but very valuable Farm, containing about 184 acres, in Island Creek Neck, adjoining these very fertile lands of Messrs. Edward and Daniel Martin, and not inferior to them in fertility—now in the tenure of Mr. Garey M'Neal.
I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises.
The terms may be known, by applying to Lambert W. Spencer, in Easton, or to the subscriber.
PERRY SPENCER.

The subscribers will sell a few very valuable LOTS of GROUND at Miles River Ferry, situated on the River.

PERRY SPENCER,
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, August 12 3

For sale

The subscribers will sell at private sale, the following property, viz:—

A LOT of GROUND containing rather more than half an acre, adjoining the town of Milford, on which is erected a two-story dwelling house well finished, a cook house and setting room, as also a Tan Yard with sixty or seventy Vats of a large size, a Store-house and Carriage Shop, a large Bark-house and a large house for Mills and Bark, a Bate-house, Smoke-house Milk house, Corn-crib, Stable and Carriage-house.—The above property will be sold with or without the stock of Leather and Bark on hand. To those acquainted with the situation, it is unnecessary to add, that on the peninsula a better stand for a Tannery is not to be found—situated in a country where Bark to any amount may be procured of the first quality, hides are plenty for the custom of the place, and Spanish hides may at all times be had at Philadelphia or Baltimore, either of which places furnishes a ready market for Leather.
With the above described property will be sold, if desired, about thirty acres of prime land, within half a mile of the premises, in a good state of cultivation.

JOHN ADAMS,
JAMES STARR,
JAMES SANGSTON,
EDWARD B. HARDCASTLE.
Milford, aug. 6 3

Notice.

I WILL rent my TAVERN, in Centreville, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Chaplin, who intends retiring from public business. This house is one of the best stands on this Shore; and is at the present time, in first rate repute, as a Tavern.—For further particulars enquire of
PERE WILMER.

Centreville, aug. 19
N. B. I will furnish any Gentleman, renting the above establishment, with beds, bedding, and furniture of every description, to carry on the same.
SAMUEL CHAPLIN.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.

No. IV.

TO THE EDITOR:

Whatever disputes may arise between Spain and the United States, respecting their boundaries, Nature herself seems to have been their best arbitrator, by planting between them both an extensive prairie of from 2 to 500 miles wide, and of a soil so barren, as to be utterly incapable of cultivation. In describing this, I must, in a great measure, depend on the information I have obtained from hunters, traders and other travellers.

It commences near the sea shore, in the province of Jaxas, and east of the Rio del Nord, and extends north until it crosses the Missouri. On both sides, it is environed with mountains. In this extensive plain, the Red River takes its rise—while Arkansas and Missouri pass through it, from the mountains, to the west.—This accounts for the muddy appearance of all three of these rivers from the falling in of the banks as they pass through these extensive sandy meadows.

From the saline nature of this land, particularly towards the south, and its immense fossile productions, we may judge that it was once an inland sea, which some convulsion of nature raised to its present height; for every small hill or eminence in this whole extent, is completely clothed with oyster and other marine shells. Two thirds of the springs, on the lowest computation, are as salt as the sea; and in every direction, through its small craggy mountains, large quantities of rock salt can be dug out from near the surface of the earth. This, probably, gave rise to the idea of a salt mountain; which, in all my searches and inquiries, I never could find.—Though salt, in these parts, is frequently found on the surface of the earth, and I have heard of its being chrysalized into round hills, like stacks of hay, with a natural enamel, which preserves it from the weather—yet I will not vouch for the correctness of these statements, although I have seen pieces, partly enamelled over, which I was told were broken from these piles.

This accounts, for the extreme saltiness of the Red River, which has its source in these parts; and as the Arkansas passes through, and some of its branches rise here, its waters are at all times too salt for agreeable use.—The red colour of these two streams, is occasioned, partly by the oxyde of iron which they accumulate on their way through the mountains, and partly from the immense beds of ocre every where deposited through the southern part of the prairie. These immense meadows, although entirely destitute of timber, afford subsistence to innumerable herds of buffaloes, which, like birds of passage, go from north to south and from south to north, according as the season may render it agreeable to them; and these are followed by various Indians, who are constantly in their war, and have no other food than their flesh.

On the mountains towards the head of Red River, are found minerals of various kinds, though none of the precious metals have yet been discovered. It is true, that some large pieces of an unknown metal were found there, which were thought to be platina; but from the description I have heard of it, I am rather inclined to think it tin. Black River, one of the branches of Red River, which empties in near its mouth, is formed by the junction of the Washita and Catahule, the latter of which is only the western drain of the Mississippi swamp, and the former rises in a hilly country, which affords nothing very material, excepting its hot and mineral springs.

There is now a thin population on the Red River, for a considerable distance above the Big Raft, which I have before described; also on various branches above that place. As there are no Indian claims directly on these parts, and the lands are, for the most part, extremely fertile, we may calculate on a rapid increase of inhabitants; though until after an office is opened for the sale of lands, few people will come here who can be a benefit to any country. Those who prefer the half savage life of the shepherd and the hunter, and those whom crimes or misfortunes have induced to leave their native home, will, till then, find there a retreat, remote from law and justice, where they have nothing to fear except the depredations of their neighbors, equally vicious with themselves. Completely insulated from society, they know not, nor do they care, what passes in the civilized world.

One disadvantage the people of these parts will always have to labor under, is the Raft, of which I have already spoken, and which forms an insurmountable barrier to commerce; as only very small craft can get round, by the lakes, which are made by the overflow, and that at extremely high water. But what will be a curse to them, is a blessing to the people below; for should they by dint of labor, cut away this raft, the fertile counties of Natchitoches, Rapide, &c. will be inundated every season. In this I see a fruitful cause of future contention between the inhabitants of the upper and lower countries. However disagreeable it may be to be deprived of the market of Orleans, I know of no country on earth so well calculated to live independent of trade. It is in a climate where all the productions of both the northern and southern climates will thrive, with the exception of the sugar cane alone; but then the sugar maple supplies its place; and salt of the best quality can, within a little distance, be obtained by digging.

Most of the country I have been last speaking of, lies north of the 33d degree of latitude, and of course in that part of the Missouri territory called the district of Arkansas—the river of which name I shall make the subject of my next number.

Winchester, New Madrid County, }
(Missouri) May 20th, 1817. }

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MOUNTAIN VIEWS.

Extracts of a letter from a gentleman, on a tour through the western counties of Virginia, to the Editors.

WINCHESTER, VA. AUG. 6.
"I have just arrived here from Fin-castle, in Botetourt county, by way of Lexington, Staunton, Harrisonburg, Woodstock, &c. Those mentioned are county towns and places of considerable trade, being on the great western road leading from Winchester to Nashville.

