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REPUBLICAN STAR.
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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 5

For sale.

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of major *Michael Rusem*, 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.

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
F. F. CHAMBERS, Trustee.
Chester town, Aug. 19 3

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

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 PETER DENNY, Esq. (Easton) or Mr. JOHN KESER, (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

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 30th 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, all 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

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

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. 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, Aug. 18

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, 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 Hightwell 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. 6

To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman.—The house is near Woodchawks 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

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.

For sale, or to rent.

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe 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 all whom it doth concern.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to every one indebted to him (as the administrator of *Johna 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 proper officers for collection agreeably to law, all such are not discharged by said time.

HENRY DRIVER, Adm'r of *Johna 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.

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. Tighman, Samuel Roberts,
John Stevens, Jr. James Glyn,
James Stokes.
- St. Michaels District.*
Joseph Packard, Anthony Banning,
Wm. W. Haddaway, Wm. Saulk,
Thos. L. Haddaway, Stewart Redman,
Royston A. Skinner.
- Trappe District.*
Richard Tripp, Secy. I. 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.
Emalls Martin, Jr. aug. 26 3

Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JENKINS'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

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.

No. V.

TO THE EDITOR:
The Arkansas, which empties into the Mississippi in the 34th degree of north latitude; runs from the N. W. taking its rise in the 44th degree, amongst the Mexican mountains, and measures, including the various meanderings, about 2200 miles; affording, perhaps, as great a variety of soil and natural productions as are to be found in any space of the same extent on the face of the earth.

After leaving the Mississippi swamp, its own channel, banks and swamp, for one or two hundred miles up, very much resemble the other, though in miniature. Going on either side from these, you enter into poor, barren prairie land, here and there a little grown over with scrub oak. Higher up, the country assumes a more hilly appearance, and the land is more fertile. Still ascending, the soil becomes better, the bottoms grow wider, and receive still more deposits from tributary streams; though the land on both sides assumes a mountainous appearance. Here the river divides itself into several streams; but one main channel still runs N. West, and the mountains increase in height till you arrive at the Great Prairie before mentioned, where every thing assumes a different aspect. Now the traveller exchanges the fragrant breezes of the mountains, the falling cataracts and crystal streams, for the sandy plain, which fatigues the view with its sameness, and damps the hope of future population, by its poverty and want of timber. As the river winds through these trackless deserts, it is frequently lost in the sand, and the weary wanderer has to dig for water to allay his thirst. At length he descends blue streaks in the

west, and his mind is cheered with a view of the rocky mountains of Mexico.—But on his arrival, he finds but a barren cold soil, unfit for the habitation of man, and where nothing is to be seen but immense mountains covered with rocks and laurel.—Here the peaceful beaver seeks a safe retreat from the rapacity of man; but avarice denies to him this last resource.

The *Rio del Nord*, on which stands the town of Santa Fe, has its source in these same mountains; and one dividing ridge parts the two rivers near their heads. The nations of Indians through these mountains carry on, alternately, either war or trade with their Spanish neighbours, till you come to the Big Prairie, where the Jatacs enjoy, in peace, a wandering life, on a soil which is envied them by none of their neighbours. And with the exception of a few predatory excursions of the Osages, for the sake of stealing their horses, they have no enemy to fear, but famine.—The Osages inhabit the country still lower down, partly in the edge of the prairie, and partly on the mountains to the east: I mean that branch of the nation which has emigrated from the northern clan on the Osage river. It may well be said of them, that "their hands are against every man;" for they are continually committing depredations on all their neighbours; and very much annoy the trade of the whites up the river, which, by the by, the agent at St. Louis, who acts for both nations, is thought to encourage them in, as his loaves and fishes come down the Missouri—be this as it may, there ought to be a separate agent for this branch of the nation. Before these and the land granted to the Cherokees, by the United States, west of the Mississippi, is formed a settlement of whites, which bids fair for rapid extension, if they have not to give way to the Cherokees, should that nation exchange all their lands east of the Mississippi.

As the Cherokees have as yet not any permanent right in the soil, they can only now be considered as living there by the courtesy of the United States, and in fact, I am sorry to see them emigrating here at all; for while surrounded by the whites, in the old nation, they had a chance of improving more rapidly in civilization—this will be otherwise when they have an open wilderness to the west. Excepting the wretched remains of the once powerful tribe of Arkansas, you find no other Indians permanently settled till you cross the Mississippi.—This tribe claim the land from the Arkansas river, south to the Louisiana, and from the Mississippi west for 300 miles, as they now consist of not more than 100 souls; they would willingly sell out to the government, were any one authorized to purchase; or did the one who ought to have, and perhaps has, the authority, not feel an interest in retarding the population of the southern quarter, which is one day, not far hence, to be topped off, and form a separate territory. Great variety of opinions exist here as to the division of this territory.

All agree that it will not be allowed to come into the Union in its present size. My opinion is, that when it is divided, it ought, in the first place, to be into three, and not into two, as was proposed. From the 33d to the 36th degree of latitude to form the territory of Arkansas; and the Missouri to be the other line. Through time, other territories would be laid off to the west and north of these;—but it would be setting a bad precedent to let one have a greater extent of country than the other.

There is no doubt of silver ore being found up the Arkansas; for specimens are frequently brought down, as well of it as of the baser metals, but there is no one who has either the capital, the ambition, or the ingenuity to put mining into operation. Perhaps through all the extent of the United States, you cannot find a set of men, as low sunk and degraded in the scale of humanity, as those who live about the Post and through the country of Arkansas. Like the rest of Louisiana, it was settled previous to the purchase by the French; but these, by a long residence remote from other settlements had principally all intermarried with the natives, and had sunk from the nature of civilized, to that of savage beings.—Nor were the Americans who first emigrated there, likely much to improve the morals of the place—it being the most remote, and least known part of the new purchase, those fled there for a hiding place, who were fearful of being discovered in other parts. A court was formed among them of the old inhabitants; these knew just about as much of jurisprudence as they did of the longitude.—But one thing they knew, by sad experience—that they had all suffered by the depredations of their one-eyed American neighbours;—therefore, whipping preceded every trial, till the court grew

to be a greater evil than those it tried to remedy. This occasioned the charter of the country to be taken away. Their remote situation and frequent distress called aloud for something to be done: A Judge was allowed them, to be nominated by the assembly but to receive his appointment from the President of the United States. Here the reverse of the former proceedings took place, & continue to this day: for now a man can receive condemnation for no crime; every juror feeling within himself that it may be his turn next, they seem to have mutually agreed to favor each other! I saw seven there tried for murder; two turned state's evidence, and these two were put on jury to try the other five! I need not tell you what verdict was brought in. In fact, I never saw a jury impanelled in that place, of whom some were not destitute of ears! No doubt but some of those evils might be remedied by the judge; but poor fellow he has to go with the crowd; and it was found impossible to procure a man of talents and firmness to accept of the office. From the circumstance of but part of the settlers meeting at the courts, (some settlements being 300 miles off) they have to take such for jurors as they can get; and the worst having the most business at court, are first taken.

'Tis strange to think how circumstances have favored one place more than another: this town was first settled of any in Louisiana, by some missionaries from Canada. 20 years before the settlement of Philadelphia by Wm. Penn.—They were befriended and protected by the Arkansas Indians, who gave them all the land north of the river, and live on the best terms with them to this day.

This is a correct view of the manners of the place; nor is it from any spite or spleen that I write it; but merely as a tribute to truth. I feel attached to the place, & a glow of pleasing melancholy diffuses itself through my heart as I draw its picture. There I enjoyed the company of some tried friends. There I lived with the best of companions, whose endearments assuaged my afflictions; but alas! there rests her cold mouldering ashes, consigned to her mother earth. That smiling countenance and those virtue beaming eyes, which once taught my soul cheerfulness and my heart rectitude, exist now but in remembrance.

Winchester, New Madrid County,
(Missouri) May 21st, 1817.

FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.

Without doubt the inducements for young and enterprising men to emigrate presented by the immense unoccupied and fertile tracts of land to be found in the western country, are great. 'Tis far better for a young man who has no other alternative here than to divide a few paternal acres with a large family, to seek a new country and invest his little property in a greater number of acres—to apply his own hands to felling the forests and tilling the soil, than to remain where he can do no more than live from day to day. But we have hundreds and thousands of acres in our own vicinity unimproved; the objection is, that this land will not yield so much as the Elysium woods of the west. Admit that this soil is not so productive, yet it must be conceded that what it does produce is of more value, and that the proportion in price in favor of New England more than counterbalances the superiority of soil in favor of the western country. In the States of Indiana and Ohio, Indian corn is worth on an average perhaps 20 cents the bushel; wheat 50 cents; in New-England the lowest price of the first is one dollar and the last two dollars the bushel. Here is a vast difference and this difference on a superficial view affords an inducement to remove to the westward. But every independent farmer should calculate to sell rather than purchase the articles of corn and wheat.—No man in his senses can suppose that four bushels of corn or rye will not cost as much labor in Ohio or Indiana as one bushel of the same articles in New-England—we may suppose that our most unproductive soil will do better than this. Then where is the inducement for farmers to remove to Ohio or Indiana?—There are certain people here as there are every where, who think it very hard to labor for a livelihood; they wish to live without work. Such people have an idea that the fruitful soil of the west yields spontaneously and without labor—that there they need not till the ground—that like the lilies of the field they can live without toiling, or spinning, or gathering into barns. Many of these have left New-England, and are now vagabonds in the west: Others yet remain; but may kind Providence grant us a speedy return!—

MISSION TO HAYTI.

The Congress frigate, Capt. Morris, arrived at Port au Prince the 22d July, and landed Mr. Tyler, an agent of the United States, to make enquiries respecting the execution of an American seaman there, charged with murder. The facts respecting this unhappy affair, we learn, are these:—Two of Petion's black soldiers being on board an American vessel and being suspected of purloining, the sailor was ordered to turn them out of the vessel. In doing this, he struck one of them on the head with a staff, as he was passing over the side of the vessel, which occasioned his fall into a boat a long side, and his immediate death. The transaction created a great fermentation among the soldiers at Port au Prince; and the sailor was apprehended, tried by a Court Martial, convicted, and shot the same day. Several Masters of American vessels waited on Petion to expostulate with him on those summary measures, and to request that the sailor, as a citizen of the U. States, might be tried before a civil Court. President Petion, it has been stated to us, lamented the occurrence, but refused to comply with the request; as laws of the republic, he alleged, authorised the resort to Court Martials in all cases when the public tranquillity would be hazarded by the delays of a civil process. If these have been found to be the facts, Mr. Tyler probably has acquiesced in this administration of the laws of an independent state.

The Congress left Port au Prince on the 27th July for Cape Henry, to make certain demands of King Christophe. If we recollect right, the subject in controversy between us and this black Prince, relates to events of long standing. We have been told that some American merchants in a speculation of gun powder, deposited a large quantity of it in Cape Francois; which was seized, used or confiscated by Dessalines, the predecessor of Christophe. That in consequence of this seizure, when Christophe transmitted coffee, etc. to Baltimore, to raise a fund of \$140,000 to build a frigate for his service, it was there seized, as an offset for the sequestered gun powder; and that, when the Black King was made acquainted with this last transaction, he contended, that he was not answerable for the conduct of Dessalines, and ordered the confiscation of American property to the exact amount of the seizure in Baltimore (140,000 dollars) and then directed, that the intercourse between the two nations should continue as heretofore. This, as far as our recollection serves, is the subject in controversy. The owners of the American property have made frequent representations to government on the subject; and it is probable Mr. Tyler is authorized to bring the controversy to a close. The Congress reciprocated salutes with the forts, and President Petion expressed to Capt. Morris, his pleasure in seeing for the first time, an American frigate in his ports.

SALEM, AUG. 23.

THE SEA SERPENT.

We are informed that the animal of this species, which had been so long in the harbor of Gloucester, has not been seen since Monday, & it is not unlikely he may have taken his leave for the present season. He has however exhibited himself sufficiently to enable observers to gain a pretty good account of his form and motions; and captain John Beach, jun. who has taken every opportunity to view him with the eye of an artist, has completed a drawing of him, which is to be engraved, & which no doubt will be accompanied with such a history of him as his appearance has enabled the spectators to obtain. The following account is given in the Boston Daily Advertiser, derived from persons who have had the best opportunities to view him:—

"There can be no doubt that he is a serpent, in kind; that he is at least eight, and more probably an hundred feet long, and nearly of the size of a flour barrel, at the largest place. He does not wind laterally along, as serpents commonly do, but his motion is undulatory, or consisting in alternate rising & depression, somewhat like the motion of a caterpillar. Mr. Johnson, a young man, who went in a boat to visit a vessel in the harbor, on Sunday, in the dusk of the evening, came very near to him before he discovered him, so that he might have reached him with his oar. He was quite still and appeared to be sleeping. He was round and smooth, and had nothing like bunches. His head, though in its front it is circular, is not flat, like a common serpent's but the top is elevated, prominent & round; & owing to this latter circumstance, a side view of his head a little resembles that of a dog's. Capt. Beach, who appears to have examined him very often and sometimes in favorable situations, says his head is the size of a common bucket. He has seen him with his mouth open, his under-jaw and teeth like a shark's, his head round with apparently very thick scales, and its whole appearance very terrific. Credible persons aver that they have seen him swimming into the harbor with great speed, holding his head eight feet above the water. More often he moves along with his head under water, showing the line of his back, or with his head immediately above the surface. He appears to be round, with large scales, which when he contracts his folds, give a rigid appearance to his back; when

he extends himself the scales incline, and do not prevent his appearing smooth. His general colour is dark brown; his head dark brown, intermixed with white. He often turns very quick, bringing his head near his tail, & putting himself into the form of a staple.

"From what has been observed of his habits, it seems that he approaches the shore and shows himself above the surface, when the water is smooth, and the weather warm.

"In the blue depth of waters, Where the wave hath no strife, Where the wind is a stranger, And the Sea Snake hath life."

Many preparations are made (should the creature return) with shark's hooks variously baited, and attached to buoys put afloat in the harbor, and armed boats &c. to secure and detain him.

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE VERMONT INTELLIGENCER.

The best time to cut bushes,

Is in the last of the month of August, just as the leaf comes to maturity, before it begins to turn yellow. The summer's growth exhausts the root, and its vigor is renewed by a descent of the sap, in the cold weather of the fall. The roots of the plants are most vigorous and perfect in the fall, after the leaves and stalk are decayed. On this account medicinal roots are dug at this season. Trees cut in the winter and early in the spring, send up a more vigorous sprout than those that are cut late in the summer or early in the fall. Cut your bushes in the last of August, and you will find the next year's sprouts feeble and small.

Cut bushes and weeds while in the bloom, before the seed ripens. Cut the fern, alder and other bushes, just when the leaf comes to perfection, or just before it begins to turn a yellow color. This is the time you will most effectually destroy the root and the future growth; some require an earlier cutting than others.

The utility of cutting bushes at this season is fully attested by experience, and when it is considered with what ease our pastures might be cleared, I have been grieved to see the growth of seed prevented by ferns and other noxious shrubbery.—Cut bushes in the spring or late in the fall, and there will ten new shoots spring up for one. Cut them at the season above mentioned, and but a small growth will come up which may easily be destroyed by a second cutting.

It has been an old maxim to cut bushes "in the old of the moon, in August, and sign in the heart." The latter part of the month of August is the right season, but the old of the moon is no better than the new, and the sign in the heart no better than when in the feet. It is probable that bushes cut at this season were observed to die, and then some superstitious astrologer attributed it to the above cause, and thus the saying has been handed down from age to age.

The utility of the thing originates not from the signs in heavens, but in the state of the plant.—It is time to drop the superstitious observance of times and seasons. There may be about as much good luck, in cutting bushes in the old of the moon and sign of the heart as there would be bad luck in beginning the business on Friday, and if these two days should happen to come together, the believer in this superstition might think that his bushes would live in spite of him.

Follow nature rather than superstition, and cut your bushes at that time, when reason and experience teach you they may be almost effectually killed.—The writer has seen the experiment tried. Bushes, in the same field, were cut on different days in the last of August, and those that were cut in the old of the moon and sign of the heart, had no preference over the rest. They were all effectually killed.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

No one transaction of modern times, prolific as they are in daring novelties, has excited more astonishment than the declaration of the ministers of the five allied powers, with regard to Lucien Bonaparte. That the ministers of despotic sovereigns should be instructed to exercise unlimited authority over the life, persons and property of an individual, would have excited no surprize, because they consider all within the grasp of their power, as objects at their mercy—but that the minister of Great Britain should give the sanction of his country, and of his royal master, to the condemnation of a person not taken in arms against any government—not prisoner—not tried and convicted of any crime—is as new to the history of British diplomacy, as it is contrary to British laws, and injurious to British honor. Not only also is the representative of his majesty committed by this transaction, but as if to implicate their country more deeply in the act, and to make it peculiarly the measure of Great Britain, the duke of Wellington is stated to be present at the conference of ministers, giving two voices for England, while the other states had but one each.

In no one instance, not even the decision of the five powers upon the reference made to them by Spain in the case of the Portuguese aggressions, has the character of the congress at Vienna, and the true spirit of the Holy Alliance, been made more manifest, than by this declaration. By this it appears, that every human being is henceforth to hold his

personal freedom at the good pleasure of the five sovereigns whose word is to be law, and there is to be no Habeas Corpus in any part of the European possessions of the great and mighty allies.—Europe is to be a military encampment, out of which no individual is to immigrate without a passport! Such is to be the result of the struggle for twenty five years, in which we have expended seven hundred millions of money!

That the first public example made under this new international law, should happen to be the brother of Bonaparte, makes no difference in the case. Lucien Bonaparte lived in England innocently and harmlessly at a period, when by the nearness of the great object of terror he had it much more in his power to excite alarm than at present; unless indeed, it is to be alleged against him that he abandoned his brother the moment that his brother abandoned the cause of liberty, and that he is dangerous in proportion to this integrity!

We hope that this outrage against the principles of the British fabric of society, will not be suffered to pass over without a formal protest in parliament; at least let it be known to the world that there are still men in England who respect the privileges of their species, and who will avow their abhorrence of every departure from the pale of justice, freedom and humanity.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

EFFECTS OF POLITICAL CHANGES.

A Commission was executed on Monday, the 28th of July, at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, under a writ from the Court of Chancery, de *luciano inquirendo*, on Don Martin Thompson, Minister from the Patriots of Buenos Ayres to the United States. The commissioners were Robert Bogardus, Esq. James Campbell, Esq. Hon. Samuel L. Mitchell, M. D. and Archibald Bruce, M. D. From the testimony of the witnesses examined, the commissioners and the jury impaneled to try the question, were fully satisfied of Don Martin's utter mental incapacity. It appears that he never was a man of strong understanding, and apprehension and anxiety easily undermined and subverted his reasoning faculties. His attention to his pecuniary interests had not, however, in any degree diminished since his derangement. On the contrary, solicitude on this subject, was probably one of the causes of the aberration of his mind, and still retains its ascendancy. He has a considerable sum deposited in the Mechanic's bank in this city; but upon this he is very reluctant to infringe, whilst he has an irresistible propensity to increase his store, by appropriating whatever he can lay hold of. It was by his extravagancies in this way that his insanity was first discovered. Signior T. arrived in this country about the end of the year 1815. His disease had been gradually taking hold of him, and since the middle of May last, he has been an absolute lunatic. He seems to have suffered a complete prostration of intellect, and is sinking into idiocy.—He is confined in the hospital.