"The valley through which I passed is bounded on the one side by the Blue Ridge and on the other by the North Mountain. It is settled principally by Germans or their descendants, whose manners are not calculated to please a man from the lower country. The land is pretty equally divided; the farms small, and in the highest state of cultivation. The inhabitants are honest, in-

dustrious and frugal to an extreme.—Luxury and vice are strangers among them.

"The country abounds in natural curiosities, and the most beautiful, romantic and picturesque views that ever delighted the eye. Among the variety of nature's works are the natural Bridge, in Rockbridge county, and Wier's Cave, in Augusta, neither of which can be too highly extolled. It would be presumption in me to attempt a minute description of them. They are subjects worthy the pen of a Jefferson. As you have seen the bridge beautifully described in his Notes on Virginia, I shall only say, that a view of it is calculated to inspire emotions, which are easier to be conceived than portrayed.

"The Cave is of recent discovery. It was found in 1805, by the young man whose name it bears. He was hunting in the mountains, and the game he was in pursuit of took refuge in it, where it was followed by the dogs—hence its discovery. It is said to be half a mile from its entrance to the extremity, and to contain upwards of twenty distinct apartments, of different sizes: some of them three hundred feet in length, and beautifully variegated with spar, or marcasite of every shape and size; some in massy pillars, supporting weighty and spacious galleries others in sheets resembling curtains with folds, and natural drapery of almost of every pattern; others hanging from the ceiling, like icicles, in various forms and colours—some transparent and brilliant. There is one room more particularly beautiful than the rest. It appears to be decorated most profusely with sparkling diamonds and brilliants of every hue and colour. On entering this apartment, the eye can scarcely withstand the dazzling lustre that salutes it. This is very aptly called the *Diamond Chamber*. After passing two or three of the first apartments you are so far immersed in the bosom of the earth, & so completely detached from the upper world, that you cannot hear the loudest thunder.—This subterraneous edifice is to be illuminated on the 22d of this month, when it will afford, unquestionably, the most splendid spectacle that ever was exhibited in any country. There is to be also a grand ball in the cave, on the same day."

A good deal of dissatisfaction is felt and expressed in the community, at the course adopted by the Bank of the United States, in relation to the Banks of this district, and, we presume, to the State Banks generally, or such as have Branches of the United States Bank established amongst them. Of the justice or injustice of the objections, we do not intend at present to give any opinion; but, having taken some pains to ascertain the motives which dictate the conduct of the United States' Bank, we think it may be useful to state them, as far as they have come to our knowledge.

It is avowed not to be the disposition of that Bank, to exact of any institution of solid credit and resources an inconvenient sacrifice of its interest, or an unreasonable pressure upon the community, in order to discharge the debts due the Bank; but it considers that as the only sound basis of bank credit is a capacity to pay in efficient money on demand, it expected that all the State Banks should take effectual measures to attain that situation as soon as possible.

In the mean time, it is willing to extend to them every accommodation, upon receiving satisfactory assurances of that disposition; and a reasonable time is allowed for the payment of existing balances in its favour. The Bank of the United States disclaims any desire to avail itself of the capital of other institutions; and if at any time the balance should be against any of its branches, they will pay it on demand, or else pay interest until such balance shall be discharged—which, we understand, was recently, if not now, the case on large balances due the banks in New York.—This rule, the bank holds, should be reciprocal; as it could not, in justice to its stockholders, pay an interest on its debts without receiving interest on its credits—which interest, however, can be stopped at any time, by paying off the principal.

The debts due the United States' Bank, we understand, have almost exclusively arisen out of the debts due by them to the public, and demanded through the agency of the Bank of the United States, upon whose books, of course, the government immediately gets credit for cash, (in the case of all the banks paying specie;) and as the whole of the public monies will be absorbed in the expenditures, and in the redemption of the funded debt from the United States' Bank, the whole of the balance due by the local banks constitutes a part of the capital of that bank, which the

board is bound to employ to advantage in order to render to the stockholders a reasonable return for the use of their capital.

Such, we learn, are the leading considerations which govern the bank, on the subject of balances. In regard to the branch here declining to give accommodations for this or that local improvement—however we may regret the policy which declines such a course altogether—yet, that is a matter personal to the Directors of this branch, and does not, we presume, grow out of any specific instructions from the parent Board. We can state, however, that the office here has not been backward in granting accommodations to the Canal Company and to the Corporation. Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman on an excursion to the Upper Counties of Virginia.

"HARPER'S FERRY, August 3.

"It gave me much pleasure to find the projected turnpike road between the bridge over the Little Falls of Potomac and Leesburg commenced, & with such spirit, as to promise its completion within two years. Sure never was a turnpike more needed; it is difficult to imagine how the road can be travelled by heavily laden waggons in winter, which is now scarcely passable for light carriages. The commencement of the road, I am informed, has had the usual effect of competition, to stimulate the proprietors of the Little River turnpike to great exertions to level and graduate it. The new road I consider of much importance to Washington; for, though leading directly to George-Town, it will ultimately tend to the advantage of the city, whose interests & those of George-Town are more closely connected than is believed by those who ridiculously consider them as rivals.

"In passing from Leesburg to this place, you find, at every step, proofs of better cultivation, and of course more industrious habits, than generally belong to the lower country. I have never had an opportunity of seeing such a succession of neatly cultivated and thriving farms, of moderate extent, as border on the road passing through the intervals between the Blue Ridge and the Short Hills, which conducts you to this place. This land, I have understood, was once all the property of the Fairfax family; was leased out in small farms to industrious tenants, who have generally purchased out the leases, and have many of them become rich, without varying their habits either of industry or frugality. Of their prosperity it will give you some idea to learn, that a single individual, with no other aid than that of his son, and a few hands employed at harvest, made from his farm in one year upwards of 5,000 dollars. Such is my information. It is thus that industry & skill in cultivation is rewarded. How many men are there in the lower parts of Virginia and Maryland, who work 40 hands on their plantations, and do not raise much more than is necessary to support their slaves and their stock. I believe you might select out of the valley of which I speak, adjoining farms, where the same number of white hands clear a thousand dollars annually to each. You will perhaps be of opinion, that the habits of these honest farmers are industrious and frugal to excess, when I inform you, that it is said there are instances (rare ones I hope) in which the children of whole families are not taught to write, nor yet to read, because they have not time, and are obliged to work for their living. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in this statement, but it is certainly not without foundation. However little care they bestow on themselves, the size and excellence of the live stock you see at labor & grazing in their luxuriant pastures, shew that every attention is paid to their cultivation and management. I cannot help thinking, that an interchange of visits between the tenants of the valley and the occupants of the poor farms on the low-lands would be attended with mutual advantage.—The latter would gain some useful hints from the assiduity, perseverance and temperance of the mountain farmers; whilst the former might improve their own comforts by copying in some other points the liberality of their less economical countrymen.