The Count Regnaud St. Jean d'Angely has lately exhibited another singular instance of insanity, in New York, tho' of a very different kind. His delirium was accompanied with a wonderful exaltation of the mind. He conceived magnificent projects. He bought estates, and ordered expensive improvements—contracted for ships, &c. and gave in payment drafts upon any bank whose printed checks were offered him. He seriously entertained the idea of invading France with a fleet of steam-boats, and it is said, had actually bespoken saddles for a corps of cavalry which he intended to embark as a part of his expedition. He suffered some alarm, however, from an idea which had taken possession of him, that the Bourbons had suborned persons to poison him, & that the detention of Madame, his wife, was a part of the scheme of the conspiracy that sought his life. He was several times confined in the hospital, and as often discharged at the request of his friends. A week or two since, he sailed for Holland in great glee, making no secret of his design of dethroning Louis the 18th, and restoring the Bonapartean dynasty.

The circumstance that has most conducted to migrations to the western country has been the system of political persecution and favoritism that has been adopted by the wealthy leaders of the federal party in New-England. For a number of years past in many places it has been absolutely dangerous for a young man who was not independent in point of property, to avow a friendship and attachment to our republican government. Mechanics especially have suffered from this system of persecution and oppression; it is within the observation of almost every man, that not only has all employment been withdrawn from republican mechanics, but that advantage has been taken of their dependence, and the little property they possessed has often been sacrificed to satiate the cruelty of some unrelenting creditor of the adverse party. This system of persecution has driven hundreds of enterprising young men from New-England, who were too proud to become slaves to a faction, & too patriotic to curse outwardly those rulers whom inwardly they could but bless. By thus driving away our most useful citizens, the coun-

try has suffered, and those are not the least sufferers who were the first cause of driving away. We are glad to see political rage so far abate as to forebode a different state of things; we are glad to see those who have been most attached to a republican form of government, and to those measures which have been the country's salvation, no longer of the least consideration in the community; we are glad to see it become a popular act to pay a decent homage to the first magistrate of the nation, and to those officers of the army and navy who have achieved our victories and saved our country. The growing liberality which has just commenced will not only redound to the honor of New-England, but increase her resources, raise the value of her property, and preserve her best and most useful citizens.

FROM THE VEVAY [INDIANA] REGISTER, JULY 28.

WINE PROSPECTS.

It is with much satisfaction that we communicate to our distant readers, that the vineyards, in the vicinity, have never offered brighter prospects of rewarding the labors of the vine dressers than they do at this time, while the crops of corn are uncommonly promising.—The vineyards offer to the view such profusion of fruit as to nourish in us the hope of a most exuberant vintage this fall, which will handsomely compensate the vine dressers for the partial failure of that of the last year. Upon reflecting on the immense advantages that would result to society as well as to the individuals who would engage in it, should this branch of agriculture become general on the banks and hillocks of the Ohio; we are astonished that the example set by the Swiss settlers in this neighborhood is not generally followed by the inhabitants of the borders of this beautiful river. The valley thro' which the Ohio runs is capable to be made to produce as much wine as would suffice for the consumption of the whole of the United States. What happy effect on the morals of society would not be produced if wine could be substituted for the poisonous beverages which impair the health of, besot, and demoralise the American people? what immense numbers of families might like those few sons of Helvetia who have planted the vine here, find health and peace; and sweet content, on the shores of the great Ohio, if they would make it their business to cultivate the vine.

HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

We have cast our eyes over the 4th Vol. of the History of Virginia, originally commenced by Mr. Burk, and continued by Messrs. Skatton, Jones & Louis H. Girardin—the whole comprising a history of this State, from the settlement of the Colony down to the surrender of Cornwallis, in 1781. The work is interesting to every man, particularly every Virginian—and is executed in a style calculated to do much justice to the subject.

The 4th vol. which has just issued from the press, is commenced by Mr. Jones; but after a few pages, it is taken up by Mr. Girardin, who carries it on to the end. The first volumes have been some time before the public—the last presents us with a variety of new and interesting facts, exhibited by the masculine & enlightened pen of Mr. Girardin, who shows himself throughout the able historian, and the enthusiastic friend of the cause of Liberty.

The whole comprises a history of a State, which for size, for population, the achievements of her sons, her exertions in the cause of freedom, and her influence upon the destinies of this great nation, is perhaps unequalled in the annals of any living State. The citizen of Virginia, the inhabitant of any other State, who wishes to trace the progress of the greatest revolution that has ever burst upon the world, will find these volumes a most acceptable present.

GREGORIAN SCRIP.

It is a fact, communicated by a gentleman of the first respectability from Charleston, South Carolina, that Sir Gregor MacGregor, when he was last at that place, in order to raise the wind, fell upon the scheme of issuing a quantity of scrip, something in this style. To every person advancing one thousand dollars, and in the same proportion for more, he gave a writing called a scrip, transferable by delivery, by which he engaged to convey to the holder two thousand acres of land in Florida, whenever he should come in possession of it, or repay the sum so advanced, with interest. It was hardly to be expected this scheme would take, but however strange it may seem, he obtained no less a sum from the credulous Charlestonians, than 160,000 dollars; 60,000 more of the Georgians, & unless report misrepresents the truth, some of the scrip has even found its way to New-York.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Aug. 14.

FRESHET.

On Saturday and Sunday last there was a large and almost unprecedented Freshet in the Cape Fear River. There is only one instance remembered when the River has risen so high, which was at the "Great Freshet in 1795." The increase of water on Saturday night was so rapid, that it is said to have risen fifty feet in 18 hours! The River began to fall on Monday morning, having risen in the two days upwards of 70 feet!

The injury done to crops and other property adjacent to the River is almost incalculable. The fields below are said to be completely inundated, and as the water recedes so gradually, it is probable that all the corn which has been covered with water will be entirely destroyed. There was no very material injury done in the town—many small houses near the River were overflowed, and the large mill of Messrs. Terry & McNeil, although situated on a creek at some distance from the River, was by the back water alone completely inundated within about 3 feet of the top of the building. As the current was not strong and great precautions were made, the building was saved.

We understand that two lives were lost at the River on Sunday. The names we have not learned—one of them was a free mulatto man from Robeson county.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

SIR, In your estimable paper of this day, I have read that a creditor of Joseph Bonaparte had solicited the seizure of the castle and furniture of Morfontaine, for the sum of 200,000 francs.

I am, on that subject, authorized to affirm, that Joseph Bonaparte has not one creditor in Europe, unless they will charge him with what is due to him by the kingdom of Naples, which he had left in so prosperous a state, or those of the Spanish monarchy, the misfortune of which he has not to reproach himself with.

Such a logic would at any rate be worthy enough of the magistrates who assassinated Ney, Labedoyere, and many others, guilty of the crime of having remained Frenchmen, and as such to let themselves be carried away by national instinct; worthy of the political order which now rules that country, become the prey of all the enemies of the rights of mankind.

I pray you, sir, to be so obliging as to insert these observations in your paper.

One of your subscribers.

The nineteen elegantly adorned triumphal arches erected on the Bridge, in the vicinity of this village, for the reception of the President, was the sole device of Captain Chase, who very generously devoted his time and attention to the superintendance of its erection, & for which the citizens of Sackets-harbor feel themselves under a particular obligation. To his exertions, particularly are they indebted for the many encomiums, President Monroe has been pleased to bestow upon the citizens of this place. Portland alone, we are informed can hold a competition in the elegance of its adorned arches, with those erected by Capt. Chase,—it is also known, that at no place, since the President left Boston, has he been so sensibly affected with his reception as at this place.

Sackets Har. Gaz.

BOSTON, August 22.

The schooner *Attractive*, arrived here yesterday, in 16 days from Laguna. Capt. B. states, that the royalists had got possession of part of the island of Margaritta, but had lost a great number of their men.

Both parties continued to treat their prisoners with extreme cruelty; such as are taken by them are generally put to death in any form the caprice of the commander may suggest.

A few days before the *Attractive* sailed, a schr. under the Danish flag arrived there, from Cumana, with several prisoners, of both sexes, among whom was a beautiful young female, sentenced to have both her hands cut off for having assisted in making a patriot flag!!

SALEM, August 23.

Our Sea Serpent is still near our shores. We have been told that he has actually received herrings when offered to him.

BONAPARTE.

It is again reported, that there is a very deep laid and widely extended plot to effect the escape of Bonaparte.—There are said to be enormous deposits in the Banks of every Government in Europe, belonging to Bonaparte himself, his Brothers, Sisters, Relatives, and Adherents of various descriptions and under different names, which it is added, are intended to be employed in every possible way to deliver him from his present situation, and to embroil all Europe in the attempt to restore him to all his former power.

FAST SAILING.

The ship *Fanny* of New York, sailed from Savannah for Greenock on the 25th Feb. last; arrived out in 24 days—sailed again for New York, and arrived in 18 days—sailed again in company with the ship *Pacific*, on the 27th June, and arrived at Greenock in 22 days, the same day on which the *Pacific* arrived in Liverpool; making three passages in 64 days, from port to port.

Philad. Journal.

HERCULEAN STRENGTH.

ISAAC DEPEW, one of the city porters and late a sergeant in the 12th regiment of U. S. Infantry, yesterday morning wheeled upon his hand barrow, up Easton street pier and across the head of the slip, a distance of 114 paces, on a common pavement, an iron pile driver, weighing one thousand seven hundred pounds.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 19.

A gentleman who came passenger in the schooner Hummingbird, Bird, from St. Mary's, and who left Amelia Island on Thursday last, furnishes a different report from those lately received, of the patriot army in that quarter; he mentions that, comparatively, but few persons had deserted, and that their loss was more than made up by others who had joined the standard of Gen. M'Gregor. That about a week or ten days ago, a false alarm was purposely beat, and that in the fort alone, 65 privates were mustered, exclusive of a company stationed in a block-house, which originally consisted of 50 men, and which he thinks still contains that number. That the Buenos Ayrean armed brig Patriota, of 16 guns, Com. Taylor, had arrived at Amelia on Thursday last—that including her crew the Patriot force was increased by her arrival, 300 men. That the brig Morgiana was also hourly expected from N. York with 400 men. That when this reinforcement arrived, it was the intention of Gen. M'Gregor to push forward against St. Augustine. The troops had uniformly been in good spirits, sanguine of success, and that at no time was any disposition evinced to evacuate Amelia. The patriot brig Lerwick, and schooners Rebecca, & Joseph, were lying at Amelia—the Lerwick had been blown ashore at Cumberland Island, in the late gale, but was got off without sustaining any damage.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 5.

The Indians have agreed to cede to the United States for the use of Georgia (if the compensation offered be acceptable,) the tract of land lying between the Ocmulgee river and the line run under Jackson's treaty, and east of a creek emptying into the said river, called by the Indians Al-cas-ac-ah-ko-ee, beginning at the mouth of said creek and running up the same by the main southern branch to the head thereof, and thence by a line due south to the line of Jackson's Treaty. This creek it is understood falls into the Ocmulgee between Hartford and Blackshear's road, leading to Traders' Hill on St. Mary's. The tract of country that will be acquired by this cession is about 60 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 wide, bordering on the Ocmulgee and Altamaha rivers.

AUGUST 12.

SALES OF ALABAMA LANDS. The Public Lands now selling here have brought, so far, good prices.—Prime river low ground averages from 40 to 50 dollars. A fraction of 170 acres, part of the Big Bend of the Alabama, sold as high as seventy dollars the acre. Other parcels adjoining were bid off above 40 dollars and 50. A large fraction containing several hundred acres of high land, on the Ten Mile Bluff, which lies opposite the Big Bend, and is said to be an excellent site for a town, sold for fifty dollars an acre. In that Township [No. 16, in Range 17,] purchasers it is believed were found for every section.

Those best acquainted with the choice Alabama low-grounds, assert, that its fertility is inexhaustible, and that it will produce for almost an indefinite term of years in constant cultivation, 100 bushels to the acre.—This assertion is repeated by so many respectable persons who know the land, that great as the product may appear, we cannot suppose there is any exaggeration.

BOSTON, Aug. 23.

LAST NEWS FROM THE SERPENT.

The Salem Gazette of yesterday, says, "The Serpent has quitted Gloucester, and yesterday (Thursday) was discovered in Kettle Cove (Manchester) amidst schools of bait fish; none of these have been seen in Gloucester harbor since his disappearance."

Kettle Cove is about four miles on this side Cape Ann, [Gloucester.] It appears, from various accounts, that the favorite food of this new Visitor is bait fish, [herring, squid and polden.] Is it not probable, then, that he has been attracted to our coast at this time by the unusual schools of these fish, which have been known to abound on the whole coast of Massachusetts this summer?

Having exhausted Cape Ann harbour, this voracious Fish-Eater will probably search for his meals in the harbours and inlets in which this food abounds, and visit of course the south shore. We publish this suggestion, that those who have the means and the inclination to adventure for him, may be in readiness; and can assure a handsome fortune to those who may be so fortunate as to capture him for exhibition.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Serpent was seen yesterday morning off Kettle Island between Manchester and Cape Ann; he was following & feasting on a large school of alewives. The arrangements made in Cape Ann to take him were all ready for operation yesterday morning; and if skill, courage, and strong apparatus, can effect the desired object, their success is certain. We conversed yesterday with Capt. Boach junr. who has seen this animal from twelve to twenty times, and has taken an accurate drawing of him for exhibition. He describes him as being, in his most contracted state, about 70 feet in length, and of the size of a flour barrel. A number of our enterprising citizens have been at Cape Ann

some days, to encourage and assist in the destruction of the monster. A committee of the Linnæan Society, we learn will repair to Cape Ann this day, to collect information so interesting to natural history.

We are told that two Sharks appeared to be constantly in attendance on the great Serpent, at Gloucester; whether as his humble servants, or as a reconnoitering party, to see what sort of a gentleman he is, or to find some vulnerable part, and watch a favorable opportunity, to attack and destroy him, is not known. [Salem Gazette.]

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AUG. 25.

THE SEA SERPENT.

Capt. Doyle, who arrived yesterday morning in 3 days from Cape Ann, informs us that a day or two before he sailed a number of boats went out in pursuit of the Serpent; that the Serpent soon turned upon his pursuers; and that they, with great difficulty, succeeded in reaching the shore. Two thousand dollars had been offered for his skin.

General Jackson and suite reached his seat in this county on Sunday evening, from the Cherokee nation. We have understood he succeeded in the object he had in view, so far as to obtain a relinquishment on the part of the tribe to all claim to Doublehead's and all other reserves in the Alabama territory and this state, and established the principle, that in proportion as the tribe removed West of the Mississippi river, the United States should have possession of the country they removed from—and as it was not certain what the proportion now removed was of the whole tribe, the nation relinquished to the United States all the land claimed by it east of the Chatahoochee river in Georgia, and West of Walder's ridge in Tennessee, making two millions of acres; the treaty also makes provision that the census of the whole tribe shall be taken in June next by an agent of the United States, and those willing to go to the West of the Mississippi, considered with those already there, and the land as the proportion they bear to those remaining shall revert to the United States. By this agreement there is very little doubt but the laws of the union will hold over the whole country now claimed by the Cherokee tribe. [Nash. Clarion.]

RICHMOND, AUG. 23.

A case of some interest has been started under a law of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States. An act of Assembly forbids the free people of color from other states settling in this State, and point out the method by which an intruder may be removed. Some persons of this description, who had settled in Mathews were about to be removed under the provisions of this Statute; when on advice of an attorney at law, a petition was laid before a Circuit Court Judge, praying for a writ of Habeas Corpus upon this ground—that the petitioner was a Citizen of the State of Rhode-Island, had been enrolled in her militia, &c. and that by the 2d sec. 4th art. Constitution of the U. States "The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States;" which it was contended, was a sufficient guarantee of the right of the Citizen of one State to move into and settle in another; of course, that the Statute of Virginia was unconstitutional. The Habeas Corpus was awarded, returnable to the next Circuit Court of Mathews County; when of course this question will be discussed. The provision in the Constitution of the U. States ought to be interpreted; for several State laws have been impeached, (lately one from the State of Louisiana,) as contravening this very provision.

NAVIGATION ACT.

The act concerning the navigation of the United States, passed during the last congress will go into operation on the first day of October next.

This law enacts among other things, that certain coasting vessels, passing from one state to another shall pay a duty of half a dollar per ton, unless at least three fourths of her crew are American citizens; and in that case the duty shall be reduced to six cents per ton. It also enacts, that American vessels, entering from any foreign port, shall each pay a duty of half a dollar per ton unless her officers and two thirds of her crew shall be American citizens. [N. Y. Com. Ad.]

INFAMOUS.

A youth of about 20 years, "feeble & unprotected stranger," alone and on foot was lately apprehended at Canton, (Ct.) for travelling on Sunday. He was detained all day, carried by force three or four miles to court, tried for a breach of law, and fined one Dollar and sixty-seven cents—which together with the cost, amounted to more money than he had in his possession. The magistrate took away all his money excepting one small piece of coin—and suffered him to depart (we presume without a discharge) and kindly forbore to strip him of his cloths.

Such shameful transactions casts a stigma upon the religion which the laws were enacted to protect—and excite the general indignation of society against the perpetrators. [Bost. Int.]

RAPID SAILING.

The late notice of a very quick voyage of the ship Pacific, across the Atlantic, has elicited from a correspondent of the Democratic Press, the following statement, which certainly bears away the palm from the Pacific:

"I sailed from Philadelphia on the 6th day of June, 1793, in the sloop of war Washington, commanded by Captain Joshua Barney, now distinguished as Commodore Barney, and we arrived, without coming on t'other tack, on the 20th of June at Havre-de-Grace, performing the voyage from the wharf here to Jette there in 14 days. I was charged with the ultimatum of Congress, in forming the definitive treaty of peace and amity with G. Britain."

If we are not mistaken, Commodore Rogers once performed a voyage, in a sloop of war, from one of our northern ports to Gibraltar, in the short space of 14 days.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 7.

LARGE PEACHES.

We yesterday, saw a peach, raised in the garden of Mr. John Stroble, of this city, weighing 12 ounces and 1 drachm and measuring 11 inches in circumference. The tree from which this beautiful fruit was taken, is in its fourth year of bearing and was only suffered to grow to maturity five dozen peaches, the smallest of which weighed 9 ounces. The peach above mentioned was one of the largest. From this circumstance, it is clearly proven, that peaches would arrive at greater perfection, both in size & flavor, from having the excess of fruit taken off whilst young.

The Delaware papers have a long account of a Negro selling his own mother, aged 60 years, to one of the knots of traders in human flesh that infest the lower parts of that state. The villain had been permitted to purchase her at a nominal price through charitable motives, with an understanding that she would be free. He got sixty dollars for her. The traders instantly made known the transaction to excite the interference of the humane, and modestly asked 200 dollars for the old woman, and would probably get it.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.

We were yesterday favoured by Mr. Hooper, of the Exchange Coffee House, with Greenock papers to the 11th of July, containing London dates to the 8th.