"Of Harper's Ferry, whence I now address you, as regards the peculiarity of its situation, and the beauty of its scenery, I need not speak to you, who have seen it. The allusion to this point, in Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, has made the world more generally acquainted with it than with almost any other of grand and romantic scenery of the country. When our illustrious countryman wrote that it was worth a voyage across the Atlantic, he undoubtedly meant to ap-

European, and not to those to whom such scenery is more familiar. Unfortunately for those who intend a visit to this spot, they have generally consulted Mr. Jefferson's work and arrive on the ground with the expectation of beholding the confluence of two impetuous rivers, foaming, roaring and tumbling precipitously into a narrow channel, forced through a stupendous mountain. They find the rivers and the mountain, but they find the confluence of the rivers in the summer season particularly, when the waters are low, rather resembling the embrace of sisters than the strife of combatants, which they had figured to themselves. Visitors, therefore, do not always find the measures of their enjoyment equal to that of their anticipation. The effect of that convulsion of the mountain which Mr. Jefferson so elegantly describes the waters to have effected, when they forced a passage thro' the Ridge to the ocean, is visible in the opposing fragments of the rock and in the overhanging cliffs. Fortunately for me, when I first visited this place, I had read no account and formed no idea of it. I was not disappointed, but gratified; repeated visits have confirmed, not diminished my admiration of the scenery, which is at least so worthy of observation that no one ought to pass within 20 miles of it, if time allows, without spending all the time he can spare in the contemplation of the sublime spectacle afforded by the passage of the Potomac through the Blue-Ridge.

"If the scenery at Harper's Ferry were wholly barren of interests, there is enough besides to attract attention and gratify inquiry. The U.S. armory at this place is an important, curious and extensive establishment. It was first founded in '88, and now employs 200 & 50 or 60 persons, under the charge of a superintendent, (Mr. Subblefield) who is spoken of as a very worthy man. There are now at the point 20,000 complete stands of arms, besides those incomplete, and the manufactory is capable of being extended almost indefinitely. Every musket or rifle passes through 50 different hands in the course of its manufacture. The ground on which this town stands, belongs, with the exception of 5 or 6 acres, to the U. States, who have also a large tract of woodland in the vicinity. The excellence of this seat for the armory will insure its continuance here. It has the advantage of the most abundant supply of water from both rivers for all sorts of machinery. The adjoining mountains furnish materials for charcoal, and an inexhaustible supply of sea coal is to be had at Cumberland, whence, by a river navigation of about 200 miles, the works are furnished with coal, of which there is now said to be at this place a sufficient supply for five years' consumption. The passage from Cumberland occupies but 2 or 3 days, and the passage, upwards to the same place from 10 to 17, according to the state of the river. The passage by water from the ferry to the seat of government may be performed in twenty hours, and seldom occupies much more. The upward passage is of course more tedious, but not more so than in other rivers above tide water. One thing has surprised me at Harper's Ferry, & that is, that there is not at so important an establishment, and where the government have so much to guide & protect, a single soldier or armed man. The government is therefore at an expense for guards &c. which would be entirely saved, and the duty besides much better performed by a detachment of the army, which would seem with much propriety placed at the principal manufactory and depot of arms belonging to the Union.

"It is impossible to reflect for a moment on the extensive inland navigation which the Potomac affords, without being surprised that it is not more improved and better regulated. Nor ought the Shenandoah to be overlooked, which is navigable at high water for 50 or 60 miles above this place for four boats, &c. and is capable, on a liberal scale of improvement, of being made navigable to that extent in every day of the year. I will not venture to foretell the vast extent of the commerce which will certainly flow through the channel of the Potomac, when it is once made, as it may be as certain & as safe as the high road—but it certainly may be made a much shorter, as well as cheaper communication between the Atlantic and an important section of the Western country than is now afforded by the circuitous navigation by sea, and up the Mississippi and the Ohio."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

DANISH AGGRESSION.

The following particulars, from unquestionable authority, unfold an act of deliberate injustice which is not even palliated by any circumstance with which it is connected, or has the least relation. The Danish authorities of the West India Islands have long made Americans the sport of their ferocious dispositions, and too frequently the instruments of their insatiable avarice, as the numerous informations and testimonies on that subject have fully exemplified. We recently laid before the public some numbers, addressed "To the merchants & ship owners of the U. States," which developed, in a clear and impartial manner, the infamous conduct of the governor and subordinate officers of the island of St. Thomas, and elucidated, in a manner irrefutable and unanswerable, a spirit of the most ungenerous and implacable hostility, fostered by the people of that island against the citizens of these states.

We have now to add to the catalogue of wrongs, an aggression which all true Americans will view with the same feelings, and which, although no lives were forfeited, from the aggravated nature of the case, calls for the interference of our government. That presumptuous authority which arrogates to itself the office of inflicting barbarity on our citizens, when even the laws of the same power, and the evidence produced on trial, acquit him of the charge on which he was arraigned, should be made to answer for such wanton and studied destitution of honourable and just principles.

The complexion of this case is heightened by a still darker shade, and displayed in more sombre colours of depravity, when we bear in mind the unblushing acknowledgment of the Governor General, who himself admitted that "the evidences did not go to prove the commission of the act by ANY individual," but notwithstanding, declared, that there "were GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION," and therefore made what he termed "AN EXAMPLE;"—but it was "an example" of the most barbarous and unwarrantable character.

The man who would thus descend from his dignity of standing and presumed respectability of character, as an elevated public officer, to inflict vengeance on an innocent and inoffensive seaman, under the presumptuous and fallacious pretext, that some individual had been guilty of improper conduct—but, in reality, because he was an American—would stoop to measure the most execrable, to gratify his unreasonably hatred, and resort to subtleties the most pitiful and dishonorable to conceal the weakness and wickedness of his conduct.

"Merciful Heaven! Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt Split'st the unwedg'dable and gnarled oak Than the soft myrtle. O but man's proud man, Drest in a 'made' brief authority, Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven, As make the angels weep."

The American Consul at St. Thomas having communicated to our government a statement of these proceedings, we have too much confidence in its sense of right, its energy and regard for our citizens, to doubt, that a suitable atonement will be required from the Danish government, and that if retributive justice be not granted, retaliation must inevitably follow; and may an "EXAMPLE" then be made, not of the innocent, but of the fate that awaits the contemptuous scorers of every sense of impartiality, decorum and justice, when they happen to militate with their own views—and who set at naught the requirements and legalised usages of their own country. We repeat, that the information on this subject, and the documents, are derived from the most authentic source.

On Sunday, the 6th of July, a part of the crew of the ship Gleaner, of New-York, O. Zewel, master, were on shore at Christianstadt, St. Croix, amongst whom was a man named William Stewart, an orderly, well-behaved seaman, not, by any means, habituated to intoxication; on this day, however, he had unfortunately taken "a drop too much," a part of the crew of his Danish majesty's brig Bornholm, being also on shore, with a sated determination to beat and abuse the Americans, one of them soon found means to provoke Stewart to such a degree as to create a quarrel; words soon produced blows; a contest ensued, in which the American, notwithstanding his state of inebriety, proved too much for the Dane, whose comrades, mortified at the result, and in the true spirit of Danish magnanimity, all joined and beat the American most unmercifully. There was a lad, 15 or 16 years of age, in company with Stewart, who remained an idle spectator of the scene, fearful that, should he interfere, he might meet with similar treatment. After the Danes had fully satiated their brutality on their unfortunate victim, this lad conveyed Stewart on board of his ship. On the evening of the same day, one of the boats of the Bornholm, (on board of which were the same men who had beaten Stewart, accompanied by an officer) designedly passed under the stern of the Gleaner; the Danes, by abusive language and threatening gestures, provoked some one of the ship's crew to throw a stone, which struck a person in the boat. On the 8th of the same month, the commander of the brig preferred a complaint against the crew to the Governor, of which the following is a copy:

To his Excellency Major Gen. Bentzon, Governor Gen'l. of the Danish West India Islands.

May it please your Excellency— Agreeably to a complaint from the quarter master, Christian Brixon, I am under the necessity of laying before your excellency, a complaint of the conduct of some American sailors, on board the ship Gleaner, against the crew of his majesty's brig's boats on the afternoon of last Sunday the 6th of the month, a quarter before eight o'clock, when the boat belonging to the brig Bornholm, with part of the crew belonging to said brig, was rowing under the stern of the ship Gleaner; they were, without any provocation, attacked with large stones thrown from the ship into the boat; one of these stones, which we have got on board, hit the constable Niel Udreiss on the arm which occasioned a contusion, & if inflicted in a more tender part might have proved dangerous. In order to se-

sure his majesty's vessel in the future from similar insult, I beg most humbly of your Excellency, that the matter may be inquired into and the offender punished. Most respectfully,

Signed, KLAUMANN. Brig Bornholm, Christianstadt, July 6th, 1817.

On the 9th, the Governor General issued the following order:

The boat belonging to brig Bornholm, having agreeably to complaint from the commanding officer, (of which a copy is enclosed) on the evening of last Sunday, been insulted by the crew on board your vessel, you will deliver up to the brig Bornholm, him or them, that may be guilty, in order that he or they, after an examination has taken place, may be brought to condign punishment.

Government House, 9th July. (Signed) BENTZON. P. SEIDELN, Sec'y.

To Capt. ZEWEL, master of the American ship Gleaner.

On the evening of the 9th, the same boat went alongside of the ship with an officer, who demanded the person that had committed the alleged offence; the mate replied that he had not seen any person do it, but if it had been done, it must have been by Stewart; who had been beaten by the same boat's crew; on this the mate, together with Stewart and another of the crew, were ordered into the boat, and conveyed on board the Bornholm, and examined; and the boat was then despatched for the remainder of the ship's company, who also were interrogated; nothing however appearing from their testimony to criminate any particular individual, the mate and crew, with the exception of Stewart, were returned to their own vessel. After repeated endeavors by threats, & promises of pardon, (which, however, all proved unavailing) to induce Stewart to discover the person who had been guilty of the alleged offence, he also was returned to the ship. In the mean time, the examinations were laid before his excellency the Governor General, who admitted that the evidence did not go to prove the commission of the act by any individual, but THERE WERE GROUNDS FOR SUSPICION, and an EXAMPLE MUST BE MADE; for which purpose he ordered the Bornholm's boat alongside the Gleaner, to take out Stewart, and flog him on board the brig. This arbitrary, unjust, and ILLEGAL act, was put in execution in the following most inhuman and barbarous manner. His arms and legs were extended, and in that position lashed to a grating; a Danish sailor was placed on each side of him, who inflicted on his back twenty-seven or thereabouts, each striking alternately with a two inch hard rope, which lacerated him in such a manner, as to render him unfit (in the opinion of two medical gentlemen that examined him) to perform his duty for a length of time.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18,

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable officer in our Mediterranean squadron, dated

On board the Frigate United States, Gibraltar, May 16, 1817.

"With the exception of this ship, the whole squadron is now at Mahon, and will remain there until our return. We sailed from that port on the 4th instant, and remained a few days at Algiers, and intended to touch at Malaga on our way up. Our affairs with the Barbary powers stand at present tolerably well. Tunis, it appears, has of late been somewhat irritable. The Dey having imprisoned an American citizen falsely, a new treaty with that Regency may grow out of this affair before it is settled, as the Consul is intended to be withdrawn from that place. As to the political state of Europe, you know more of it than we do, although so much nearer. As the press is stopped, we learn nothing. The miseries of Spain I know to be great, and I fear from the shortness of their crops this season, that a famine will take place among them.

There has been scarcely any rain at Mahon for the last five months. When we left it I learned from intelligent men that 3-5ths of their usual crops were destroyed. I think therefore that a cargo of flour, rice, beans and keg tobacco, or even wheat at \$2 per bushel will meet a good market at Mahon this season. The crops of the greatest part of Europe are unusually short this year.

We are in hopes to finish our cruise next October. It has been a fair one. The old War queen [the frigate United States] has improved her speed wonderfully. She has had a perfect overhaul the last winter, which has enabled us to inspect her thoroughly inside and out. The copper along her keel was entirely gone, and 47 feet of her shoe was knocked off, I presume at New London. I am of opinion that the old ship is now calculated to perform any service, and I believe her to be one of the finest and fastest sailing ships in the world."

NEW-ORLEANS, JULY 13.

Lieut. T. S. Cunningham, commander of the U. S. schooner Firebrand, arrived in town yesterday morning from Vera Cruz, having brought with him from that place Wyat, charged with the murder of Capt. Driscoll, of the schooner Fox.

The Firebrand sailed from the Balize on the 2d ult. and arrived at Vera Cruz the 14th. Saluted the Fort, having first ascertained that it would be returned;

gun for gun, which was done. Received the prisoner, Wyat, on board & sailed on the 20th. During Lieut. C's stay at Vera Cruz, he was treated with marked civility by the officers of the government and by the citizens.

On the 3d July the Firebrand arrived off Chenier Camunada—at day light saw a small sail standing off from the land, on seeing the Firebrand, she bore up & ran into Barrataria. Lieut. Cunningham, taking with him his gig and cutter with ten men, went in pursuit of her, at 2 P. M. came up with her nearly at the head of the Lake, and took possession of her—she had been only 2 hours at sea from Chenier Camunada, where she was fitted out. She had on board 18 men, was armed with one swivel, 25 musket and 4 blunder busses, and had every appearance of being intended for a piratical cruise. At 8 o'clock while beating over the Barrataria bar, she upset. Principally through the exertions of Lieut. C. who was on board of her at the time, and the activity of his men, all the persons on board of her were saved, though all her stores and arms were lost. Next morning she was righted and towed into the Bay of St. Louis.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Firebrand (lately from Vera Cruz) dated

BALIZE, July 5.