On the 7th of July the Prince Regent signed the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

The Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, a distinguished Member of Parliament and for some time leader of the Opposition, died on the 8th of July.

Gens. Dumage & Balair & the Marchioness Lavalatte, have been arrested in France.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1817.

Washington, August 28.

An unusual number of our most esteemed officers have been lately drawn to this city, and are now here on public business. Amongst them, we observe, of the army, Col. Lawrence; and of the navy, Captains Stewart, Jones, Sinclair, Warrington, Angus, Elliot, Henly, Ballard, Carter and Kennedy.

We understand that the Navy Court Martial, convened in this city for the trial of Lieut. Col. Warrington, of the Marine Corps, on certain charges exhibited against him by Major Henderson, of that corps, has determined that it has not the proper jurisdiction; and that an application from the Navy Department, a court has been detailed from the army, to meet in this city on the 10th of September next.

Mr. RUSSELL, our Minister to Sweden, with his family, sailed from Boston on Thursday last, in the ship Persia, from Amsterdam. Mr. EDWARD WREAR, American Consul at Hamburg, is also a passenger in the Persia.

We have been requested to publish the following circular addressed to the Cadets of the Military School:

Military Academy, West-Point, 17th August, 1817.

SIR, You will rejoin the Military Academy at West Point by the first day of September next, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

S. THAYER, Brevet Major of Engineers, and Superintendent of Military Academy.

The elections in North Carolina, for Representatives to the Fifteenth Congress, have just terminated. We are informed of the result in only eight of the districts. Messrs. Bryan, Williams and Pomey are re-elected without opposition.

The following are the only changes we have yet heard of, though not all which it is probable have taken place.

James S. Smith, (Rep.) is elected by a majority of 249 votes over the late member, Mr. Dickens (Fed.)

Thomas Hall, a Republican, is elected without opposition in the district lately represented by Mr. Clark, who declined.

George Mansford, (Rep.) is elected in opposition to J. L. Henderson, (Fed.) in the district lately represented by Mr. Love, who declined.

From the N. York correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, dated Aug. 28.

"Reported capture of the Sea-Serpent." A passenger, who arrived in town by yesterday morning's Eastern stage, reports that the great SEA-SERPENT was taken on Saturday afternoon by 17 men. The Serpent measured 95 feet in length, and is something larger than a flour barrel."

Respecting the policy of the United States taking part with the Spanish American Colonies against the mother country, the Georgia Journal remarks: "The interference of the allied powers between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the invasion by the latter of part of the American possessions of the former, shews what the United States might anticipate from espousing the cause of the Spanish American colonies against the mother country. The probable result would be, the hostility of all Europe against us."

Miscellaneous.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

The question has frequently been asked by the fair sex, why no female was ever initiated into the sublime mysteries of Masonry? And indeed it has some times furnished ground of complaint to some worthy helpmates, that their husbands should presume to perform any action, without first submitting it, in all its bearings and consequences, to their consideration, and obtaining their approbation. And no satisfactory reason has ever been assigned, though it has often been attempted; and some fictitious objections have been possibly, though imprudently suggested, to the infinite prejudice of the female character, (such as their utter inability to govern their tongues, &c.) But at a late celebration of St. John's Day, in a neighbouring town, the true cause was happily developed in the following toast, which it is presumed will supersede the necessity of all further inquiry: "The Fair Sex—whose smiles alone make life desirable, and who are excluded from our Lodges, not because they are deemed unworthy, but because their virtues are so steadfast, as not to need artificial support." [Con. Gaz.]

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.

A man named Darby Stevens, has undertaken to perform 500 miles, walking backwards, in 20 days, on a wager of £50. Ten to one are bet against the performance. He performed 24 1/2 miles the first day, and seems confident of success.

The great Pedestrian match of 2000 miles up on Wormwood Scrubs, was completed on Wednesday, June 18—Baker beat Eaton by 9 miles and 3/4. They began on the 7th May, and ended June 18, making 42 days.

PREMATURE PROMISE.

A French gentleman apprehending himself on his death-bed, earnestly entreated his young wife not to marry an officer, of whom he had been jealous. "My dear," said she, "do not distress yourself, I have given my word to another great while ago."

The Duchess of Kingston, standing by one of the Miss Meadows, while her woman was lacing her stays, who being jolly, the Duchess took occasion to joke her upon the largeness of her shape—to which the young lady replied, "she could wish it as slender as her Grace's reputation."

An old gentleman of the name of Gould lately married a girl scarcely 19 years of age. After the wedding the juvenile bridegroom addressed to his friend Dr. G., the following couplet to inform him of the happy event:

So you see, my dear sir, tho' eighty years old, A girl of nineteen falls in love with old Gould. To which the doctor replied— A girl of nineteen may love Gould, it is true; But believe me, dear sir, it is Gold without a.

A CURE FOR THE CROUP.

Vulgarily called the Rattles. It is allowed by the best physicians of the country, that the Croup, formerly a very fatal disease, is now very successfully treated by a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, to be given in small quantities every fifteen minutes, till it cures. This medicine, though a dangerous instrument in the hands of ignorance, when judiciously managed has snatched many a child from the jaws of death.

FROSTED POTATOES.

It is affirmed, that frosted potatoes may recover their qualities and flavour, by being soaked for three hours in cold water, (not freezing,) to be changed every hour. They may also be converted into starch.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Queen-Ann's County Court, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on Wednesday the 24th of September inst. all the right and title of Samuel Thompson to the one-third part of two parts of tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, known and called Spread Eagle & Sparks's Choice, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and a half, as per plot—sold to satisfy the claim of Esther and William Sparks, (Executors of Solomon Sparks) use of John Hackett. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, on the premises, and attendance given by RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff.

Sept 2 4

Tablot Land for sale.

By authority of a decree of the Chancellor, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. James Murdoch, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th of September inst. at 12 o'clock, several tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, and called "Chance Help, Cumberland, and Heweth," and a ten-acre lot called "Clifton," late the property of John S. Denny, dec'd. The said lands are in the immediate vicinity of Easton, and contain a large portion of valuable meadow land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of these lands, as those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves. The said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the trustee will execute a deed for the same.

HAMSAY WATERS, Trustee. Annapolis, sept. 2 5 N. B. The above lands will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, should it be required.—The said lands contain from 150 to 200 acres. R. W.

Sale postponed.

The sale of Mrs. Margaret Kersey's land, advertised to be sold on Thursday the 21st ult. was postponed until Thursday the 2d day of October next, on which day it will be offered at public auction on the premises, on a credit of eighteen months. Bond with security to be approved of by the Court, will be required of the purchaser. ROBT. BANNING, NATHAN HARRINGTON, JAMES SETH, ALEXANDER HEMSLEY, JOSEPH FALLAND, [Sept 2 5]

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendance of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centerville, containing 1280 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.

Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq., or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore. sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

For sale, AN ELEGANT SLOOP.

Of about 700 bushels burthen. She is one year old, built of red cedar and mulberry, by the subscriber for his own use. She is pure copper fastened and copper bottomed to ballast-mark with 24 oz. copper, a light draft of water, and sails equal to any boat in the world of her size.

She would not be offered for sale, if the owner had a safer harbour to keep her in—having no other nearer home than the main bay shore.—For terms enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, at the old established residence of Mr. John Leeds, dec'd. sept 2 3q THOMAS KEMP.

Notice.

The subscriber intending to visit the Western country next spring, will rent his two Farms in the Head of Wye, on accommodating terms, with or without the hands, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.

He will also sell on Thursday the 23rd of September inst. at public auction, at his dwelling, on a credit of six months, a variety of elegant Stock, consisting of a number of valuable horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils of every description. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by E. ROBERTS. Head-of-Wye, sept 2

An Overseer wanted

For the next year.—No one need apply, who does not bring with him the most satisfactory recommendations. TENCH TILGHMAN. Plinlimmon, sept 2 3

Caution.

WHEREAS considerable injury has been sustained on the woodland adjoining the town of Easton, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd—this is therefore to warn all persons from cutting or trespassing on the same in any manner whatever, as all offenders will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. sept 2 3 NATHAN G. BRYSON.

To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Thomas Nicols, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nicols, or Samuel Nicols, Esq., in Easton. sept 2 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Notice.

Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he wants money for immediate use. Also, he would sell low, or exchange for stock, a COACHBEE just repaired and in excellent order. sept 2 5 JAMES RIDGWAY.

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. Bradburn Harrison, living at St. Michaels, or to the subscriber, living in Baltimore. CHARLES D. BARROW. april 22

In Council,

Annapolis, 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

Advertisement.

To be Removed For the Evening 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 shill. 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 GOLDSBOROUGH. Cambridge, Aug. 19. 6

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 BARBOLL. Chestertown, august 5 9

For rent,

THE house and lot now occupied by the subscriber, and is 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 TRIFFE. august 12

200 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber, on Thursday the 14th inst. a negro woman named DELIA, and her two small children PEG and PERRY;—Delia is eighteen or twenty years old, a small likely woman, yellow complexioned, with short wool. Peg is beginning to talk; PERRY was born last month. They were taken away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself James Kidout, and who is the husband of Delia—he is a small spare fellow, and young and likely. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and confine them in any goal so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward. IGNATIUS RHODES. Talbot County, Md. aug 7 (sept 2) 3

POETRY.

The Mariner's Dream.

[The following beautiful poem by W. SIMMONS, appeared several years since in the Boston Emerald, a literary publication of uncommon merit. We were lately gratified by finding it copied in the Ohio Monitor.]

IN slumbers of midnight the sailor-boy lay: His hammock swung loose, at the sport of the wind; But, watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away, And visions of happiness danced o'er his mind. He dream'd of his home--of his dear native bowers-- Of pleasures that waited on life's merry morn; While memory stood side-ways, half cover'd with flowers, And secur'd every rose, but secreted its thorn. Then fancy her magical pinions spread wide, And bade the young dreamer in ecstasy rise; Now far, far behind him the green waters glide, And the cot of his forefathers blesses his eyes. The jessamine clammers in flowers o'er the thatch-- The swallow sings sweet from her nest in the wall-- All trembling with transport, he raises the latch, And the voices of loved ones reply to his call. The father bends o'er him, with looks of delight-- His cheek is impair'd with a mother's warm tear-- While the lips of the boy in a love-kiss unite, With the lips of the maid whom his bosom holds dear. The heart of the dreamer beats high in his breast-- Joy quickens his pulse--all his hardships seem o'er. A murmur of happiness steals through his rest-- "Oh, God! thou hast blest me--I ask for no more." Oh! What is that light, that now burns on his eye? Oh! What is that sound, that now startles his ear? 'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the sky-- 'Tis the crashing of thunder, the groans of the sphere. He springs from his hammock, he flies upon deck; Amazement confronts him with images dire; Wild winds and huge waves drive the vessel a wreck-- The masts fly in splinters--the shrouds are on fire-- Like mountains, the billows tremendously swell; In vain the lost wretch calls on mercy to save; Unseen bands of spirits are ringing his knell, And the death angel flaps his broad wing o'er the wave. Oh, sailor boy! woe to thy dream of delight; In darkness dissolves the gay frost-work of bliss; Where now is the picture that fancy touch'd bright? Thy parents' fond pressure, and love's honied kiss? Oh, sailor boy! sailor boy! never again Shall home, love, or kindred thy wishes repay; Unless'd and unbonour'd, down deep in the main, Full many a score fathoms, thy form shall decay. No tomb shall e'er plead to remembrance for thee, Or redeem form or fame from the merciless surge; The white foam of waves shall thy windingsheet be, And winds, in the midnight of winter, thy dirge. On beds of green sea-flower thy limbs shall be laid; Around thy white bones the red coral shall grow. Of thy yellow locks threads of amber be made, And every part suit to thy mansion below. Days, months, years and ages shall circle away, And still the vast waters above thee shall roll; Earth loses thy pattern for ever and aye! Oh, sailor boy! sailor boy! peace to thy soul.

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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. SCHEME table with prizes and amounts.

1610 Prizes. 1590 Blanks. 3200 Tickets--at \$5 00. THE FOLLOWING ARE ADDITIONAL PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$100...

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...

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...

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 she will continue during the season.

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...

A FEW TICKETS

IN THE Washington Monument Lottery NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE, May be had at this office. Price--Eleven Dollars.

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 Sath 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...

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias 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...

Was committed

To the goal of Talbot County, on the tenth day of July, a Negro Girl by the name of BET. SY, 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.

Notice.

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

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.

Notice is hereby given,

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 by law 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'or of Thomas Nicholson, dec'd. aug. 26 3

Kent County Orphans' Court,

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that JOHN STOOBS, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscribers, of Kent County, have 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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

Given under our hands this 26th day of August, 1817. JOHN STOOBS, Adm'r REBECCA FRISBY, Adm'x of James Frisby, dec'd. aug. 26 3

Kent County Orphans' Court,

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that JAMES ROE and JAMES BAYNARD, 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.

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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscribers immediately.

Given under our hands this 26th day of August, 1817. JAMES ROE, JAMES BAYNARD, Ex'ors of Geo. G. Medford, dec'd. aug. 26 3

Talbot County Orphans' Court,

31st day of July, A. D. 1817. On application of SOLOMON MARTIN and JANE BRIGHT, Administrators of Thos. Bright, late of Talbot County, deceased, 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-- JA. PRICE, Reg'r of wills for Talbot County.

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 Thos. 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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the same immediately.

Given under our hands this 19th day of August, 1817. SOLOMON MARTIN, JANE BRIGHT, Adm'rs of Thos Bright, dec'd. aug. 19 2

Notice.

The subscribers, of Queen Ann's County, have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Roe, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, 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.

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The subscribers, of Queen Ann's County, have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Roe, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, 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.

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The subscribers, of Queen Ann's County, have obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Isaac Roe, late of Queen Ann's County, deceased, 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.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's County, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Queen Ann's County, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Ann Thomas, late of Queen Ann'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 by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately, 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.

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 we should not have the benefit of said acts, as prayed.

LEVIN HUDSON, Wm. COLLINS, JACOB GIVAN. august 12 4

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 recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Robert Dodson ought not to be discharged, agreeably to the terms of the act of assembly aforesaid.

Test, J. LOOCKERMAN, CLK. august 19 4

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 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. LEM. PURNELL. 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 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.

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 acts of assembly.

Test-- JOHN C. HANDY, CLK. july 22

Twenty-five Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 21st inst, a negro girl (the property of Mrs. Ann Derochbrime, 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 town linen suit. It is supposed she has made for Queen Ann's County--whoever will return said girl, or secure her so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

RICHARD WILSON. Miles River Ferry, aug. 26 3

For sale,

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

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, Michilimackinec, 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 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 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 expense and risk of affording 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 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 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.

NOTE.--The editors of newspapers who are authorised 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 (01)

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.

Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

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

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

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.

The terms of sale prescribed by the Chancellor are, one third of the purchase money 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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Queen-Ann's County Court, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on Wednesday the 24th of September inst. all the right and title of Samuel Thompson to the one-third part of two parts of tracts of Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, known and called Spread Eagle & Sparks's Choice, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and a half, as per plot—sold to satisfy the claim of Esther and William Sparks, (Executors of Solomon Sparks) use of John Hackett. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, on the premises, and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff
sept 2 4

Talbot Land for sale.

BY authority of a decree of the Chancellor, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. James Murdoch, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th of September inst. at 12 o'clock, several tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, and called "Chance Help, Cumberland, and Heweth," and a ten-acre lot called "Clifton," late the property of John S. Denny, dec'd. The said lands are in the immediate vicinity of Easton, and contain a large portion of valuable meadow land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of these lands, as those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves. The said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the trustee will execute a deed for the same.
RAMSAY WATERS, Trustee.
Annapolis, sept 2 5

N. B. The above lands will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, should it be required.—The said lands contain from 150 to 200 acres.
R. W.

Sale postponed.

The sale of Mrs. Margaret Kewsey's land, advertised to be sold on Thursday the 21st ult. was postponed until Thursday the 2d day of October next, on which day it will be offered at public auction on the premises, on a credit of eighteen months. Bond with security to be approved of by the Court, will be required of the purchaser.
ROBT. BANNING, }
NATHAN HARRINGTON, }
JAMES SETH, }
ALEXANDER HEMSLEY, }
JOSEPH FARLAND, }
sept 2 5

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendance of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centreville, containing 1280 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.
Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Heit, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold, or to Wm. Graham, Esq., or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.
sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

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.

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 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

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 Trappe, 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 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 valuable LOTS of GROUND at Miles River Ferry, situated on the River.
PERRY SPENCER,
LAMBERT W. SPENCER.
Easton, August 12 6

For sale, or to rent,

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe 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 &c. 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.
W. BENNY.
N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.
aug 26 W. B.

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. Also,
A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Franpton 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,

AN ELEGANT SLOOP,
Of about 700 bushels burthen.
She is one year old, built of red cedar and mahogany, by the subscriber for his own use. She is pure copper fastened and copper bottomed to bulwark with 24 oz. copper, a light draft of water, and sails equal to any boat in the world of her size.
She would not be offered for sale, if the owner had a safe harbour to keep her in—having no other nearer home than the main bay shore.—For terms enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, at the old established residence of Mr. Jehu Leeds, dec'd.
sept 2 3q
THOMAS KEMP.

To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Tristram Needles, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nicols, or Samuel Nicols, Esq. in Easton.
sept 2 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

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, all 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

Notice.

The subscriber intending to visit the Western country next spring, will rent his two Farms in the Head of Wye, on accommodating terms, with or without the hands, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.
He will also sell on Thursday the 25th of September inst. at public auction, at his dwelling, on a credit of six months, a variety of elegant Stock, consisting of a number of valuable horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils of every description. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
E. ROBERTS.
Head of Wye, sept 2

An Overseer wanted

For the next year.—No one need apply, who does not bring with him the most satisfactory recommendations.
TENCH TILGHMAN.
Pittblimmon, sept 2 3

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.
CHARLES D. BARROW.
April 22

In Council,

Annapolis, August 11, 1817.
ORDERED, That the Paymasters 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

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 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

Advertisement.

To be Rented 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 Transquin 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 GOLDSBOROUGH.
Cambridge, Aug. 19. 6

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

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

SKETCHES OF LOUISIANA.

No. VI.—and last.

TO THE EDITOR:

The Yazoo, which empties into the Mississippi from the east side, afforded nothing material in either its soil or productions: not being properly in the limits of what was formerly called Louisiana, I shall merely touch at it here as being one of the branches of the Mississippi, whose direction it keeps in its course through the Chickasaw & Choctaw nations. At the lower part of the latter they form their junction, being about the dividing line between them and the Mississippi territory. From the river the disputed titles of that territory took their name; though its whole extent runs through Indian land, the titles to which are not likely to be extinguished shortly.
North of Arkansas lies the White river. The two are connected together some miles up, by a natural canal, by which at all seasons of the year, boats can pass; this greatly facilitates the

commerce of both places. As this river does not reach to the Great river, but has its source in the mountains below, it is the reverse of the others, in point of color, being always of a crystal appearance. It is remarkably well stocked with fish, while in the others scarcely any can be found, and those of a very inferior quality, such as cat, gars, &c. It would seem from this, that most fish are enemies to muddy water.
The land on White river is very mountainous and rocky, little of it being fit for cultivation, excepting on the creek bottoms, which are subject to overflow.—At the same time it shows signs of being rich in minerals, particularly iron and lead which may in a great measure compensate for barrenness, but no part of it can ever afford a compact settlement.
Still higher up lies the St. Francis, which runs some distance parallel with the Mississippi, and is partly formed by the draining of swamps, and partly by small streams from the west; then it takes a N. W. direction and heads in the hills of the middle part of the territory. The land on the river is much better than on that last described, though far from being of the first rate.
To the east of this lies the fertile country of New Madrid, in that angle which the Mississippi makes when it forms a junction with the Ohio. The old town of that name lies on the river, about sixty miles below the junction; but it has been constantly on the decline since the earthquake which has sunk its site below high water mark. But were travellers generally acquainted with the fertility of the soil back of this, and through the whole country, numbers would stop who now seek graves in Lower Louisiana. But the jealousy of the old town towards the new seat of justice prevents them from giving just information to the enquirer—and its remote situation from main highways causes it to be little known.
Picture to yourself a large extensive plain of about one half prairie and the other half woodland of the most lofty growth, dispersed in such a manner that the cultivator can always live contiguous to both, and the whole extent beautifully intersected with lakes, stocked with the most delicious fish. Here nature seems to have exerted herself in combining the beautiful with the useful. The soil is as luxuriant as it is possible to be conceived, and well adapted for either wheat, cotton, rice, indigo, or almost any other production of either a southern or northern climate; while, as yet, land can be had on the most reasonable terms, and the use of it obtained for seven years, for the trouble of fencing it. Were the poverty struck tenants of the states apprised of this terrestrial paradise, how soon would they forsake their barren fields, and abjure the luxury of dried herring and blue milk.
The earthquake extended its ravages but a few miles back from the river—not more than three or four to do any damage—and not at all to this part of the country I have been describing, yet this has been the true cause of its retarded population. Congress, by an ill timed lenity, has granted to those who had their lands injured, the right of moving their claims. This has given rise to such a variety of speculation, too tedious and intricate to be described, that it has ultimately resulted in an injury to all concerned, excepting the speculators themselves.
The Territory to the north, till you reach the Missouri, is generally barren, and broken into short craggy mountains, though rich in lead and iron mines, and salt springs.
Excepting the land on Red river, in Louisiana, and the county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, the country west of the Mississippi may generally be considered as not superior to that east of the Allegany, and lacking for some of the advantages enjoyed there. Yet, at the same time, it offers an advantageous retreat to the indigent of all the states, and a fair prospect that industry will undoubtedly lead to riches.
Winchester, New Madrid County, }
(Missouri) May 24th, 1817. }

English fleets and armies, and against the Brunawickers, Hessians, and other German troops, hired by our government of the German princes. The ground of that memorable quarrel was, that the government wanted to tax the Americans, without letting them send members to the parliament. Upon this, the people resisted: and in the House of Lords, Lord Chatham, the father of Pitt, said, that they had "a right to resist," and that he rejoiced that they had resisted. This revolution, which had led to such mighty consequences in the world, and which was the first great blow given to despotism and superstition, was built upon the foundation, that he who is taxed without his own consent, is a slave. He may call himself what he will; but if he has no voice in making the laws by which he is liable to be punished, and by which his property is taken away, and applied to the use of others, he is to all intents and purposes, a slave."

Speaking of the pensions granted for life by the British government, to persons who have only served two or three years abroad in the capacity of Foreign Ministers, Mr. C. observes:—
"The American Foreign Ministers receive, while on service, each of them, about a fifth as much per year as Canning received while he was at Lisbon, and they receive no pensions later than their employment ceases.—But, then, the American people have not the satisfaction to see such men as Canning rolling in his chariot, while they eat grain and butter-milk! The American people have not the honor to pay 20s. a bushel for English salt; but, on the contrary, I now actually pay 4s. 6d. English money, for that very same salt for which I used to pay 20s. a bushel in London, and 19s. a bushel at Botley.—People here give salt to their cattle in great abundance, and to surprising advantage; they take their hay in some times almost green, and throw salt amongst it, which makes it, they say, as good as very salt in the general way.—Yet this very salt comes from England. Yes, it is made in that very same England, where a poor man can hardly get salt to use with his potatoes! But then the Americans, as I said before, have not the honor to have sinecure placemen, big pensioners, great grantees, and a long list of "late foreign ministers"—though the foreign affairs of the country are conducted with more ability than those of any other nation in the world. As a proof of this, compare the public papers of the American foreign ministers with the papers of Castlereagh, Canning, Wellesley, or any of them.— Besides, the American foreign ministers are always amongst the very first in the country for talent, wisdom and integrity. Of the five Presidents, three have formerly been foreign ministers. And it is to men like these that Americans give about a fifth part as much as Canning and Frere! But then the people of America do not live upon butter-milk and grains—nor do they live upon tea and potatoes!"

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.
Every one who feels for the honor of his country must be indignant at the open violation of its laws, by a set of men, who of all others have least right to calculate on escaping unpunished. Certainly those who make choice of a profession which is contrary to law and repugnant to humanity, have no special claim to indulgence. The Negro traders who infest our State, and particularly this town, should be immediately apprehended & held for trial. Let a jury of better men than they are determine how many of them are entitled to the appellation of emigrants, and whether the hiring of slaves for 50 or an 100 years is such an evasion of the law as will exempt from fine and imprisonment in the Penitentiary, those who (not being emigrants) bring into this state slaves from other states, and sell or offer them for sale within less than one year. Look to it Negro Traders! And do you, honest citizens, who respect the laws, look to it also!
Many of the slaves brought here for sale by the Traders are of the worst characters, and often taken out of jails, pardoned perhaps for some crime on condition of being sent out of the state. A few are stolen from the owners, and others who were born free are kidnapped. An unfortunate man of this state is now suffering for this last offence in the state of New-York—but a few weeks ago two free black children the youngest only 15 months old, were stolen from their parents in Delaware and sent to the Southward for sale. The people of this state will not tolerate such villainy. Again we say, look to it Negro Traders! It is high time for all of you who do not wish apartments in the Penitentiary to be off.

GENERAL POLITICS.

MR. COBBETT'S LAST LETTER.

Is entitled "A peep into the Den of Sinecures, Pensions and Grants: addressed to the labouring classes in England, Scotland and Ireland." It is dated "North-Hampstead, Long Island, July 4, 1817;" and commences with the following observations on the day:—
"Writing the date of this letter puts me in mind of the circumstance, that this day is the only one which is celebrated as a festival by the people of this country. It was on the fourth day of July that they declared themselves independent of England. They succeeded in establishing that independence, after a long and arduous struggle against

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE RALPH REGISTER.

FALL PLOUGHING.

There is no operation in husbandry more indispensable, and none more neglected, than fall ploughing. That its advantages should so long have been unobserved by its not being attended to, is not surprising when our imperfect system of agriculture is considered; and the frequent failure in making corn crops prove that our system of farming is bad indeed, and one of the most prominent causes of these failures is the neglect of fall ploughing. I am confident in saying it, that were farmers in the habit of tising their corn ground in the fall, ploughing it deep and throwing it into high ridges and deep furrows, that rarely a year would occur in which the most abundant crops would not be made.

The following are some of the advantages of fallowing land in the fall, preparatory for a corn crop to be planted thereon the next or succeeding year.

1st. By turning under a cover of weeds, clover or grass which are deposited so deep as to be beyond the reach of evaporation, and which by their gradual putrefaction fertilize the soil.

2d. By ploughing the ground into high ridges and deep furrows, the surface exposed to the atmosphere is considerably increased, & thereby the texture of the soil much improved, as the expansive powers of ice, the gradual dissolution of snows, and the alterations from wet to dry tend to pulverize it and to mix its different parts more intimately together.

3d. By destroying grubs or cut worms so destructive to young Indian corn. While various methods have been devised and recommended to destroy the cut worm, such as sprinkling unleached ashes on the hills around the young corn, making holes for the worms, to fall into, and which are tedious and uncertain, the true and certain one has been entirely overlooked. In all instances where fields have been fall ploughed, harrowed in the direction of the furrows and if, in addition to this, lime has been spread to lie over winter, no grubs disturbed the young corn. The field must be wholly ploughed, otherwise a nursery is left for grubs, sufficient to spread over the ploughed part, in that remaining in the sod. The fact is indubitable, and the reason is obvious. The beetle seen through the summer, rolling balls of cow dung and depositing them in the ground thus protects its progeny; which issue out in myriads in the spring, and destroy the young corn plants. Plough up your ground in the fall, harrow it up and expose the nurseries of vermin to the winter frosts and you insure against their mischiefs. Lime in addition, (though it may be dispensed with) completes their destruction.

4th. A saving of labor. When corn ground is not broke up until spring, the farmer is frequently compelled to do it when the soil is not in a proper condition for the operation. The rains that generally fall throughout the winter, and the melting of snows in the spring, so completely saturate the soil with moisture, that the farmer is compelled to break up his land in balks or lose the chance for a crop; or to wait until the soil is sufficiently dry to plough it to advantage, would bring him late in the spring. Hence he is under the necessity of giving several additional ploughings, to break the balks after the crop is planted, and the injury which the land receives by being broke up too wet, is much greater than many are aware of, and such as is not soon repaired or remedied.

But, by breaking up the ground in the fall, as is herein recommended, it is done at a season of the year when vegetation is in a proper state to be turned under, and the soil in a good condition for ploughing, and will break up freely; and by throwing it into high ridges five and a half feet apart, with deep water furrows, to be exposed throughout winter to the influence of the atmosphere, these ridges by spring are in a fine loose mellow condition, on which the corn is to be planted. You will thus have your ground ready for planting in the spring, and gain a double advantage by this incessantly beneficial practice.

In this case the crop will not suffer much by grass, even should the wet weather in the spring prevent its being worked, as the deep ploughing in the fall buried their seeds too deep to make much appearance; and a considerable saving of labor is effected by the friability and mellowing of the earth, which will not need so much stirring.

The advantages of fall ploughing on land inclined to be wet or marshy, preparatory for a corn crop to be planted thereon the next or succeeding year, are also very great; so much so, as to insure more than a double crop to what would be made if the operation is neglected or put off till spring. The author of the Avator observes, that land of this nature, from the worst, is capable, by skilful plough & sowing in the fall, of being converted into the best of our soils. This is to be effected by making ridges and furrows, differing in their level in proportion to the breadth of the former. The wider the ridge, the deeper the

* The beetles bring forth the corn-grubs or cut worms, which have been seen in great numbers, in an embryo state, in the holes in which the balls have been deposited.

furrow may be made; and in ridges calculated for Indian corn, of five feet and a half wide, the bottom of the furrow may easily be made fifteen inches lower than the top of the ridge. In case of a descent, the deep water furrows will serve as drains to convey off the stagnant or superfluous water; and even on a dead level the depth of the furrows will leave the ridges above from a saturation of moisture, and by being exposed to frost, will become sufficiently dry and friable by the spring for the corn to be planted thereon, and will absorb infinitely more than the same earth in its flat compact state.

Fall ploughing is rendered highly necessary, if manure is to be applied to the land in the spring, as the openness and mellowness of the soil produced by this operation, enables us more intimately to blend together the manure with the soil, for the more intimately they are mixed together, the greater is the advantage to the crop, to be grown immediately thereon.

Another recommendation of fall ploughing is the opportunity which it gives of planting corn early in the spring—the advantages of which I leave my readers to conceive, and conclude by strongly urging the adoption of the practice herein recommended. Let any one make an experiment of it, and I am confident he will never abandon it, unless an improvement of the soil, more abundant crops, and a saving of labour, would be no inducements in its favor to continue the practice.

Since writing the above, I have seen the opinion of a man in favour of fall and winter ploughing, which I cannot restrain myself from here adding.

It is the opinion of Judge Peters, of Pennsylvania, who is alike distinguished for talents and high standing, and for his great experience and practical knowledge in agriculture. And as the subject is one of the first importance to farmers, too much cannot be said on it; I will therefore give the whole of his remarks.

"From long and reiterated practice for more than forty years, I have invariably found fall and winter ploughing, and exposure to winter frosts and temperature, with all its vicissitudes, most salutary and profitable to all succeeding crops. To Indian corn most strikingly. In the season of winter, the earth, which is more the place of deposit and store house for the food of plants, than the nourishment of them in itself, receives every thing, and parts with nothing.

"Nothing can be better, if well managed, than fall ploughing a wet clay soil, by throwing it up into high ridges to dry and drain. I have known plaster to succeed on clay, when thus freed from moisture. This kind of soil has a tendency to consolidate and bake, or harden a crust on the surface. To prevent this, it should not be ploughed into broad and flat lands, which would increase the consolidation or baking, but thrown into high ridges to drain. In short, the practice of fall ploughing is here (Pennsylvania) approved by all intelligent and practical men."

AGRICOLA.

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Dupont de Nemours, the celebrated philosopher and statesman, who lately died at the Powder Mills near Wilmington, Del. was the father of the Messrs. Dupont, who seventeen years ago, driven from France for their political opinions, brought with them the art of making Gunpowder in all its perfection, which the late discoveries in chemistry and extensive practical experience had given to that country. At that time, not a mill was to be found on this creek, not a tree was yet cut—and now the unparalleled industry of Messrs. Dupont has erected two Powder Mills, which produce powder acknowledged to be of a quality equal to the best in the world—a cotton manufactory, a wool manufactory, and a tanning establishment, conducted according to the latest chemical process, by which a hide is tanned as well and as thoroughly in two months, as it used to be in ten years.

We understand the President of the United States visited the whole of these extensive works, where he was astonished to find three hundred people, and villages, of the workmen of Messrs. Dupont, on ground, where 17 years ago, nature reigned in all its rustic beauties.

Dupont, the father, driven from France, within a few years, by the late political turmoil, had, before his death, the satisfaction of contemplating the successful exertions of his sons in this happy land, whose political institutions and moral habits were so well suited to his philanthropic spirit. He had the pleasure of beholding the first magistrate of this great Republic visiting this great establishment and honoring it with his approbation. Those who knew Mr. Dupont can alone appreciate the amiable turn with which he would adorn every subject he conversed upon. We can only compare him in that respect to the celebrated Florian. As far back as we can remember we find him devoted to the good of mankind, and holding a high rank among philosophers.

Nobly emulating the father in pursuits calculated for the good of mankind, we find the sons, furnishing to the wants of upwards of 400 people.

We cannot forbear recalling to mind a little anecdote, which a few years ago tended to show their character. One of their felling mills was blown up by fire it is supposed, which one of the workmen unawares carried on his sleeve. Eight

of the workmen were destroyed by the explosion. Immediately Messrs. Dupont settled a pension on each of the widows of one hundred dollars per annum.

FROM THE N. Y. REPUBLICAN CHRONICLE.

WAR WITH AMERICA.

Is openly talked of in England and France.

So say several gentlemen of intelligence, lately from England. Our opinions on this subject have been amply detailed under the head of "Alliance of Kings." We have no doubt that the revolution of one short year will find us again struggling for our Independence, perhaps for existence. Such an event has long been expected by the U. S. Government, and every preparation, provided by law, has consequently been put in a state of forwardness. Our navy is to be increased to the extent of the act passed at the last session of Congress. But this is not the most important step towards preparation. Confidence in the Executive, and Union of Sentiment was necessary to be excited in all parties. Nothing could effect this so readily as a Presidential Tour—that tour has succeeded almost to a miracle.

The following article is copied from a London paper of July 13, being a letter from the editor's correspondent in Paris—dated,

Paris, July 12, 1817.

"An article in the Journal des Debats of this morning under the head of Brussels, is likely to excite attention, when it is remembered that no foreign intelligence can appear in the columns of a French newspaper, without receiving the written authorization, and consequently a degree of sanction from the Foreign Office. The article states, that private letters announce, that a division exists in the British Cabinet, & that a war between Great Britain and America is near at hand, in which case Lord Grenville offers to form part of the ministry." For some time past, the Anti-British Journals of this country have dwelt with complacency on the same idea. In another continent (says the Mercury of this morning) the fierce rivalry of England preserves the dignity of her attitude, and the secrets of her designs. Mr. Monroe visits the frontiers and coasts, and the dockyards of the interior; he regards with sensibility the monuments of American glory; he encourages, one may even add, he gives confidence to the citizens. This journey resembles a preparation.

The following article alludes more remotely to the same subject, copied from a London paper, dated

London July 17.

"America is now said in the papers of that country, to possess twelve sail of the line, and to have several more vessels of that magnitude on the stocks. We are more inclined to mention this circumstance, from the opportunity which it gives us of noticing a work every way remarkable and deserving consideration, 'On the Naval Occurrences in the late war between Great Britain & America,' by a gentleman by the name of James, who was for some time a prisoner in America; and has given his attention in what may be termed a professional way, to the consideration of those causes by which the Americans obtained some apparent triumph over us. His conclusions are most honorable to our skill and courage, and we trust, will be equally beneficial to us in the way of direction and guide for the future. It is impossible to insert the author's plan and tables; suffice it is to say, that his work is one of calculation chiefly, showing by the most authentic returns, that the superiority of the Americans over us in action proceeded only from their superiority, either in weight or number, or both, of guns, of men, vessels, and even shot; a plate of the different kinds of shot being annexed. In addition to the claim of minute accuracy, in all the calculations of men and metal, tonnage and size of vessels engaged, the work may serve as an entertaining history of the late naval war.

It is addressed 'to Sir Philip B. V. Broke, who on the 1st of June, 1813, in his majesty's frigate Shannon, captured after a close action of 15 minutes, himself leading the boarders, the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, of the same force."

ANOTHER "SPECK OF WAR." From the latest accounts it appears that our negotiations with the royal government of Spain were broken off.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Washington, Aug. 30, 1817.

MESSRS. GALES AND SEATON:

Observing in your paper of the 29th an account of the hauling up a British 74 to repair, and it having excited great astonishment in the minds of many, that so enormous a weight could have been taken out of the water by a combination of the pulley lever and inclined plane, but more particularly because this is estimated as an English discovery, I consider it a duty I owe to my country, to claim it as a genuine American invention. In the year 1808, the ketch Vesuvius was run on the Bahama Bank, and injured her bottom very much. The peculiar construction of this vessel made it impossible to heave her out, as the great quantity and weight of materials in her would have sunk her in the operation: it therefore became necessary to haul her up or condemn her. The experiment was made and succeeded; it was

repeated on the Adams frigate, at the navy-yard here, and was equally successful. In the first instance, only sixty men and one captain were employed, and in the other, only the means and the men belonging to the yard, which did not exceed 150, and which were at the time deemed sufficient to have hauled up a ship of the line. I consider our ingenuity here, and was equally successful. This delay originates in the oppositions of the nobles and high churchmen, who will be most affected by its being put into execution; and, in the mean time, it is expected the minister himself will lose his place.

German papers state that Prussia, Holland, Switzerland, Hesse Cassel, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and some other small German Courts, have made demands on France for the restitution of sums extorted from them by Bonaparte, chiefly under the name of loans, to the amount of six millions sterling. An article in a foreign paper mentions that negotiations are actually going forward between the Allied Powers and the French Government, to remove from France within the present year, a second 5th of the army of occupation.

FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The following extract of a letter from St. Bartholomews, dated July 29, 1817, we received through the post office yesterday, from an unknown writer.

"By a vessel direct from Lagaira, we have received intelligence of the defeat of the patriot forces on the island of Santa Margareta, on the 14th of July last, by the royalists under the command of General Morillo, the account of which though incorrect, perhaps, is as follows:— General Morillo appeared off Pampatar on the night of the 13th of July last, with a fleet of 20 sail, and effected a landing on the next day by 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of the whole of his force, consisting of the late reinforcements from Spain with a division from Lagaira, exceeding in the whole 4000 men.— The patriot force, not amounting to two thousand men, received them gallantly, and fought with desperate aid. At noon the vessels in the harbor were abandoned and destroyed. The conflict now was general and severe until three o'clock in the afternoon, when Morillo having outflanked the patriots, he threw a strong division in their rear, they were compelled to retreat, which they did [after driving this division] in good order for the mountains, nor did Morillo deem it prudent to pursue them.— In this action the loss on both sides was considerable, that of Morillo's is kept a secret, and that of the Patriots computed at 7 or 800 men, but probably not exceeding three or four hundred.— There were no prisoners taken on either side.

"After the retreat, Morillo, with his usual barbarity, massacred the whole of the wounded left on the field by the Patriots. Nothing since had transpired when the vessel sailed from Lagaira.— The island was strictly blockaded by the Spanish squadron, although Delville effected his escape from the bay of St. Pedro, with his vessels, having some of the members of the government on board, it is supposed in quest either of Bolivar or Brion."

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, JOHN RODGERS.

The Hon. ROBERT SMITH, Secretary of the Navy.

BOSTON, August 27. THE SEA SERPENT.

This Aquatic Novelty did not continue long off Keite Island, (Manchester) but returned to his old feeding place, the entrance of Cape Ann Harbor. On Saturday morning he was seen distinctly by two credible persons who were then near what is called the Eastern Point. The Linnean Society having requested several gentlemen to obtain facts, respecting this Prodigy, on oath, one of the persons, Mr. Story, gave a deposition of having seen it, before the hon. Mr. Nash, on Saturday evening. He deposed, that he and his family saw the snake (as he is usually called, at Cape Ann) on Saturday morning soon after sunrise, that he lay stretched at his whole length on the surface of the water, then very smooth, between a ledge of rocks near the Eastern Point called Black Bass, and Ten pound Island; and continued dormant during the space of half an hour; and that he appeared as if reposing.— He judged the length of the part of his body visible (his head and tail being both under water) to be at least 50 feet, and generally, that his body was round, and about the size of the body of a man.

Many hundreds of the citizens of Cape Ann have seen this novelty, & the only interesting fact, of its being of the snake kind, is attested by the opinion of a great majority of the spectators.— On Saturday afternoon about fourteen of the citizens of Marblehead, entered Cape Ann harbor, in a sloop and boat, and continued playing in all directions in search of the monster—having all the necessary apparatus for killing and securing him. But the weather became boisterous and unfavorable, and after dusk they anchored in the outer harbor.— On Sunday, the weather continuing stormy, they returned to Marblehead. We are confident from the spirit and energy they displayed, and the perfection of their apparatus, that their enterprise wanted nothing to insure complete success, but their falling in contact with the serpent.

Postscript.—A gentleman who arrived in town last evening from Cape Ann, informs, that the Serpent was seen in the outer harbor of that town yesterday morning.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT, AUG. 26.

The patent of the Emperor of Austria has been published in Galicia, for the establishment of a Representative Constitution in Galicia, Lodomeria, and the Bukowine. The Constitution is said to be the result of an agreement between the Powers interested in the affairs of Poland, and under which, also, all the States and Provinces, heretofore forming part of that kingdom, are to have Representative Constitutions.

By accounts from Spain, it appears that the grand finance plan, projected

ed into execution till January, 1818.— This delay originates in the oppositions of the nobles and high churchmen, who will be most affected by its being put into execution; and, in the mean time, it is expected the minister himself will lose his place.

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Notice. Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he has no money for immediate use. Also, he would sell low, or exchange for stock, a GOLDEN just repaired and in excellent order. JAMES REDAW.

We are informed by a person from St. Mary's, that General M'Gregor, remains as we last stated; his present force does not exceed 100 men; the brig Patriot, com. Taylor, sailed on Saturday the 23d inst. as was reported to bombard St. Augustine. No other privateers were at Amelia. We are also informed that the French brig detained had sailed, part of her cargo having been condemned, which was to be sold on the 25th. It was also reported that the governor of St. Augustine was on his march to recapture Amelia at the head of 5 or 600 men.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States brig Boxer, dated off the

BALIZE, 20th July, 1817.

We have just come to here after a cruise to the westward, where we had an overhauling of Patriot privateers, their prizes, &c. The Gen. Armit's privateer has taken 37 valuable prizes within two months; we have boarded 3 of them—the last a valuable ship from Havana to Teneriffe. The Hotspur privateer schooner, commanded by H. P. R. Esq. late of the U.S. navy, has had a very severe engagement with the Spanish government brig, late the Chasseur of Baltimore; the latter had to haul off. R. lost all his men but 20; he had 80 on board—he made three desperate attempts to board the Don, but the superiority of the sailing of the brig enabled them to escape. We are engaged filling up our water, and are to sail immediately on a cruise as far as—and to return immediately; when we shall probably commence building a schooner for our tender.

BALTIMORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

Arrived, schooner Plattsburgh, De la Roche, 56 days from Norway, Christian-sand, Isaac M'Kim. The P. is the vessel that was rose upon by her crew some months since on her passage from Smyrna; the captain and supercargo were killed, being overpowered, after a long resistance, and the vessel carried into Norway.

Captain De La Roche informs that when he sailed, there was a rumor of an expected WAR between Russia & Sweden. It was said that the Russian fleet had sailed for France to take on board the Russian troops, & would land them on some part of the Swedish dominions on their return. The fleet consisted of 10 sail of men of war, five ships of the line—they passed Elsinore, June, 11. A Tunisian corsair was reported to have been seen off the coast of Jutland about the 20th June. On the night of the 15th of June, the prisoners in the workhouse of Copenhagen set it on fire, in order to escape; but the king being present, ordered the troops to fire at all those who attempted to escape. About 28 or 30 men were shot or perished in the flames—several persons in attempting to stop the progress of the fire, were mistaken for prisoners, & were fired upon by the soldiers; one or two killed, & several wounded. The next day the king had six of the prisoners who were saved from the flames, shot.

By a respectable Indian Agent now at the Seat of Government, we learn that in coming up the Ohio, he met upwards of a hundred Frenchmen at different times, directing their course towards the new settlement on the Tombigbee.

General Count Clausel and General Lefebvre Desnouettes have sailed from Philadelphia, with a ship load of passengers, bound to the Mobile—Marshal Grouchy, the two Generals Lallemand, Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Penniers, Garnier de Saintes, Count Real, &c. are at the head of this enterprise. All these distinguished men have the means of doing much good. Never was a project set on foot under happier auspices, or entered into, as we learn, with more ardor, and fuller determination to make a fair experiment, to shew what Frenchmen can do. "I am astonished," said a capitalist of Philadelphia, to Generals Clausel and Desnouettes, "that such men as you, who have money at command, should undertake such a Don Quixote expedition, when by taking your stand in the Exchange you would get 20 per cent for your money without trouble."—"We have been accustomed (replied Gen. Clausel,) to labour for the glory and happiness of our country, not to prey upon their's or other people's necessities."—A reply which marks a noble mind.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The steam packet from London to Margate, took fire on her passage, in July. Every aperture in the deck was closed, & the vessel steered for White-stable, the nearest shore [about 8 miles distant]. The deck was kept wet, to keep the fire from burning through.—The time employed in running ashore was one of dreadful suspense; the passengers, who were many, expecting every moment to sink through into the fire, which was smouldering beneath.—She fortunately reached the shore, and the passengers were all placed in safety by boats; in less than 5 minutes after which the deck fell in!

COAL MINE EXPLOSION.

The inflammable air in a Coal Mine in England took fire from a candle on the 20th June; which occasioned an explosion, by which between 30 and 40 persons lost their lives.

From the Boston Centinel, August 30.

THE SEASON.

The Portland Gazette says, "In this section of the country, the season, thus far, has been one of the finest ever known."

Gentlemen from Maine inform us that contracts have been made there, with sufficient sureties, for the delivery of many thousand bushels of wheat at the seaport towns, in November, at one dollar per bushel. The towns on the Kennebec, it is expected, will be able to supply the whole consumption of flour of this metropolis, the ensuing season, and at six dollars per barrel.

An agriculturist in August has advertised to sell potatoes in the soil at the rate of nine pence per bushel.

The Eastern lands, which were last year overrun by the fires, have produced unusually large crops of wheat.

In searching for the Sea Serpent, some fishermen, on Monday, caught a fish about nine feet long off Cape Ann harbor, which being an uncommon one has been skinned and stuffed, and sent to the Salem Museum. It has been hoaxingly reported, that this fish is one of the progeny of the Serpent. Aphrodisias.—We have heard persons express their fears, that the visit of the Sea Serpent to our coast is to cast its shadow!

Capt. Teppan, from Newburyport, reports, that on his passage here on Thursday, about 10 o'clock, A. M. he saw the Sea Serpent in the vicinity of Cape Ann, passing very rapidly through the water, with his head extended several feet.

ANOTHER ODD FISH!

The master of the ship Leonidas, arrived at this port yesterday from Havre-de-Grace, relates, that on the 18th of May last, on his outwards passage, [lat. 44 6, long. 42 23] he saw within 20 feet of the ship a *Strange Fish!* its lower part formed like a fish and white; the top of the back brown, white short hair on the head and back—about 5 feet long. The breast, shoulders, head and face, had the appearance of a human being. It was calm and the fish was seen playing round the ship the whole afternoon.

N. Y. Columbian.

MUTINY AT WEST-POINT.

The New York papers mention a mutiny, said to have taken place at West-Point, among the Cadets, headed or instigated by Capt. Partridge, of the Engineers—in the course of which Major Thayer, the superintendent, was forcibly withheld from the duties of his command. We think there must be an exaggeration in this account. Maj. Thayer, unless he is changed of late, is not a man against whom such violence could easily be excited; and Capt. Partridge, one would think, has experience enough not to risk the consequence of the conduct imputed to him, whatever might be his disposition.

The Great Serpent has not been seen since the time mentioned in the last Watchman. We caution the friends of "legitimacy" to be on their guard, as it is shrewdly suspected he has been surveying the coast, to find a landing place for Bonaparte, whom he is now gone to bring from St. Helena.

EMIGRATION TO RIVER RAISIN.

DETROIT, Aug. 16. It is said that Twenty five families from one county [Genesee] in the state of New York, have recently arrived with the intention of settling at the River Raisin. We understand the lands on the borders of that river are of a very excellent quality, having every variety of soil necessary for the purpose of farming. Probably there is no part of America where emigrants particularly farmers, can settle more advantageously than in this Territory. Lands are cheap, and Detroit furnishes the best market for produce, without exception, in America.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE CHARLESTON CITY GAZETTE.

Messrs. Al' Joice & Williams, I beg the favour, for the good of my fellow citizens, that you will be kind as to insert in your paper, the following infallible recipe for the Bloody Flux, or Dysentery. I have been acquainted with it nearly forty years, and never knew it to fail. I have cured all that ever had it on my plantation, and on several times. Not forty days ago I was afflicted with the Dysentery, and cured myself with the recipe on the other side of this paper. About forty years ago I cured persons in Charleston, who had been cured by the physicians, and it had killed their art and skills; yet this recipe cured them in a few days. The public may rely upon the efficacy and infallibility of this. A. B.

A RECIPE FOR THE FLUX.

As soon as you find the Flux is bad, if possible before it comes to the Dysentery, drink three or four tea cups full of melted Mutton Suet daily, say a cup full every three or four hours. Let the food be the flour of well parched Indian corn, made into pap with new milk, and sweetened with loaf sugar; and let the drink be nothing else but a strong tea, made with chipped logwood and red oak bark, sweetened with loaf sugar, though it will do with any other sweetening. When you find it is checked, make the tea weaker; should it stop too sudden, take a little the salts or senna.

With the above simples I could cure thousands, without loss of any.—The cure will be effected in five, six, or seven days. Exercise, if possible, is good. Hoping the public will take care of this recipe. I remain

Their most obt. hble. servt.

A PLANTER.

From the Charter and Delaware Federals.

THE NEWSPAPER.

There is no gratification so useful and agreeable, which can be obtained at a price so moderate as a Newspaper. To have a full sheet of paper handed you every week, for a few dollars for a whole year—detailing all the most important events that happen in the world—stating to you the measures of your government—the conduct of your public functionaries—the movements of your army and navy—useful discoveries—deaths and marriages—essays, political, moral and humorous—poetry—advertisements: What a mass of matter.

But their usefulness in a family where there are children, is particularly observable. Let one family take a paper, and another be without one—let the children, in every other particular, have the same opportunities of education, and it may be distinctly observed, that those who have the chance to see the paper are far the most intelligent, and improve much more rapidly. A good newspaper is almost equal to a school. A thousand facts useful and pleasing to know, are learned and treasured up, and the persons can hardly tell where they obtain them. There is scarcely an intelligent man of 25 who cannot tell you all the material events of the French revolution and the history of Bonaparte. Where was it learned? From the newspapers almost exclusively.

Suppose newspapers were struck out of existence, what a cloud of thick darkness would rest upon us! Notwithstanding all the other sources of information remained to us, and the art of printing books continued, we should still grope our way in comparative ignorance. And if the newspapers are not sufficiently valuable to file, they are, nevertheless, worth half the cost—to put up garden seeds for the women—to cut out patterns for the girls—to wrap up papers for the lawyer—to light segars for the tavern keeper—to roll up tobacco for the merchant—or to make kites for the boys. Who then would not take a newspaper? And it might be added, who would refuse to pay for it?

W. I. T.

Who can define the meaning of that poor monosyllable, WIT? The user thinks it means something—the libertine supposes it to consist in debauchery—and the young buck thinks it lies in breaking windows, and knocking down watchmen. The lawyer esteems himself a witty man when he quibbles—the collegian when he puns—and the finality when she scandalizes her neighbours. The hummer is never so witty as when he tells a lie with a grave face—the jockey as when he takes in a knowing one. In fact there is no one word in the English language which admits of so many different meanings, nor respecting which people have such contrary ideas; yet in this they have agreed in all ages, to mistake wit for wisdom.

N. Y. Chron.

FEMALE CHARACTER.

There is a tree in Mexicana, which is so exceedingly tender, that a man cannot touch any of its branches but it withers immediately. A lady's credit is of equal niceness; a small touch may wound and kill it.

GOOD NEWS FROM AFAR.

The Sun, say our astronomers, has been all most entirely free from spots the present summer. Not one of those little obscure points which could scarcely be counted, for their number, when the large one attracted attention, can now, we understand, be seen.

Boston Centinel.

CROGHANVILLE.

The U. States' lots in the town of Croghan's ville, at the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky, were sold at public auction on the 7th inst. All were disposed of except those reserved for schools.—The tract is two miles square, and the whole amount of the sales was \$121,000. Taking in the reserves, the product is about fifty dollars per acre. The situation is a good one; but in and about it is yet a wilderness.



Republican Star, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1817.

The following is a copy of the order detailing the Army Court (mentioned yesterday) which has been summoned by the War Department to meet in this city on the 10th proximo.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, August 27, 1817.

GENERAL ORDER. A General Court Martial will assemble at Davis's Hotel, in the City of Washington, on Wednesday the 10th of September next, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it.—The Court will be composed as follows, viz.:

- Col. WILLIAM KING, 4th Inf. President.
- MEMBERS. Col. G. E. MERRILL, Corps Art. Lieut. Col. J. V. BARR, 1st Inf. Lieut. Col. W. LAWRENCE, 8th Inf. Lieut. Col. W. K. ARMISTEAD, Engineers. Lieut. Col. G. ARMISTEAD, Corps Art. Lieut. Col. R. JONES, Corps Art.
- SUBSTITUTES. Maj. J. W. DAVIS, Staff. Maj. W. M'DONALD, Staff.

A Judge Advocate will be appointed, and further instructions will be given through the President of the Court, in after orders.

By order, D. PARKER, Adj. & Insp. Gen. This Court, as we stated yesterday, has been detailed by the War Department, at the request of the Navy, for the trial of Lieut. Col. WEAVER, of the Marines; who, as a Marine officer, is only subject to the articles of War while serving on shore. This Court is most respectable for the rank, talents, and military services of its members.

CAUCUSSES.

A late Federal paper, asks—"What is a Caucus?" and then answers, "It is a combination of men, who, by prescription, or by other direct or indirect means, endeavor to subvert the principles of free government, with a view to furthering their own aggrandizement, or that of their friends."—Now be it known and remembered that FEDERALISTS first introduced & continue to employ, Caucusses; and that REPUBLICANS only resorted to them, and now use them, in self-defence. The guilt of Caucusses, therefore, if any guilt there be, must principally fall on Federalists. For our own part, however, if Caucusses

are openly and fairly conducted, we see no harm in them. In meetings of citizens do not make nominations, leading, and interested individuals will and which is most likely to produce evil? T. T. Am.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following is a list of the Senators of the United States now in office, with the periods when their terms of service will expire:

- In 1819—Messrs. Chase, Daggett, Frémont, Gaillard, Goldborough, King, Laycock, Macon, Morrow, Storer, Tail, Taylor, Talbot.
- In 1821—Messrs. Ashmun, Barber, Campbell, Dana, Hanson, Hoisey, Hunter, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Wilson.
- In 1823—Burrill, Claiborne, Chittenden, Dickinson, Eppes, Morrill, Otis, Smith, Stokes, Troup, Van Dyke, Williams.

Total, 38.—The State of Mississippi will add two more to the number.

Those in *italic* are federal members. On Sunday last, as we learn, two officers who had in charge two Negroes, convicted in Charles, or St. Mary's County of crimes, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, were surrounded on the road about five or six miles from the city, in the direction to Washington, by a great number of the Negroes who had assembled at the African Camp Meeting close by. A tumultuous attack was made on the officers which occasioned the escape of the convicts, and we have not heard that they have been retaken.

The total amount of sales of the United States Lands at Milledgeville, to the 16th inst. inclusive, was \$567,017 55 cents—which sold from two to seventy dollars per acre—viz. at 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 34, 42, 50, 59 and 70 dollars. From the limited knowledge possessed by most persons of the territory sold, it is not doubted but many sections of fertile land were passed over without a bid. It should be recollected, that all which did not sell at public auction, can be entered, after the sales are over, at two dollars an acre.

We understand that Mr. Laclotte, of Bordeaux, a French artist of merit, who went in 1815 to New-Orleans, for the purpose of painting the Battle of New Orleans, has just arrived at New York from Paris, where he has had this picture engraved. We presume, from the character of this artist, and the pains he has taken to choose the best engraver to execute this work that the public will now be furnished with a print which will prove an elegant ornament to our parlors.

TALavera WHEAT.