"Mr. William D. Robinson is closely confined in the castle of Vera Cruz. He was taken at the head of a regiment of Patriots, at or near Xalapa. The Viceroy has given positive orders to have him kept in close confinement. His situation is deplorable. He has been imprisoned upwards of 9 months, subsisting on a wretched pittance of bad victuals. During that period he has had only two changes of linen. In this trying captivity he does not suffer his fortitude to flag. Every hour he expects to be thrown into the hold of some vessel, loaded with chains, and sent to old Spain. He has numerous friends in Vera Cruz, and throughout the province of Mexico, who are much concerned about his fate—but their influence can avail nothing. He is believed to be so dangerous a character, of such great talents and vast influence over the patriots, that the least indulgence will not be granted him, lest he should make his escape. He has addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State, imploring the interposition of our government, being a citizen of the United States.

"Vera Cruz is much agitated in consequence of Gen. Mina's expedition, which they fear is for that place. Every one I have heard converse about Gen. Mina, speaks respectfully of his talents. It seems the Patriots no longer annoy the Royalists between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz. The last convoy, which arrived on the 14th June, consisting of 3000 mules, with six millions of hard money, was only guarded by fifty men. This looks like a want of force on the part of the Patriots. They have ruined the commerce, thrown the country a century back, and rendered every foreign and domestic product exorbitantly dear. They have done more—they have broken the spirit of the people, and rendered them indifferent as to what government they may come under."

AGRICULTURAL. TO THE EDITOR OF THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.

SIR, I have promised more than once to send you an account of the mode which is successfully practised in England by all good farmers, of preparing seed-wheat, with the view of preventing the disease called the smut. I beg leave to trouble you with the fulfilment of that office.

I call upon all farmers by every motive of public and private interest, to attend to it and put it in practice. It may not be improper to make a few preliminary observations. The nature of smut is well enough known to practical men, but to others it may not; the ear, instead of being filled with sound grains of wheat, is filled with little black balls, which being broken betwixt the finger and thumb, yield a most disagreeable smell, unlike any thing that I know of in nature. The powder of these balls, which get broken in the operation of threshing out the wheat, is supposed, and I believe truly supposed, to impregnate or inoculate the sound grains, and thus the evil is propagated and extended. The preparation of the seed is intended to destroy the inoculating power of the infectious black powder of the smut balls. A number of expedients have been tried with this view, and none, I believe, has been found so effectual as that which I will presently describe. What the true history of this remedy is I cannot answer for, but have often heard the following anecdote.

That a ship laden with wheat happened to be sunk in the channel; that some of the cargo was got up, and though damaged so as to be unfit for the mill, some one thought it might possibly do for seed if sown immediately, and accordingly some of it was sown. It was remarked the following year with surprise, that the crop from this wheat was free from smut; in a neighborhood where smut abounded all around, and it was obvious to conclude, that it was owing to the seed having been steeped in sea-water—whether this was the origin of steeping in brine, I cannot tell, nor is it ma-

terial now; it has become the almost universal and invariable practice with good farmers in England to steep their seed wheat in brine. The following decisive experiment was made to ascertain the efficacy or non-efficacy of brining. Some clean wheat was sown dry, (not brined) and some of the produce of this the following year, also dry, and so continued for five years, the smut gained ground every year, and the fifth year it was nearly one-third smut; this smutty produce was then brined and sown, and the brining applied every year for five years in succession, and the disorder was completely cured by it, so that the sample was as clean and good the tenth year, as it was the first. This experiment seems to be complete and decisive, and corresponds entirely with my own experience.

I come now to describe the manner of proceeding in making the brine, and also of using it, and of preparing the seed for the field.

1st. As much salt is to be put to water as will make it strong enough to swim a new laid egg, bold and well up.—[I did not attend to this, but put in as much salt as the water would dissolve.]

2d. The wheat must be steeped in this brine at least 12 hours.

3d. It is then to be put on a clean floor, and hot slacked lime sifted over it, and candy, as it were, every grain with a coat of lime; to do this, it must be well turned, and stirred with an iron shovel; in this state it is to be taken immediately to the field, sown and harrowed in, or if early in the season it is sometimes ploughed in.

OBSERVATIONS.

The most convenient practical manner of performing the operation of brining is as follows: Procure a tub of any sort that will hold as much wheat as is likely to be wanted for any one day's sowing, as 4, 6, 8, or 10 bushels, mount this tub upon a stand, so that the brine may be drawn off by a spigot and faucet into another tub below—then put your wheat into the upper tub, at 6 or 7 o'clock on the morning before the day you intend sowing; the brine having been previously prepared in the lower tub, is to be ladled up into the upper tub upon the wheat, till it is quite covered an inch or two, let it stand in this state all day, at night, the last thing going to bed, take out the spigot and let the brine drain off all night into the lower tub, [by this means the brine will not unnecessarily waste] the next morning the wheat must be taken out, and limed with the hot slacked lime as before directed.—Four barrels with one end out are very convenient to carry the seed to the field.

Before putting the wheat into the upper tub, recollect to place a wisp of straw on the mouth of the faucet to keep back the wheat when the brine is let off.

Observe, the time is every thing in this operation. I have heard many assert, that brining was of no avail, that they had tried it, and found it fail, but I always found upon strict enquiry, in every instance of this sort that the operation was imperfectly done, and chiefly with regard to time. Farmers will do well to see to this themselves.

I am sir, &c. S. B. Light-street.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Aug. 14.

TREMENDOUS RAIN & FLOOD.

In the course of Monday night last and Tuesday morning, we had the most tremendous rain, accompanied with the rising of the waters, ever known to our oldest inhabitants. "It not only rained, but it poured." Our streets on Tuesday morning presented the gloomy spectacle of a continued watery expanse. In the lower part of the town, or that part contiguous to the river, none of the pavements or side walks were observable. All were buried in that element, which, but for the sure word of Holy Writ, we should have imagined was a second time about to deluge the world.—The damage sustained in the city, we are happy to find, is very small; but of the effects of the rain in the country, a far less favourable spectacle presents itself.

Time has not permitted us to extend our information far, but we learn that in the adjoining township of Piscataway, a saw-mill, belonging to Mr. Thompson Martin, has been entirely swept away, by the bursting of the dam; thus depriving the country for 7 or 8 miles round of the only mill of that kind that remained.

The Grist-mill also in Piscataway, belonging to the estate of Samuel Martin, deceased, situated on the same stream, below the saw-mill, has been almost totally destroyed. This mill was not very valuable.