A fine variety of wheat has been discovered near Talavera in Spain—which is very prolific—is a clear thin skinned grain—ripens three weeks earlier than the common wheat in England—and preserves its original character, and advantages. One farmer at Petworth had 50 acres of it last year, and is now selling it for seed at ten guineas the quart. It is preferred by millers to all other wheat, and succeeds when sown in either spring or autumn.

A French frigate with about 40 priests and novitiates, arrived off Annapolis, on Wednesday last in 50 days from Bordeaux. They have come we are told to settle in this country.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. James Thomas, Mr. THOMAS C. PARROTT, to Miss ANNE R. STOKES, daughter of the Rev. James Stokes of this county.

DIED.—On Friday last, Mrs. Ann Cooper, wife of Mr. Thomas Cooper, of this town.

Death of another Revolutionary Patriot.

The venerable General PICKENS is no more! He closed his useful and honorable life on the 11th inst. at Tamassee, in Pendleton district, S. C. full of years and respect.

The loss of this good man and most exemplary citizen, will be deeply felt by the community, and his country will long deplore a departed hero.

He was among the first of her sons who girded on his sword in her defence, and he perished honorably to the end.

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN.—Induced by the request of a considerable part of my fellow citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

YOUR OBEIDENT SERVANT, JOHN L. ELBERT.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Denton, at the Court-house door, for cash only, at 3 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of LAND, called "Hobottom Range," containing forty-eight and a half acres and thirty perches, more or less; and will be sold as the property of James Harper, to satisfy Matthew Driver, use of William Kelly, use of Henry Driver, use of Thomas Salisbury, debt, interest and costs—by GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Land for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Queen-Ann's County Court—the subscriber will sell at public vendue, THURSDAY the 2d day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of George Clow, dec'd. containing fifty acres of cleared Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, within three miles of the Head of Chester, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Smith and John Turner. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, within nine months from the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and a deed when the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM WALLIS, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

IN obedience to an order of the Judges of Caroline County Court, THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 4 o'clock, on the premises, all the Real Estate of John M. Collier, late of Caroline county, deceased. This property is situated near the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. The creditors of the said John M. Collier are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.

Denton, sep 9 4

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Milling, Carving and Sawing Business, heretofore carried on under the firm of Dawson & Co. at Fowling Creek, was dissolved on the 2d inst. of which all those concerned are desired to take notice. The above business will in future be carried on under the firm of Dawson & Dukes.

ELISHA DAWSON, BENI DUKES.

Notice.

HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot County, I beg leave to inform the public that the collection will be commenced on or about the 25th inst. In districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Deputies will be appointed to collect, and I shall attend at the store of Messrs. Russell & Lambdin, in Easton, on Tuesdays, for the purpose of receiving assessments.—It is desirable that this notice should be particularly attended to, as I am determined to close the collection within the time limited by law.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm. sep 9 8 Collector of the Tax for T. C.

Mrs. Cunningham's Seminary for Young Ladies.

CHERRY-HOUSE, CHERRY-TOWNS, WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will consist of the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Music. For recommendations to the Academy, Mrs. C. is authorized to refer to Judge Donel, Capt. Spencer, Doct. Joseph N. Gordon, Richard Barrol, Esq. Dr. Morgan Brown.

Wanted in the above establishment, a Lady qualified to assist in teaching the French language, Geography and Arithmetic; a native of France would be preferred. Applications, either personal or by letter, will be immediately attended to.

The Editor of the Star, at Easton, will insert the above 6 times, and forward his bill to this office. aug 28 (sep 9) 6

Cambridge Ferry.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general that he has got his FERRY BOATS in the first rate repair, and that he hopes to give general satisfaction to the public. HENRY M'NEAL.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. sep 9

Valuable Property for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Easton, a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Washington street, opposite Mr. James Wilson's store, with all the improvements thereon. On said lot is a dwelling house calculated for a family, and a roomy kitchen, smoke house and stables. For terms apply to

sep 9 3 JAMES RUE.

Easton Jockey-Club Races.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 100 dollars each, the three miles heats, will be run at Easton on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club—and also deducting six pounds from mares that have had foals. On the next day a Sweepstakes of three-year old colts, two mile heats, for 50 dollars each—Colts carrying 103 lbs. Geldings and Fillies 100. These Sweepstakes are open to be entered by gentlemen by the 15th of September. The papers are at the Star-Office—three are already entered for Wednesday, and two for Thursday. The subscription and gate money will be run for on the third day, and attendance given by

sep 9 4 LEVI LEE.

Notice to Debtors.

Those indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their accounts with him, either by payment in cash, produce, &c. without delay, or compulsory measures, will be resorted to, to enforce the same. He is thankful for the favours he has received from a generous public, and while he solicits a continuance, has the pleasure to assure them that his future charges shall be reciprocal with the fall of articles in his line, from the abundance in quantity and superiority in quality now in his power to furnish.

NATHANIEL COVINGTON.

Centreville, sep 9 3

To be rented.

The well known TAVERN, sign of the Eagle, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Covington, in the town of Centreville, which will be put in complete repair, and possession for one or more years given on the first of January next.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Covington, or to Centreville, sep 9 3 JAMES SMITH.

Caution.

WHEREAS considerable injury has been sustained on the woodland adjoining the town of Easton, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd—this is therefore to warn all persons from cutting or trespassing on the same in any manner whatever, as all offenders will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

sep 2 3 NATHAN G. BRYSON.

To be rented.

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman.—The house is near Woodlawn 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

Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscribers, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dancy Myhill, late of Dorchester county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the tenth day of March next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

LEVIN KEENE, Esq.

sep 9 3q of Dancy Myhill, dec'd.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the evening of the 24th inst. an apprentice to the Carpenter's trade, by the name of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—slender make, sandy complexion, freckled face, speaks quick when spoken to, and a good workman for his age. He took with him a variety of clothing, among which were the following—one long blue coat, two pair Russia sheeting trousers, one pair striped jean trousers, one dark woollen vest, one yellow striped Muscades vest, one pair felt skin and one pair common shoes, and sundry other clothing. I will give the above reward if seen out of this state, and lodged in any jail, and give information at the office of the American, so that I get him again, or \$30 if within the state, and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home to me in Baltimore.

JAMES H. VAN ORSDALL, Richmond st. near Howard st. extended, W. P.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbour or employ said boy at their need, as I will put the law in force against any such offenders. aug 27 (sep 9) 3

POETRY.

Virtue and Pleasure.

THE OLIVE BRANCH.

And Peace, O Virtue! Peace is all thy own.

The splendid Sun rose fair and bright, The morn with beauty glow'd.

Two blooming Nymphs to breathe the air, Across the meadow stray'd.

But that of Pleasure, wild and gay, Was like the lightning's gleam;

Calm Virtue's smile, more radiant far, Shone with a milder ray.

They gently trod the spangled lawn, And wander'd through the grove;

Wild Pleasure, with unguarded haste, The gayest blossoms chose;

At length an Olive-Branch they spied, Suspended in the shade.

Yet, which should claim the blooming prize, Was still in doubt involv'd.

They strove with fond desiring hearts, The rich reward to gain;

Then Pleasure nearly reach'd the branch, When swiftly by her flew

She soon forsook the branch of Peace, To chase the glittering throng;

And while in wild fantastic play, She still pursued the chase;

AMUSEMENT.

The following odd comparisons are from an English publication of the humorous class.

WHAT IS LOVE LIKE?

I would not compare love to Hiera pie, although it is assuredly the fact, that the effect of both is very similar.

For sale

I WILL sell on moderate terms, that valuable Farm, the late residence of Major Mitchell.

If the above property is not sold previous to Tuesday the 23 day of September next, it will then be offered at Public Sale.

Ordered, that James Roe and James Baynard, Executors of George G. Medford, late of Kent County, deceased, advertise in the Star and Monitor, at Easton, for the creditors of the said deceased to exhibit their claims agreeably to law, on or before the first day of March next.

Ordered, that John Stroops, 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.

Ordered, that Thomas Worrell, Executor of Thomas Nicholson, 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.

Ordered, that 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.

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To all whom it doth concern

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to every one indebted to him (as the administrator of James Driver, dec'd.) on bond, note or open account, that they must come forward and pay of 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 proper officers 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 S H. D.

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, 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.

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. St. Michaels District. Joseph Farland, Anthony Banning, Wm. W. Haddaway, Wm. Calk, Thos. L. Haddaway, Stewart Redman, Royston A. Skinner. Trappe District. Richard Tripp, 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. Ennalls Martin, Jr. aug. 26 S

Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. Jaxxine's Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths, now offers them for sale at his store in Centerville, 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. JOSEPH SCULL. august 12

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hepton, situate in Talbot county, near Wyver, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seib 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. sept 9

Kent County Orphans' Court.

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that JOHN STROOPS, 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.

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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, of, \$3000. 1 Prize of \$3000, 2 of 1000, 3 of 500, 4 of 200, 5 of 100, 10 of 50, 20 of 20, 40 of 10, 500 of 5, 1190 of 5.

1610 Prizes. 1390 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

3000 Tickets—at \$5 00. THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES: The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000

1st on the 1st day's drawing, to 200 1st on the 13th to 500 1st on the 14th to 500 1st on the 15th to 10000

And the last drawn ticket on the 15th to 2000 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. LOFLAND, Milford, 29th Feb. 1817.

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

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 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

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 ser'vt. 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 10th 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.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

The subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, called the Fountain Inn, in Easton, begs to 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 subscribers 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

A FEW TICKETS IN THE Washington Monument Lottery NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE, May be had at this office. Price—Eleven Dollars.

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a platoon man who calls himself JOHN ASH 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 linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles 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. CROMWELL, Sh'f. aug. 26 S of Frederick County, Md.

Kent County Orphans' Court.

August Term, 1817. Ordered, that THOMAS WORRELL, Executor of Thomas Nicholson, 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.

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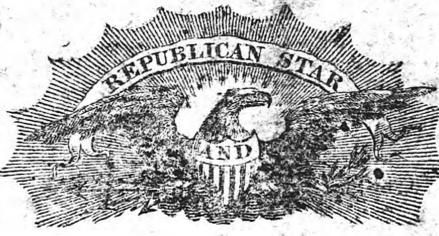
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For sale

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June



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

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

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 census of two years will be given as follows: the purchaser giving bond with approved land 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

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of Queen-Ann's County Court, to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on Wednesday the 24th of September inst. all the right and title of Samuel Thompson to the one-third part of two parts of tracts of land, known and called in Spangley & Sparks's Choice, containing one hundred and twenty-one acres and a half, as per plot—sold to satisfy the claim of Esther and William Sparks, (Executors of Solomon Sparks) use of John Hackett. Sale to commence at twelve o'clock, on the premises, and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff
sept 2 4

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Denton, at the Court-house door, for cash only, at 3 o'clock p. m. part of a tract of LAND, called "Robottom Range," containing forty-eight and a half acres and thirty perches, more or less; and will be sold as the property of James Harper, to satisfy Matthew Driver, use of William Kelly, use of Henry Driver, use of Thomas Saulsbury, debt, interest and costs—by
GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff
sept 9 3

Talbot Land for sale.
By authority of a decree of the Chancellor, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. James Murdoch, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th of September inst. at 12 o'clock, several tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, and called "Chance Help, Cumberland, and Heweth," and a ten-acre lot called "Clifton," late the property of John S. Denny, dec'd. The said lands are in the immediate vicinity of Easton, and contain a large portion of valuable meadow land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of these lands, as those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves. The said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the trustee will execute a deed for the same.
RAMSAY WATERS, Trustee.
Annapolis, sept 2 5
N. B. The above lands will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, should it be required.—The said lands contain from 150 to 200 acres.
R. W.

Land for sale.
In pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Queen-Ann's County Court—the subscriber will sell at public vendue, THURSDAY the 2d day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of George Clow, dec'd. containing fifty acres of cleared Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, within three miles of the Head of Chester, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Smith and John Turner. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, within nine months from the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and a deed when the whole of the purchase money is paid.
WILLIAM WALLIS, Trustee.
sept 9 3q

Notice.
HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot County, I beg leave to inform the public that the collection will be commenced on or about the 25th inst. In districts Nos. 1, 3, and 4, Deputies will be appointed to collect, and I shall attend at the store of Messrs. Maxwell & Lambdin, in Easton, on Tuesdays, for the purpose of receiving assessments.—It is desirable that this notice should be particularly attended to, as I am determined to close the collection within the time limited by law.
ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm. Collector of the Tax for T. C.
sept 9 8

Sale postponed.
The sale of Mrs. Margaret Kersey's land, advertised to be sold on Thursday the 21st ult. was postponed until Thursday the 2d day of October next, on which day it will be offered at public auction on the premises, on a credit of eighteen months. Bond with security to be approved of by the Court, will be required of the purchaser.
ROBT. BANNING,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
JAMES SETH,
ALEXANDER HEMSLEY,
JOSEPH FARLAND,
sept 2 5

Trustee's Sale.
In obedience to an order of the Judges of Caroline County Court,
THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock, on the premises, all the Real Estate of John M^r Collier, late of Caroline county, deceased. This property is situated near the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
The creditors of the said John M^r Collier are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.
THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.
Denton, sept 9 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

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.
GENTLEMEN—Induced by the request of a considerable part of my fellow citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.
YOUR OBEIENT SERVANT,
JOHN L. ELBERT.
sept 9

Land for sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendance of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mill to Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centreville, containing 1280 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.
Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq. or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.
sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

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 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 those very fertile lands of Messrs. Edward and Daniel Martin, and not inferior to them in fertility—now in the tenure of Mr. Garey McNeal.
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 6

Notice.
Those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he wants money for immediate use. Also, he would sell low, or exchange for stock, a COACHEE just repaired and in excellent order.
sept 2 3 JAMES RIDGAWAY.

Mrs. Cunningham's Seminary for Young Ladies,
CHESTER-ROUSE, CHESTER-TOWNS,
WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will consist of the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Music. For recommendations to the Academy, Mrs. C. is authorized to refer to Judge Donel, Capt. Spencer, Doct. Joseph N. Gordon, Richard Barrol, Esq. Dr. Morgan Brown.
Wanted in the above establishment, a Lady qualified to assist in teaching the French language, Geography and Arithmetic; a native of France would be preferred. Applications, either personal or by letter, will be immediately attended to.
* * * The Editor of the Star, at Easton, will insert the above 6 times, and forward his bill to this office. aug 28 (sep 9) 6

Cambridge Ferry.
THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has got his FERRY BOATS in the first rate repair, and that he hopes to give general satisfaction to the public.
HENRY MPNEAL.
N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given. sept 9

Valuable Property for sale.
The subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Easton, a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Washington street, opposite Mr. James Willson's store, with all the improvements thereon. On said lot is a dwelling house calculated for a family, and store room, kitchen, smoke house and stables. For terms apply to
sept 9 3 JAMES RUE.

Easton Jockey-Club Races
A SWEEPSTAKES of 100 dollars each, the three miles heats, will be run at Easton on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club—and also deducting six pounds from mares that have had foals.
On the next day a Sweepstakes of three year old colts, two mile heats, for 50 dollars each—Colts carrying 103 lbs. Geldings and Fillies 100. These Sweepstakes are open to be entered by gentlemen by the 15th of September. The papers are at the Star-Office—three are already entered for Wednesday, and two for Thursday.
The subscription and gate money will be run for on the third day, and attendance given by
sept 9 4 LEVI LEE.

Notice to Debtors.
Those indebted to the subscriber will please to call and settle their accounts with him, either by payment in cash, produce, &c. without delay, or compulsory measures will be resorted to, to enforce the same.
He is thankful for the favours he has received from a generous public, and while he solicits a continuance, has the pleasure to assure them that his future charges shall be reciprocal with the fall of articles in his line, from the abundance in quantity and superiority in quality now in his power to furnish.
NATHANIEL COVINGTON.
Centreville, sept 9 3

To be rented,
The well known TAVERN, sign of the Eagle, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Covington, in the town of Centreville, which will be put in complete repair, and possession for one or more years given on the first of January next.—For further particulars apply to Mr. Covington, or to Centreville, sept 9 3 JAMES SMITH.

Dissolution of Partnership.
The Milling, Carding and Sawing Business, heretofore carried on under the firm of Dawson & Co. at Fowling-Creek, was dissolved on the 2d inst. of which all those concerned are desired to take notice.
The above business will in future be carried on under the firm of Dawson & Dukes.
ELISHA DAWSON,
LEVI DUKES.
sept 9 3

Caution.
WHEREAS considerable injury has been sustained on the woodland adjoining the town of Easton, belonging to the heirs of Bennett Wheeler, dec'd—this is therefore to warn all persons from cutting or trespassing on the same in any manner whatever, as all offenders will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
sept 2 3 NATHAN G. BRYSON.

To be rented,
FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Leah Chapman.—The house is near Wagon-hawk'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

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. 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, sept 8

In Council,
Annapolis, 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

Warm Baths.
THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JENNINGS'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.

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,
FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Tristram Needles, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nicols, or Samuel Nicols, Esq. in Easton.
sept 2 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

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.

An Overseer wanted
For the next year.—No one need apply, who does not bring with him the most satisfactory recommendations.
TENCH TILGHMAN.
Plinhimton, sept 2 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.
Chestertown, august 5 9

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 barn 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.
sept 9

TO THE PLANTERS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.
FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER
Attakapas, (Lou.) Aug. 6.
I have received several letters during the last year from gentlemen in your States, requesting me to give them some information relative to Louisiana, and, particularly of the counties of Attakapas and Opelousas.—It appears that this beautiful and interesting section of the United States, is but little known. As there are many of you, who have determined to leave your native state and to 'seek your fortunes' in a distant land, I do not think that I can render you a greater service, than by directing you to Attakapas or Opelousas, in Louisiana, and by shewing you the decided advantages which these two counties have over any other part of the United States. In doing it, I will not rely upon assertions, but prove it by facts; and for this purpose I ask you to read & to reflect upon the statements and observations which I am about to make. I address this publication to you, because the emigrants from your states are generally the owners of Negroes; and of all kinds of property, the Negroes, are the most valuable in Louisiana. My observations will be confined solely to Attakapas and Opelousas.
Soil and products.—The lands are generally prairie, and a very small portion of woodland for cultivation. The prairies are mostly level, but sometimes waving. Nothing can surpass the soft beauty of these prairies. In places for many miles, they are as level as if they had passed under the roller, and as even as if they had been cut by the shears; then again they undulate, resembling the gentle but lofty rolling of the sea, after

a storm has subsided. Such is the appearance of that part of the Attakapas situated upon the bayou Fortune, and the river Vermillion, which has been called by a French traveller in his history "le Paradis du Monde." These prairies resemble natural meadows, covered with eternal verdure; they are interspersed here and there with clumps of trees and groves of timber. The banks of the bayous and rivers which flow in every direction, are covered with woods, filled with the sweetest songsters of the groves. It is in these prairies, some of which are 150 miles in length, the large flocks of horses and horned cattle range. The soil is very rich and produces beyond any that has yet been tried, some fields having been in cultivation for forty years in succession, without diminution of their strength; this owing not only to the soil but to the levelness of the country, which precludes all washing.—The earth is very soft and easily worked. There are no stones or pebbles in the country. The soil of Attakapas is black or of a dark brown, that of the Opelousas is of a lighter color and not as durable as that of Attakapas. It is in these prairies that the planter establishes himself, and nature has done here what it takes art and hard labor years to accomplish elsewhere. The fields are already cleared for cultivation, there are not forests to cut down before the crop can be made, no chopping, no grubbing.—The planter has nothing to do but to build his house, inclose his field and commence ploughing. Once that the crop is sown, with moderate industry, the excellent quality of the land will furnish abundant crops of sugar, rice, indigo, cotton, potatoes, oats, &c. all of which are made in Attakapas in abundance. The staples of Opelousas are cotton, corn, oats. Sugar succeeds also very well in Opelousas, but the lands of Attakapas yield much more sugar than those of Opelousas, and are far superior to those upon the banks of the Mississippi, and immediately in the neighborhood of New Orleans. On the Mississippi an hoghead of sugar per acre is considered as a common crop, but in Attakapas a hoghead and a half and two hogheads to an acre are the common crops. Our sugar land can be purchased at present for one third of the price they are selling for on the Mississippi; and the water carriage to market at New Orleans, is at the door of the planter. I will annex a list of the crops made by some of our planters, which will convey a more correct idea of the advantages of this country, than any written description can give.

18 bales cotton as per doct. sales	\$1885 17
100 barrels corn sold	125
	1710 17
3 hands only—\$370 per hand, besides provisions in abundance for the next year.	
Nicholas Lovselle—1816.	
40 bales of cotton	4150
1 barrel of indigo	4150
7 hands only—\$583 per hand, besides provisions in abundance for the next year.	
Peter Roberts—1816.	
5484 lbs of cotton, 28 cents	1525
20,000 lbs sugar, \$13	2500
200 barrels corn, sold 1 25	250
	4275
7 hands only—\$620 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
Joseph Berwick—1816.	
10 hds of sugar, 130 dollars	1300
2 hands only—\$650 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
Michael Gordy—1816.	
25 hds sugar, 130 dollars	3250
4 hands only—\$812 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
James Saunders—1816.	
13 bales of cotton 28 cents	1260
3 hands—\$420 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
George Singleton—1816.	
24 bales of cotton	2520
4 hands—\$630 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
Samuel Rice—1816.	
18 hds sugar, each 110 dollars	1980
700 gallons molasses, at 33 1-3 cts.	267
	2247
3 hands only—\$749 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
John Theall—1816.	
12 hds sugar, 110 dollars	1320
400 gallons molasses, at 33 1-3 cts.	133 33
	1453 33
3 hands only—\$484 44 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
His sugar mill and kettles cost him only 120 dollars.	
Jackson & Caffery—1816.	
54 acres of cane, 72 hds sugar, 1100 lbs each	9360
10 bales cotton, 26 cents	965
3000 gallons molasses, 33 1-3 cents	1000
1000 barrels corn, sold at 1 25	1250
	12,375
27 hands—\$165 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	

Jett & James Thomas—1816.	
84 bbls sugar, sold for	24,000
3000 gallons molasses, sold for	1,000
	25,000
36 hands—\$417 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
Peter Regnier—1816.	
105,000 lbs cotton, at 28 cents	2940
8 hands—\$367 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	
John M. Watson—1816.	
70 bbls of sugar, 1100 lbs each, at 430	
30 bbls	9100
23 bbls cotton, 83 cents	1850
3000 galls. molasses, at 33 1-3 cents	1000
700 barrels corn, sold at 1 25	875
	12,225
53 hands—\$350 per hand, besides provisions, &c.	

I could name the products of many other plantations, but I think these will suffice to shew the great advantage this country has over the other parts of the United States; and after knowing these things, can you prefer any other part of union? or will you prefer the rocky lands of the west or north, to the beautiful picture-like meadows of Louisiana, whose prolific soil more than amply repays the laborer for his toils, where nature smiles upon every thing, and where industry and enterprise never fail to insure wealth and comfort in a very few years? I leave these things to your reflections.

This is one of the finest countries in the world for vegetables: they grow during the whole year; and our gardens are as green in the winter as in the spring. I have seen the rose in full bloom in all our gardens, in the month of January.

We have the best fruit trees. The orange, the fig, the pomegranate, the peach, plums of every description, pears, &c. flourish in the greatest perfection, as well as all the vine fruits, such as the grape, melons, &c.

There are many inhabitants here who raise horned cattle, & the stocks of some are almost innumerable. Many of our citizens brand from 500 to 1000 calves every year and some of them 2000 and 3000 calves. Amongst the largest stock owners are William Wilkoff, of Opelousas, Joseph Sorrel, Jean Mouton and his sons, the family of Guidorys, of Attakapas, and Chretien (freres) of Opelousas. The stocks of these gentlemen are so numerous, that they can form no idea themselves of their number. It is a beautiful sight to see these large herds of cattle feeding & ranging in the large prairies. In the time of gathering these cattle, I have seen at least 12,000 in one gang, where the owners had assembled them for the purpose of facilitating the branding, as the law requires every man to have a particular brand, which is recorded. The breeds of these cattle are very fine; they keep fat in the prairies and cost the owners nothing, except men to guard them: the largest of these stocks not requiring more than six horsemen in the time of gathering, and the half that number at other times.

Rivers.—The Teche and Vermillion in Attakapas, and the Mermentau, in Opelousas are the only rivers which flow through these counties. The Vermillion and Teche take their rise in Opelousas, and flow entirely thro' Attakapas from north to south, when they empty themselves into the sea. These two rivers are connected by the Bayou Fusilier. Both the Teche and Vermillion are navigable for large boats and vessels, drawing not more than eight feet, at all times, for one hundred miles from their mouth—the Teche particularly so. It is generally slow and sluggish in its course, but at times very rapid from freshes. It is never liable to overflowings, like the Mississippi; is generally very deep, and as high up as the town of St. Martinsville, 80 miles from its mouth, is ten feet deep at all times. Besides these rivers, are many smaller ones, called bayous here, such as Ne-pique, Plaquemine, Brule Beuf, Cortablan, &c. in Opelousas, & Caron, Crow, Tortue, Salle, Cyre-mort, Peitance, &c. in Attakapas; added to these, are two large and beautiful lakes in Attakapas, from which the finest fish are caught. These and the water courses communicating with the Mississippi by the Bayous, Plaquemine and La Fourche are the only rivers, bayous, &c. worth mentioning, and form at all times a safe and good conveyance to market.

Towns.—The most important town in these two counties is that of St. Martinsville, which has been lately incorporated. It contains about forty dwelling houses besides out houses; it has one Roman Catholic church and residence for a priest, one court house and public jail, one academy a small market-house for meat only, three taverns, three blacksmiths' shops, two hatters' shops, three tailors' shops, one saddler's shop, two boot and shoemakers' shops, one joiner's shop, one silversmith's shop, two bakers' shops, one tinner's shop, and ten stores. It is the seat of justice for the county of Attakapas. In this town there reside four attorneys at law and three physicians. Its inhabitants are industrious and enterprising, and amongst them several very respectable families. The inhabitants are generally decent in their deportment and friendly amongst themselves. They are chiefly French and Americans, and some Irish and Scotch. It is beautifully situated upon the bank of the Teche, which is about fifty yards wide opposite to it, and about fifteen feet deep. It is destined one day to become a very respectable inland town,

being in the centre of a rich and populous country.

Nova Iberia is the port of entry for the district of Teche, and is beautifully situated upon the Teche, in Attakapas, about 10 miles from St. Martinsville. Franklin, in the parish of St. Mary, in Attakapas, has been lately laid off, and will become a place of much business, as it is not far from the mouth of the Teche and upon the right bank of that river. It is in the centre of that part of Attakapas where the largest sugar establishments are made. At present its buildings are not numerous, consisting of a public jail, a school house, two taverns, two stores, two saddlers shops, and three or four dwelling houses.

The only town in Opelousas, is what is called "Opelousas church." It is handsomely situated upon the east side of a point of woods jutting into the prairie. It began to flourish before the war but during its existence it went to decay. Since peace has been established, it looks up again, & there can be no doubt but in a few years it will rapidly increase. Its buildings are a Roman Catholic church, an academy, a court house and public jail. There are four taverns, five stores, one saddler's shop, one tanner's shop, one taylor's shop, two boot and shoe maker's shops, one silversmith's shop, and about 25 dwelling houses, besides out-houses. It is built six miles from navigable stream, which is one of the causes why the growth of the town has been impeded.

There is another town about being laid off, ten miles from Opelousas church, at the place where Mr. Charles Smith, a rich and respectable planter of Opelousas is erecting an elegant large Roman Catholic church and an academy, which he intends as a present to the public. It is by acts like these that an essential and lasting service is rendered to the public, and such men deserve the thanks of their country, and are an example worthy of imitation.

Climate.—An idea has gone forth that this country is sickly—it is the reverse. I have resided in Virginia and Maryland, in which last state I was born, and I prefer this climate to any that I have experienced. I believe the Attakapas and Opelousas counties are as healthy as any part of the United States, and much more so than either Virginia or Maryland, or any of the southern Atlantic states. After a residence of several years here both myself and my family, white and black, have enjoyed better health than we ever did in Maryland. We have not as many fevers here as in the other parts of the Union. That fatal species of the dysentery which rages with such violence in your state, is unknown here. The violent putrid & malignant fevers which too often make their appearance amongst you have never yet reached our happy climate. Those epidemics which prevail annually with you, never exist here. The only fever which this climate, or rather Opelousas and Attakapas, are subject to, is the common bilious fever of the country, which is slow in its approach, and easily cured if taken in time; fatal only when neglected. This constitutes the only fever of the country. To be sure, upon the Mississippi, at New Orleans, and in those parts of Louisiana which are covered with woods, more violent and dangerous fevers exist, & there are causes for some complaints; but this is a very different country—our wide, open and extensive prairies, the continual current of air which sweeps over them, and the sea breezes continually blowing during the sickly and warm months, prevent those dangerous consequences as to disease which follow those establishments made in the midst of woods, & removed from the influence of the sea. Attakapas and Opelousas are washed by the sea upon their southern boundaries. The pure air of the ocean passes over their entire surface, without meeting any swamps of wood or putrefaction in its course. It reaches them as unadulterated as when it first left old Neptune's domain, and gives a softness, elasticity and freshness to the atmosphere, which is truly agreeable and pleasant to the feelings. During the three last years the thermometer of Fahrenheit has seldom been higher than 86° in the summer, and only five times as high as 93°. As far as I can ascertain from my observations during the last 3 years, the average mean heat of Attakapas and Opelousas, has been about 78° in the months of July, August and September. The close, suffocating heat so often felt to the northward, and so injurious to health, is seldom experienced here. The nights during the summer, are very pleasant, always fanned by the sea breezes, and generally cool enough to cover with a sheet, and often with a counterpane. The dews here are far from being unhealthy, so great is the influence of the salt particles washed in the sea air. It is impossible for me in this address, to enter into a train of reasoning to prove to you the salubrity of our climate: all I can do is to state the facts such as they are and so I have done.

If any of you determine to emigrate, I will ask you after the exhibits I have given you of the produce of our soil, & the description of our climate & country, to what more advantageous section of the Union can you go, than to the two counties I have described? Is not this the country for the slave holder? Do not the climate, the soil and productions of this country furnish arguments to the application of your negroes on our lands? In your states a planter, with ten negroes, with difficulty supports a family genteelly, here, well managed, they

would be a fortune to him. With you the seasons are so irregular, your crops often fail; here the crops are certain, and want of the necessaries of life, never for a moment causes the heart to ache—abundance spreads the table of the poor man, and contentment smiles on every countenance. Perhaps you will scarcely believe me, but I declare to you I have not seen one beggar in Attakapas or Opelousas, nor do I know an object of charity from want. Oh! that at this moment as much could be said for the whole world!

I shall make no farther remarks at present; and should any person who reads this publication, wish to obtain further information relative to this country the editor who publishes this will furnish them with my name and address, and I will most cheerfully give them every information in my power.

An Emigrant from Maryland.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

Notwithstanding many of our brethren of the quill are apt to repine at their lot, & imagine themselves the most luckless mortals in existence, still we think that for a few years past, we have been about as highly favored as any profession in the community, or at least if our subscribers would be as prompt in their payments as we are in publishing the paper, we should be so.

When Bonaparte was dethroned and banished to Elba, many of our editors trembled, lest they should be compelled to lay aside their goose-quills. But their blood had scarcely become cool, before he was let loose, much to the terror of all good people, save the manufacturers of newspapers. Though he made but a short tarry in France, yet he laid out a good years' work for editors. The commencement of the year following, found the fraternity nibbling their nails and their quills for the want of subjects.—But, luckily just about this time the sun was afflicted with a sore disease, which broke out upon his face, much like the spotted fever.—This was truly a fortunate occurrence. All hands went bravely to work, to ascertain the nature of old Mr. Phebus's complaint. Priests, Printers, Philosophers and school-boys were to be seen looking at his Godship through smoked window glass and telescopes, for the whole season. And after many marvellous discoveries and wise observations, each succeeded in convincing the world that neither knew any thing about it.—But with the assistance of a little politics, some house breaking, horse stealing, a few robberies, some murderers, the great drought, and the Princess Charlotte's wedding, the papers were filled, and the season passed off quite comfortably. During the present seasons, we have done pretty well thus far. The quid-nuncs and wonder-mongers did indeed complain a little early in the spring but they were soon relieved from their dreadful apprehensions by the appearance of a numerous army of locusts in the south; & in a few days after, by a host of bugs and wire worms in the north. The heavy rains in June dispersed these destroyers; but fortunately the President set out upon his tour exactly at his period.—This completely engrossed the public attention. A grand farce was acted in Baltimore, which was played off "all the way round" to Sackett's Harbor.—In the meantime, the addresses filled up the papers; the mayors and aldermen, and all the guzzlers and gormandizers on his route, ate and drank to a surfeit, while the mouths of those at a distance watered for a taste. After the president had safely entered the woods, we began to think that the fraternity of editors would for a little season be out of labor. But our kind stars have again favoured us. The President's back was no sooner turned, than the Great Snake made his appearance among the Yankees, who appear this season to be remarkably favored with the company of the great folks. At present, nothing is talked of to the East but the snake. Doctors have quit their patients, lawyers their studies, the vendors of tape and buckram their shops, the carmen, their carts carpenters their hand saws and fishermen their cod-lines, all to gaze at their "illustrious visitor." Whether the Boston folks have invited this aquatic gentleman to a public dinner, or have yet presented him with an address, we have not learned. Thus one wonder passeth away, & another cometh, greatly to the relief of editors & the infinite satisfaction of wonder mongers. By the bye, would it not be well to have a map of Cape Ann Harbor with the likeness of the snake taken from real life, appended to the patriotic map proposed by Major Russel, a short time since.

MONTEPELLIER, Aug. 19.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Ashby, Mass. to his friend in this village.

"On Friday, Aug. 1, a most brutal outrage was committed in this place, by Stephen Corban, toll gatherer, for the Ashby turnpike under very numerous circumstances of aggravation, the principal of which I shall relate. "For some time there had been a misunderstanding and enmity between Corban and his near neighbor, Mr. Jonas Hogman.—Knowing the men to be absent from home Corban went, just at sunset, to the barn yard of Mr. Hogman, where Mrs. H. and her daughter were milking, and with a stick which he brought, gave the young woman a blow across the head. She attempted to rise and make her escape, but Corban seized and threw her again, and placing himself across her body, with one knee on each of her arms, began gouging & beating with great fury. Her screams, with the cry of murder from her mother, reached the ears of her brother, a lad of about 12 or 13 years of age, who was at work in the field. He instantly flew to their relief, & entering the yard with a large beech stick, he gave the monster one powerful blow on the face, which tore the lip from the jaw, fractured the jaw in the middle, and beat nearly half of his teeth into his mouth. This caused him to stay his work of vengeance, and to stagger off to his own house, leaving his unfortunate victim severely bruised with one eye gouged out and hanging only by a string, and the other so nearly out, as to render it doubtful whether she will ever see again. He very soon retreated to the woods, and continued out until next morning, when he became so much exhausted, with the loss of blood, and the anguish of the wound, that he was obliged to make a halt, & ask for assistance. He stopped at a house in Leominster, and pretended he had been seized with a fit in the road, and said his name was Brown. A surgeon was called, and his wound dressed—not, however, without some suspicion of his villainy. "In the course of the day the report of the outrage reached Leominster; and as there could be but little doubt that he was the perpetrator, he was arrested and carried to Townsend, where he was tried and bound over to the next term of the court. "During the whole proceedings he manifested no compunction nor remorse; but declared he was not sorry, and that he would whip Mr. H. and his wife if ever there was an opportunity."

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE AMERICAN WATCHMAN.

EXTIRPATION OF GARLIC.

As I find the editor of the Watchman disposed to encourage essays on AGRICULTURAL subjects, though no farmer myself, cultivating only a few acres of land within the Borough, I propose to state the plan I adopted on two acres of Grass ground; for the purpose, principally, of eradicating that noxious plant, Garlic, that had taken possession of the soil pretty generally, and was peculiarly inconvenient to me; in consequence of my being obliged to make use of that lot as a pasture for Milch Cows. The lot had been in grass for many years, and had a very stiff sward, as the soil is a heavy clay.

In the autumn of 1814, it was well ploughed, and left in a rough state thro' the winter. In the succeeding spring, as early as the frost would admit, it was harrowed; at the proper season it was planted with corn; the product about 40 bushels per acre. When the corn was gathered, it was ploughed as before; and in the spring of 1815, harrowed early and again planted with corn.—the product about the same number of bushels, but much of it of very indifferent quality; but I had the satisfaction to observe that the winter and spring frosts had almost wholly destroyed the garlic. At the proper time, in the autumn of 1816, the lot was well ploughed, harrowed, and sown with wheat, at the rate of two bushels per acre—the product was critically 38 1-4 bushels per acre.

Considering the season, unfriendly as they have been to growth in Indian Corn, my crops were quite as good or better than I had reason to expect; though much less than has often grown upon an equal quantity of land within the borough.

The wheat crop I consider a very good one; this I attributed principally (under providence) to the fine mellow state the soil was in when the seed was sown. During the time that it required to raise three crops, no manure was put on the land.

The principle object was to eradicate the Garlic; and in this it appears to me I have succeeded; perfectly, I hope, as I found none in the wheat, nor is it now obvious in the Grass.

As the eradication of GARLIC from our grain and grass grounds is an object of great importance, to many persons besides the farmer, I have taken the liberty to exhibit the mode I adopted; to add my mite to the information already spread on this, and other agricultural subjects; as I am solicitous that this important art, the cultivation of the earth, the parent of all other arts, may arrive at that perfection of which it is capable.

MONTEPELLIER, Aug. 19.

SAVAGE BARBARITY.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in Ashby, Mass. to his friend in this village.