The mills in this township, [North Brunswick] belonging to Mr. D. Stupphen, have, we learn, received considerable damage. The dam gave way, & swept off an apartment containing a Wool Carding Machine, & also a small distillery on the bank below the mills. Several mills on the same stream above, have we understand been materially injured.

Besides the loss sustained in the destruction and injury of these mills, we have almost innumerable accounts of damage done in the carrying away of bridges of various sizes. The bridge below Stupphen's Mills, built with stone arches, and particularly designed to guard against floods, has we understand been carried away—or at least the we-

den part. The bridge on the Woodbridge turnpike, between Piscataway & Bonhampton, over an otherwise almost impassable valley, is totally gone. Indeed time would fail us to note all the injury of this kind.

In this neighborhood a good many fields of oats had just been cut down—they were exposed to the rain, and will no doubt have received considerable injury. Corn, too on low ground, has a good deal of it been prostrated by the wind and waters.

Since our last, all the Southern mails, (of which seven were due from the south of Richmond, and four only from that place) have been received, as well as the regular mail of yesterday. Their failure is but too well accounted for by the information they bring of the desolating effects of the late deluge. We learn, by letters from North-Carolina, that the great rain of the 8th and 9th, was as overwhelming and as injurious to mills, low-land crops, &c. in the middle region of that state, as it was north of it; and it appears that the states further south, had also suffered considerably by previous excessive rains. Instead of being surprised at the interruption of the mails, after leaving the general destruction of bridges, and the inundations of the numerous large water courses for five hundred miles on the southern line, we should rather feel surprise that they were so soon restored to regularity, were we not well acquainted with the prompt activity of the Post Office Department on such occasions.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

NORFOLK, Aug. 15.

The schooner Charles K. Mallory, Capt. Strong, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, which port she left the 1st July, but brings no news. The conspiracy at Lisbon, an account of which has reached us in the English papers, was completely put down, and order and tranquility restored. The conspirators were chiefly noblemen; their object was first to put all the British officers in Portugal to death, and then to seize on the government. About 100 of them had been apprehended and imprisoned in different castles. A Portuguese ship from St. Salvador, arrived at Lisbon on the 29th of June, with the first intelligence of the re-capture of Pernambuco by the Royalists, and great rejoicings took place in consequence. The King of Portugal, with all his family, were preparing to leave Brazil and return to Lisbon.

A Portuguese frigate had captured an independent ship of 20 guns off Oporto, about the 37th June. The ship was from Monte Video, and had been cruising off Oporto, in company with a schooner, they both attacked the frigate & fought bravely, but the ship being dreadfully cut up, was compelled to strike; the schooner not being so much crippled, made her escape.

Extract of letters from Lisbon, communicated for the Federal Gazette.

Lisbon, June 6, 1817.

"In addition to the revolution at Pernambuco, we have had the discovery of a conspiracy here the last month, with which, very fortunately, the Marshal Beresford had been previously made acquainted, and, at a proper season the ringleaders were arrested and are now in confinement. I met the night guard returning from the fort after having taken care of the principal, Gen. Gormes Frere."

June 11.

"We have of late been much on the alert here, occasioned by a conspiracy against Marshal Beresford and the Regency—we have heard that many principal characters have been arrested and confined in Belem Castle, but you may suppose, that under a government such as exists here, all the secrets of state rest with a few of the nobles, whilst the plebeians are kept in utter ignorance."

FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

CHARLESTON, AUG. 14.

By the arrival yesterday of the sloop Cynthia, from St. Mary's we learn that General M'Gregor's army was far from being in a prosperous condition. That a few days since, the troops were mustered, & counted by TEN EFFORTIVES! A short time previous, fifteen men in a body went to the General, demanded and received their discharge. It is stated the men who engaged in this service, had golden prospects held out to them; but when they arrived at Amelia they were allowed five dollars a month pay, and rations; or if they chose to enlist for three years, they would be entitled to 150 acres of Florida land, provided the country was conquered!

Much dissatisfaction had been elicited amongst M'Gregor's followers, in consequence of his having refused to allow the condemnation of a brig lately sent into Amelia, under French colours, though her cargo was clearly ascertained to be Spanish property. She was from Cuba bound to France. The General has avowed his determination of not suffering any property to be condemned, captured under a neutral flag. We understand that Mr. Heath abandoned M'Gregor's cause, in consequence of the latter taking upon himself to reverse or reverse his decrees, whilst Judge of the Admiralty.

It is stated by an evening paper, that a brig, formerly the Lerwick, of this port, was fitting at Amelia, and taking

in water and provisions; and it was supposed that the General would soon evacuate his newly conquered territory.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Baltimore American, dated

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.

"The Mexican private armed schooner Hotspur, commanded by Lieutenant Rapp, of the United States' Navy, and owned in this city, has returned from a cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Hotspur had a very severe engagement near the Havana, with the Casidore, Spanish government brig (late the Chasseur, of Baltimore) and was beaten off, with the loss of 25 men killed, and all her standing and running rigging shot away.

The Hotspur came to an anchor at the Balize, where she landed 16 of the wounded officers and men, who were in dreadful state. She will have to proceed to Galveston to refit, the Spanish consul here having determined to seize her."

BUFFALO, August 12.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

On Friday morning last His Excellency, JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Brown, arrived at Fort Niagara, in the U. States sloop Jones, from Sackett's Harbor. After inspecting the works at the Fort, the President passed up the Niagara, and slept at Judge Porter's at the Falls. On Saturday, about noon, His Excellency and Gen. Brown were met below Black Rock, by a committee of this village, who were accompanied by a number of citizens, and escorted our respected Chief Magistrate through Main-street, to Landon's Tavern, when an appropriate address was delivered him by the committee, to which the President made a short extemporaneous reply. A number of citizens were introduced to the President; who after dining at Mr Landon's, took passage in the U. S. Schr. Porcupine, Capt. Packet, accompanied by Commodore Dexter, for Detroit.

The President, after visiting the city of Detroit, will proceed immediately to the Seat of Government, through Ohio, and Pennsylvania; having been already more than two months from Washington.

Gen. Brown met Mr. Monroe at Plattsburg, and will accompany him to Detroit. The gentlemen attached to the President's suite came up on the Canadian side of the Niagara.

On Monday week, arrived at this port, the U. S. schooner Porcupine, Lieut. Com. Packet, & the U. S. schooner Ghent Lt. Com. Chaplin; Com. Dexter, hoisted his flag on board the Porcupine.

The house of Mr. William Jackson, in Shenandoah county, Va. was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th July last. Mr. Jackson, his wife, and 8 children, 5 sons and 3 daughters, had retired to bed and left the servants up in the kitchen adjoining. The servants being engaged in a frolic with the servants of some of the neighbors, all went out, and left a candle negligently burning near a bed—the curtains of which caught fire, and the kitchen and dwelling were both enveloped in flames before any of the family awoke.

It is with much regret we have to add, that Mr. Jackson and two of his daughters fell victims to the flames—Mrs. Jackson and the other six children were fortunately rescued.

Fed. Gaz.

STATE } Indictment for kidnapping a Negro Boy JOSEPH PERRY, named John Mitchell.

This case came for trial in the Baltimore City Court at the late July Term. On the part of the state it was proved that John Mitchell was born free in Pennsylvania—that he lived with a widow woman in Frankfort, near Philadelphia, with whom Perry for a short time boarded—that Perry and the boy were missing at Frankfort, and shortly after Perry was found in possession of the boy near Baltimore, endeavoring to sell him. It appeared from the declarations of Perry, that he had been to Washington with him. The persons to whom he attempted to sell him in Baltimore, suspected the validity of his title, and therefore refused to buy. Perry stated that the boy was raised in Georgetown, by his (Perry's) mother. The Jury without leaving the box found a verdict of guilty, and the Court sentenced Perry to seven years confinement in the Penitentiary.

SOMETHING OF THE MARVEL LOUIS!

Either our countrymen are becoming utterly abandoned to the spirit of romance, or a coalition of monsters is formed to attack or frighten us. A few days ago a mammoth Snake was said to have been seen in Lake Erie—and now, here is another monster—for either the snake or the story is a thumper indeed!

From the Boston Evening Intelligencer, Aug. 16.

UNCOMMON SERPENT.

We have in our possession an extract of a letter from John Low, Esq. to his son in this town, dated Gloucester, Thursday afternoon, August 14, 1817.

"There was seen on Monday and on Tuesday morning, playing about our

harbor between Eastern Point and Ten Pound Island, a SNAKE with his head and body about eight feet out of water—his head in perfect shape as large as the head of a horse—his body is judged to be about 45 or 50 feet in length—it is thought he will girt about 3 feet round the body, and his sting is about 4 feet in length.

"While writing the above a person has called in, who says there are two to be seen, playing from Stage-head into the harbor inside of Ten Pound Island.

The spectators, Mr. Charles Smith & Mr. John Proctor, and several others. A number of our sharpshooters are in pursuit of him, but cannot make a ball penetrate his head. Another party is going in pursuit with guns, harpoons, &c. Our small craft are fearful of venturing out a fishing. The above can be attested by 20 different people of undoubted veracity."

SECOND EDITION.

Sunday Morning, Aug. 17, 6 o'clock.

FURTHER OF THE SERPENT AT CAPE ANN.

Some respectable persons are in town who have established the fact of the appearance of this extraordinary water monster in Cape Ann harbour. It was reported to have been seen by some fishermen about ten days since, but nobody gave credit to the story; and it was not generally credited until Sunday last when the Serpent was seen as we understand from the shore. The head appeared mixed with black and white, and to resemble that of a large dog—the back of the body is black, and the opinions both as to its length & thickness vary considerably. Those persons who have approached the nearest to it, or within 10 or 14 yards, consider the length to be from 60 to 70 feet, and the size of a barrel in thickness. Its motion serpentine, various and of extreme rapidity—sometimes forcing a complete circle in turning quickly round, and sometimes with its head out of water, darting forward at the rate of a mile in three minutes, leaving a wake behind of half a mile in length.

Some of the adventurous seamen of Cape Ann we hear are endeavoring to construct a net of sufficient resistance, to hold the Serpent, and prevent his escape.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1817.

Eighteenth Year.

This morning's Star completes the eighteenth year of its publication. To those of its readers, the Editor respectfully presents his grateful acknowledgments, for the many attentions he has received at their hands; and solicits a continuance of their favours, so long as his every exertion to please shall render him worthy thereof. Those who have heretofore nominally been the friends of the Star, are requested to give some proof of their professed support, by an early discharge of their several dues to the establishment, as the weight of their names only is too heavy for longer forbearance, and renders retrenchment of such as do not pay, necessary. In all which cases coercion will be resorted to without discrimination.

Those indebted for Advertisements, &c. will please to discharge the same, either in person, by mail, or otherwise.

August 26, 1817.

Philadelphia, August 22. JONAS STICKNEY, Esq. has arrived—he landed at Long Branch on Wednesday afternoon last from the ship Factor, Capt. Robinson, from Liverpool, bound to this port—and reached this city yesterday morning.

New-Port, R. I. Aug. 16. SURVEY OF THE HARBOUR.

The Commissioners having completed their survey of our Harbour and the Bay, sailed on Thursday in the brig Enterprise for Gardner's Bay.

General Count LAVALETTE, postmaster general of France in the reign of Napoleon, and a brave and distinguished military officer, has arrived at New-York. It will be recollected that he effected his escape from imprisonment and death, through the active ingenuity of Madame LAVALETTE, aided by the gallant and magnanimous conduct of the three British officers, Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Bruce and HURDISON. The adventures of Count LAVALETTE have deservedly excited much interest both in Europe and America—and the achievement of his liberators has attracted to them the admiration of all who reverse great, noble, and virtuous actions.

Captain JOHNSON, of the schooner Spartan, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, in 27 days from St. Salvador, represents the Brazils to be in a state of tranquillity. Monte Video was still in possession of the Portuguese forces. A vessel had arrived at St. Salvador from Buenos Ayres, but brought no news. The principal leaders of the revolution at Pernambuco had been executed at St. Salvador.

The mortality at Point Petre, Guadalupe, is said not to have in the least abated. Great numbers of the inhabitants die daily, and nearly all the troops in the garrison have been swept off, which rendered a draft of the citizens necessary to perform the ordinary duties of the soldiers.

It is also mentioned that the decree permitting the importation of flour to that Island from the United States, would expire on the 15th September, and it was generally believed that it would not be renewed.

It has been announced in private letters from Liverpool, that the fleet, which was fitting out at Portsmouth, and reported to be destined for South America, is to proceed to China—no doubt to aid the "boasted cause of legitimacy," by precipitating from their bases a few more of the Asiatic thrones, and to evince to the world that the doctrine of legitimacy, being established "by the grace of God," is inviolable.

ROAD TO NEW-ORLEANS.

We understand that three companies of United States' troops are employed in opening a road laid off from Maury county line to Madisonville, opposite to New-Orleans, which road, it is said, will save about one-fourth of the distance travelled in the old road from Nashville to New-Orleans; and it passes over much better ground. It crosses the Tennessee river at the mouth of Cypress creek, a little below the Muscle Shoals. This road passing through considerable part of the U. States' land, will increase the value of it very much.

CHARLES LOUIS MARIE BOSO, a Lieut. Colonel under Bonaparte, and member of the Legion of Honor, came passenger in the Sachem, arrived at New-York. It is said that he is on his way to join the Patriots in South America.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A punster observing two Sheriff's officers running after an ingenious but distressed Author, remarked, that it was a new edition of the "Pursuits of Literature," unbound, but hot pressed.

Departed this life, (at the house Robert Lyon, Esq. Baltimore county,) on the 16th inst. after a short illness which he bore with Christian patience and resignation, James P. Maynard, late of this town, leaving a disconsolate wife and three children, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to lament their loss.

DIED—At the residence of Major James Sewell, near Elkton, on the 18th instant, Mr. Nicholas L. Dawson, son of Mr. N. Dawson, of this county. Yesterday morning, Mr. James Cheston, of this county.

A good Farm,

Of about two hundred and eighty acres. On Tuesday, 23d of September next, at the Court-house door in Easton, will be offered and then sold at public sale to the highest bidder, at 3 o'clock, P. M. the Farm late the property of Joseph Darden, Esquire, in Talbot county, situated within seven miles of Easton, and near Cox's mill and the lands of Col. Hayward, and within two and a half miles of the salt water.

A CREDIT of two years will be given as follows: the purchaser giving bond with approved landed security for the performance of the following terms, viz. One half of the purchase money to be paid on the 23d September, 1818, with interest on the whole from the day of sale—and the other half of the purchase money to be paid on the 23d September, 1819, with interest on the same from the 23d September, 1818; at which time, upon compliance with these terms, a deed for the land will be given. Any proper and usual security will be given the purchaser, upon his passing the bond required, for the conveyance of the land. Those inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the quality of the land, timber, &c. and to enquire of the farmers in the neighborhood respecting its soil and productiveness. Concerning title, they will please to call on the subscriber, who will give full satisfaction. Permission given to seed wheat or rye this fall.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Talbot county, Aug. 26 5

Direct Tax.

THE subscriber having received from the Treasury Department positive instructions to close the collection of the Direct Tax, hereby calls upon all those in arrears for the same, to make payment before the 20th day of September next; after that date the property of all delinquents will be advertised for sale. From the peculiar situation of the country, caused by the failure of crops, and the indulgence has heretofore been given that it was in my power to give, but from the instructions received, it is no longer proper for me to extend that indulgence beyond the time above limited. It is therefore earnestly hoped that all concerned will pay attention to this notice, by which means they will relieve me from the performance of a painful duty, and themselves from an extra expense.

WILLIAM CHAMBERS,

Col. Rev. 2d Md. Dist. Aug. 26 3

For sale or to rent.

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining the Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Luckhoe creek. The situation is handsome for a small settlement; on the premises are a good frame house well finished, a good granary now fit for the reception of grain for vessels to take off, and is the highest navigable water for vessels in that creek, and a place very convenient for business in that way; there is also a good brick well of excellent water, and a beautiful fishery can be made with very little expense. It is needless to give any further description of it, as any person wishing to purchase will doubtless view the land and improvements thereon, and make application to the subscriber.

Wm. BENNY.

N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.

Aug. 26 W. B.

To be rented.

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Urich Chapman. The house is near Woodhewer's bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman very well. A house carpenter would be preferred as a tenant.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

Easton, Aug. 26

Education of the Poor.

THE Levy Court for Talbot county have appointed the following gentlemen as Trustees for said county, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to provide for the education of poor children in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties," passed at December session, 1816, to wit:

- Easton District. Wm. B. Smyth, James Wainwright, Wm. G. Tilghman, Samuel Roberts, John Stevens, Jr., James Tilton, James Stokes.
- Michaels District. Joseph Farland, Anthony Banning, Wm. H. Haddaway, Wm. Caulk, Thos. L. Haddaway, Stewart Redman, Royston A. Skinner.
- Trappe District. Richard Trippe, Samuel Stevens, Jacob Bromwell, Jabez Caldwell, Anthony Ross, Thomas Bullen, Wm. Thomas.
- Chapel District. James Chambers, Henry Casson, William Clark, Charles Gibson, Robert Kemp, Frederick Kemp, Bunalls Martin, Jr. Aug. 26 3

To all whom it doth conc.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to one indebted to him (as the administrator of Joshua Driver, dec'd), on bond, note or open account, that they must come forward and pay off the same, on or before the 20th day of September next, or he will be compelled in the discharge of his duty, to put in the hands of the proper officer for collection agreeably to law, all such as are not discharged by said time.

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of Joshua Driver.

P. S. The personal estate of the deceased is far insufficient to discharge the debts against it, and it becomes absolutely necessary in justice to the numerous creditors, that the administration should be closed as speedily as possible, so that each one may have the use of his money, to which he is entitled on dividend. I again request that every one having claims against the estate, will forward them to me immediately, or to the Register of the Orphans' Court for Caroline county, Aug. 26 3 H. D.

Kent County Orphans' Court.

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that THOMAS WORRELL, Executor of Thomas Nicholson, late of Kent county, deceased, advertise for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of March next.

Attest—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r of Wills for Kent county.

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

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas Nicholson, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

Given under my hand this 26th day of August, 1817.

THOMAS WORRELL, Ex'r of Thomas Nicholson, dec'd. Aug. 26 3

Kent County Orphans' Court.

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that JOHN STOOFS, Administrator, and REBECCA FRISBY, Administratrix, of James Frisby, late of Kent County, deceased, advertise in the Star and Monitor, at Easton, for the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of March next.

Attest—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

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

That the subscribers, of Kent county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of James Frisby, late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

Given under our hands this 26th day of August, 1817.

JOHN STOOFS, Adm'r REBECCA FRISBY, Adm'r of James Frisby, dec'd. Aug. 26 3

Kent County Orphans' Court.

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that JAMES ROY and JAMES BARNARD, Executors of George G. Medford, late of Kent County, deceased, advertise in the Star and Monitor, at Easton, for the creditors of said deceased to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of March next.

Attest—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg'r of Wills for Kent County.

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

That the subscribers, of Kent County, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of George G. Medford, late of Kent County, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

Given under our hands this 26th day of August, 1817.

JAMES ROY, JAMES BARNARD, Ex'ors of Geo. G. Medford, dec'd. Aug. 26 3

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, on Thursday the 21st inst. a negro girl (the property of Mrs. Ann Doroelbrum, of Queen Ann's County) about 15 years of age, 5 feet high, black and well made—Had on when she went off a country tow linen suit. It is supposed she has made for Queen Ann's County—whenever will return said girl, or secure her so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, out no charges.

RICHARD WILSON, Miles River Ferry, Aug. 26 3

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 18th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN ALBIS TOM—says he belongs to a Mr. Geo. Ash, about nine miles from Winchester, Virginia. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, has a scar over his left eye—Had on when committed a light drab cloth coat of home made, two blue shirts and overalls, a striped muslin waistcoat, and fur hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

JOSEPH M. CROWWELL, S'g'r of Frederick County, Md. Aug. 26 3

A FEW TICKETS

Washington Monument Lottery NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE. May 6th had at this office. Price—Eleven Dollars.