"On Friday, Aug. 1, a most brutal outrage was committed in this place, by Stephen Corban, toll gatherer, for the Ashby turnpike under very numerous circumstances of aggravation, the principal of which I shall relate. "For some time there had been a misunderstanding and enmity between Corban and his near neighbor, Mr. Jonas Hogman.—Knowing the men to be absent from home Corban went, just at sunset, to the barn yard of Mr. Hogman, where Mrs. H. and her daughter were milking, and with a stick which he brought, gave the young woman a blow across the head. She attempted to rise and make her escape, but Corban seized and threw her again, and placing himself across her body, with one knee on each of her arms, began gouging & beating with great fury. Her screams, with the cry of murder from her mother, reached the ears of her brother, a lad of about 12 or 13 years of age, who was at work in the field. He instantly flew to their relief, & entering the yard with a large beech stick, he gave the monster one powerful blow on the face, which tore the lip from the jaw, fractured the jaw in the middle, and beat nearly half of his teeth into his mouth. This caused him to stay his work of vengeance, and to stagger off to his own house, leaving his unfortunate victim severely bruised with one eye gouged out and hanging only by a string, and the other so nearly out, as to render it doubtful whether she will ever see again. He very soon retreated to the woods, and continued out until next morning, when he became so much exhausted, with the loss of blood, and the anguish of the wound, that he was obliged to make a halt, & ask for assistance. He stopped at a house in Leominster, and pretended he had been seized with a fit in the road, and said his name was Brown. A surgeon was called, and his wound dressed—not, however, without some suspicion of his villainy. "In the course of the day the report of the outrage reached Leominster; and as there could be but little doubt that he was the perpetrator, he was arrested and carried to Townsend, where he was tried and bound over to the next term of the court. "During the whole proceedings he manifested no compunction nor remorse; but declared he was not sorry, and that he would whip Mr. H. and his wife if ever there was an opportunity."

Our negotiations with Spain, it is said, have been broken off, but we are not aware of the particular circumstances or the points in dispute which have occasioned the rupture. The fact is, our relations with Spain have never been placed upon the most cordial footing. We have succeeded in bringing our disputes to a termination with other powers, but Spain has always resisted—she has called on us in the most peremptory manner to avoid any interference in the dispute between her and her colonies, and yet she has not allowed for one act of aggression committed against our rights, or spoliation on our commerce. If it be true that a rupture has taken place, a friendly intercourse will not be renewed but at the express desire of Spain, and accompanied by a prompt settlement and atonement for all those aggressions of which we have much

reason to complain. What the peculiar points in dispute are we shall not probably know until the ensuing session of congress.

Our minister at Madrid has had much experience at the court. He possesses industry and talents; but we fear he is deficient in energy. Spain is extremely well represented in this country, and has an active plodding minister, who requires, occasionally, to be looked after. The path which we shall pursue towards Spain, will, we trust, be marked with decision and energy; and while, on the one hand, we shall observe the disposition of the allied sovereigns towards that power, we shall not allow ourselves to be diverted in our pursuit of justice by any interference of a secondary power. If this European alliance is to check our operations, it is very evident that the most inconsiderable power in Europe may violate our rights with impunity. It appears to us that we have a plain path to pursue—and while rendering strict justice to the rights of others, a regard for our national character prohibits a surrender of our own. *Nat. Adv.*

ENGLAND.

The "bird's eye view" of the financial concerns of England, as exhibited by Mr. TRENNEY, in his resolutions in the House of Commons, we think affords but a gloomy picture of the fiscal affairs of that kingdom. After all we have heard of their curtailing the expenses of the nation, by cutting down the Navy List, disbanding her soldiery and abolishing sinecures, we yet learn that in time of peace they are unable to pay the interest on their national debt, putting the principal entirely out of the question. This is the result of a system of predatory warfare, a warfare not in defence of the liberties of the people, but a warfare in support of the pride and ambition of her ministry and their adherents, who, while the nation was bleeding at every pore, have been rioting in luxury and devouring the substance of the industrious. May the present deplorable situation of that country, prove a beneficial lesson to other nations, by warning them to shun the rock against which she has been dashed by the whirlwind of ambition.

SPAIN.

If the report be true that our negotiations with Spain have been broken off, we anticipate that the result will not prove inauspicious to the patriotic cause in South-America. In the event of a rupture between this country and Spain, we have it in our power to make ample reprisals for the spoliations which she has committed on our commerce for a series of years past. As yet she has atoned for none of these depredations; but our government, actuated by that spirit of gentleness which is its characteristic, has sought redress by amicable arrangement. If this laudable purpose they have in length been frustrated, we trust that it will not now be slow in appealing from a sense of Spanish justice, to the dernier resort of nations, and obtain that justice by force which has been denied us in a more desirable manner. War is a state which is at all times to be deprecated, but our recent experience has taught us that it is by no means the greatest of evils. Perhaps the United States may yet be instrumental in extending the blessings of liberty to the South Americans. *Ab. Reg.*

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Legal Tender, arrived at Boston, sailed from Alicante, June 9, and arrived at Marseilles 18, and was informed that the American ships of war Washington, Constellation and United States, and brig Spark, had arrived there from Mahon; but in consequence of having our Consul to Algiers on board, were ordered to perform 15 days quarantine—but the commodore, after remaining a few days, left the port 18th, during a violent gale and proceeded for Genoa. The Cleopatra's Barge, of Salem, last from Carthage and Barcelona, had been in company with the squadron 3 days previous to their arrival in port, and our Consul had been several times on board of her at sea—yet notwithstanding, she was quarantined only 5 days. It was said that Commodore Chauncey was highly offended at this distinction, and in consequence left the port. The Erie sloop of war afterwards came in, and proceeded to join the fleet about the 1st of July. An officer of the Spark, which sailed from Marseilles the second time about the 15th June, informed Capt. Lindsey that she had been obliged to slip her cable in the gale; but he made no mention of the other vessels having been compelled to do the same. The Cleopatra's Barge attracted great curiosity at every place she visited.

ST. AMELIA.

The blockading proclamation of Mr. Gregor is just as improper, as the late attempt by the Spaniards to blockade the coast of La Vera Cruz. Both are contrary to the laws of Nations. Neither is a blockade in point of fact. It is impossible for "five brigs and two schooners" to blockade the whole Coast from the Perdido to Amelia Island. But while we disapprove of the measure we are bound to state that in every thing else, the Patriots have shown themselves strictly observant of the laws of nations. A rich French brig was lately brought in for trial—instead of seizing this opportunity of making themselves rich, they condemned only that part of her

cargo, which was proven to be Spanish properly. The Sugar and Coffee, so condemned, are worth about \$20,000. Notwithstanding the slanders that have been circulated, we know from authority which we can depend upon, that every pains has been taken to protect private property; that the officers have made themselves unpopular, and even weakened their cause, by a rigid adherence to the rights of property.

Rich. Eng.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8.

It is stated by the Portuguese captain Pontes, from Lisbon, that two frigates of that nation had recently captured three privateers, or piratical vessels, one of which was sent into Lisbon. One of the crew of this vessel informed that they had captured an English and an American vessel, and murdered every one of the crews. In consequence of this information the whole crew of the pirate were sentenced to be hung.

We learn by Capt. Taylor, of the British brig Benjamin, from Tobago, that the Royalists had been compelled to leave Angezera, an army of Patriot troops who had invested the place having taken possession of the fortified posts. There were 12 sail of vessels in the port at the time, on board of which the Royalists embarked. On leaving the port the Patriots directed their guns against the fleet and did considerable damage. They shot off a leg of the Royal Admiral. Six sail of the above fleet had arrived at Tobago.

Capt. Fisher, who left Cape Henry, Hayti, on the 14th ult. assures us that the Congress Frigate was well received at that place, and every civility and attention shown Mr. Tyler, and the officers of the ship, that the authorities at the Cape could possibly bestow. The cause that prevented an exchange of salutes was that the Governor at the Cape could not order it without permission from the Prince, who was at that time absent from San Souci. The Frigate was allowed to take large supplies of refreshments without any of the ordinary charges of duty, etc. it required of merchant ships. Capt. F. believes that the certificate of appointment by the American Government, presented to the interpreter at that Cape by Mr. Tyler, directed him to Cape Francois, St. Domingo, which prevented any further progress in the mission.

The French frigate Eurydice, sailed from this port on Saturday morning and got to sea about 2 P. M.—Destination unknown.

WAR RUMOR.

A most ridiculous report has arisen on the continent, that a war was likely to take place between England and the United States. The subject would be worth remarking upon, if it were not for the number of credulous people whom the mere absurdity of a report cannot deter from believing to it. So far as our intercourse with England is public, there seems to be almost an inevitable necessity that peace should continue. There is scarcely a spark which even enmity itself could kindle into a blaze. Never, since the counting of America has contained a being who spoke the English language, have we had so little cause to complain of England; and never was our friendship more necessary for her interest, or her true policy more thoroughly understood than at the present time. We have no fear of a war with England while the world is at peace. If any misunderstanding had arisen between the diplomatic agents of the two countries, our first intimation of it would not be from the shackled press of France. Our augmentation of the navy, and completion of our fortifications, may alarm the half-informed politicians of the continent; but whatever dread these things may excite in England, they know the American policy too well to draw from them any indication of hostility. [Yankee.]

HARD BARGAINS.

Some documents lately published by the English Parliament make it clear, that the British Colonies in America are much harder bargains to the mother country, than generally is supposed; and that she is grossly imposed upon in the charges for their support. For example—The annual charge of the civil government of Nova Scotia (to say nothing of the military charge) is \$3,440. sterling (upwards of 135,000 dollars). Now, Nova Scotia is not one third so extensive in territory as Massachusetts, and has not one ninth of her population; yet the above sum is larger than the whole annual tax of Massachusetts for the support of all her departments!

The civil expense of New-Brunswick is \$250,000 of Upper Canada 11,385, and the other dependencies in proportion. Bating the article of *pride*, Great-Britain reaps very little benefit from these colonies; and she would be a gainer in the end (besides removing a cause of war at a future day) were she to declare them independent or cede them to the United States. As economy is the order of the day in England, who knows what may happen!—[Continued.]

NEW ORLEANS, AUG. 2.

SPAIN.

The news of a revolution in Spain has reached us through several channels with some variation, however in the particulars.—Letters from Havana state that

Ferdinand has fled to France—others to Seville. By a vessel from Porto Rico, now lying near the city, we understand that the like reports had reached that Island. It was said that Catalonia, Valencia, Galicia, and Navarre, had raised the standard of liberty. By a vessel in the river in a short passage from Nantz, we have further confirmation of the rumor, that the *Adored* has fled to the desired.—In the words of the song—

"Ah! sure a pair was never seen,
So justly formed to meet by nature."

It is impossible to say how much truth there may be in these rumors; but such is the general feeling for Spain, and her beloved Ferdinand, that they excite a lively sensation.

AUGUST 8.

The brig Gustavus, arrived at the Balize on the 26th ult. from Baltimore, with General Wilkinson and Son on board.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 9.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Mr. James Bordwine and Wesley Stockdell, while employed in glazing & painting the sky-light of the Capitol, unwarily pressed upon the glass surface, would have been precipitated to death, had not unusual presence of mind, combined with activity come to their rescue.

They fortunately, by a sudden exertion of masculine strength and agility, embraced the timbers for securing the glass, and saved themselves to the wonder of several sympathizing spectators below.

The foregoing hazard should contain a caution to our adventurous workmen, how they risk themselves with too great security, in pursuit of a day's recompense.

The Sky-light of the Capitol is at the very top of the roof—a fall from that elevation would have dashed the sturdiest man to pieces.—It was but a few weeks since that a singular escape was witnessed on the Roof. On putting on the slate roof, the workman slipped, and would have tumbled from it, but that he was most fortunately brought up by one of the Chimneys.

THE NEW STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

We yesterday presented an outline of the boundaries of this new state, reported by Mr. Poindexter. We are since informed under the Natchez head of August 16, that the convention completed their labors, & signed the constitution of the state, on the 15th ult.—The event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the convention. The final question was taken and decided with but one dissenting voice.

The election in Rhode Island has resulted, as far as it had been ascertained at the last accounts, in the gain of six republican members in the House of Representatives, reducing the federal majority in the body to two. There was a possibility that the final result might overbalance these two, and the state, consequently, restored to a republican character; the other two branches being already on that ground.

Miscellaneous.

The increase of Post Offices, and the frequent changes produced by resignation, &c. make it proper to re-publish the following order; and we find it necessary at the same time to request of a few of the Postmasters a more exact compliance with its injunctions.

GENERAL-POST OFFICE,
Nov. 16, 1816.

The several Postmasters are hereby required whenever a person, to whom a newspaper is addressed, ceases to take it out of the Post Office, to advise the editor of the paper thereof; and to add, if known, whether the person is dead, moved away, or merely refuses. The mail is burdened with many newspapers, which are a loss to the proprietors as well as the public.

R. J. MEIGS, Jun.
Postmaster-General

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA CORRESPONDENT

WHEAT.
Last Fall I took two bushels of wheat and prepared it in the following manner:—I had a tub of strong urine, into which I put a fine splint basket, & poured the wheat slowly therein, so that every false grain with the cheat and trash might rise to the surface, which I carefully skimmed off. In examining the light grains, many were discovered with a small hole in the end. The basket was taken out, the wheat poured on a floor—mixed with lime, as directed in your paper—and sowed as other grain on a

field all equally good. That which was soaked in urine was not at all injured by the Fly; while what was sown in the common way was half destroyed.—The former should make his lands six and not eight paces wide, in order to sow the grain thick enough, as soaking swells it much.

DAVID JONES.

Southampton, July 23d.

It is with pleasure we learn, (says the Eastern Argus) that one of the Commissioners for our Eastern Lands, and Gen. James Irish, the surveyor, are now laying out a road from Kennebec to our Northern line, to meet a similar one from Quebec. That Col. Jewett, of Norridgewock, having undertaken to make the road has commenced the business, which will undoubtedly be completed this season.—Land also will be laid out on that road and every encouragement given to actual settlers. There can be no doubt of its rapidly settling, since the Ohio fever has abated in such a surprising degree. No country promises a better harvest than the District of Maine.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The various members of the Bonaparte family live apart from all the nobility of Rome, and even from strangers who arrive there, the English excepted. Her royal highness the Princess of Wales, when she arrived at Rome, alighted immediately at Ruffinella, the property of Lucien, at Tuscanum, and of which it is said the Princess means to make a purchase.—Lucien pays particular court to his mother, who is reputed to be very rich. He is still desirous of proceeding to America.

LONDON, JULY 22.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

A curious circumstance took place at Shadwell Office on Saturday. Sarah Ann Brown, alias Win. Brown, was charged with an assault, and during the examination (being dressed in sailor's cloths) confessed she was a woman, and had served fourteen years in the royal navy in the Queen Charlotte, had a pension, and had but lately returned from a voyage to the West Indies. She is a native of New York, and said nothing would have induced her to discover her sex but the unpleasant situation in which she was placed. After making satisfaction, she was discharged.

A farmer having settled in a country village on a little farm, gained the esteem of the whole neighborhood. The first year was hardly expired, when he lost a very fine cow, which was by much the best of his cattle, and he was extremely mortified at it; but this was nothing to the grief he felt a short time afterwards, when death also took away his wife. His neighbors thought they were obliged to comfort him.

Honest farmer, said one of them, do not afflict yourself; the wife you have lost was a good one, it is true, but there is as good to be had. I have three daughters for my part, take your choice of them.—Another offered him a sister, another a niece. Lord have mercy upon us, cried the farmer, it is better to lose one's wife than one's cow; my wife is scarcely three hours dead, and here are a half dozen of people offering to supply her place for me! but when my cow died the devil a one spoke of giving me another.

EXPERTNESS OF BRITISH SEAMEN.

The gallant Captain Harper, of his Majesty's Ship Wye, after having captured a small fishing schooner belonging to Newcastle, in this State and got her safe into Bighty, fearing that the crew would retake her, had her dismantled, by taking out the masts, and unhooking her rudder. This operation with the assistance of his officers and crew, was performed in one hour and three quarters. When the schooner was dropping astern of the ship, the officers who were looking at her over the railing of the quarter deck, and laughing at her naked appearance, sneeringly asked one of the fishermen if he thought the Yankees could strip a vessel so expertly. The fisherman replied, he thought it had been done in a short time, for them—but, said he, I once assisted in taking three masts out of your Frigate Java, and we did it in just half the time. N. H. Gaz.



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1817.

FOR THE STAR.

Pursuant to notice, a large and respectable number of the Republican voters of Caroline county met at Denton on Tuesday the 9th inst. when Mr. Joux Boon was requested to take the chair, and J. Brown appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being stated—

FREDERICK HOLBROOK,
NATHAN WHITNEY,
DR. WILLIAM WHITLEY, &
THOMAS SAULSBURY,

Were then selected as suitable and proper persons to run as Candidates for the next General Assembly. It was then

Resolved, That this meeting will do all in their power to effect the election of the above gentlemen, and do recommend them to the united support of the Republican voters of the county generally.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and transmitted to the Star for publication.

JOHN BOON, Chairman.
J. BROWN, Secretary.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE REPUBLICAN STAR.

MAMMOTH PEACH.

Oxford, Sept. 12, 1817.

Dear Sir,
Finding a publication in your valuable paper of a Mammoth Peach that measured 11 inches round, and weighed 12 oz. induced me to measure and weigh one of my large French Peaches, called the Musketaugh, which I now send to you; it now measures 12 inches round it any way, (as it is nearly round) and weighs in the scales 13 1/2 oz. I have some sorts of Clings that are heavier, but not ripe, and some not in bearing this year. If you do not get this Peach before to-morrow, it may lose some, which is customary, but it will still excel the Mammoth Peach.

I am, dear Sir,
Respectfully yours, in haste,
J. WILLES.
This Peach is not a Cling-stone, nor is it properly an Open-stone.

Republican Candidates,

For Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorized to state that the four following gentlemen will be generally supported, and will serve, if elected, as Delegates to the next General Assembly, for Queen-Ann's county: James Roberts, Kensey Harrison, Capt. Joshua Massey, William R. Stuart.

Frederick County.
Thomas Hawkins, B. S. Pigman,
William Dawney, Isaac Shriver,
Have been severally recommended as Candidates for that county, by Republicans.

Washington County.
Jacob Schnebley, William Yates,
Edward G. Williams, Henry Sweitzer.

Baltimore County.
Tobias Stansbury, John B. Snowden,
Geo. Harryman, Thomas Johnson.

City of Baltimore.
Thomas Kell, H. M. Breckenridge.

City of Annapolis.
John Stephen, Dr. Dennis Claude.

Washington, Sept. 11.
The Army Court Marti directed to assemble in this city, convened yesterday; present, all the members except one. Col. King is President of the Court. SAMUEL WILCOX, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been appointed the Judge Advocate.

Baltimore, Sept. 13.
The citizens of Baltimore, through their committee, presented, yesterday, to Commodore JOHN ROBERTS, a service of Plate, in testimony of the high sense entertained by them, of the important aid afforded by him in the defence of Baltimore, against our late enemy, on the 12th and 13th of September, in the year 1814.

The Service consists of the following articles, viz:—
2 Soup Tureens
8 Meat Dishes, of various sizes
1 Fish Dish and Strainer
4 Vegetable Dishes
2 Soup Ladles
4 Sauce Boats
4 Sauce Ladles
2 Dozen Table Forks
1 Bread Basket
2 Pitchers.

We learn that the President reached Chillicothe on the 22d ultimo, where he stopped 2 days, when he resumed his journey—he comes by the way of Pittsburg, where he expected to arrive on the 5th; thence down the Cumberland road, and through Maryland. We understand he will reach the seat of government on Friday next.

Mr. Hendricks is elected to Congress from the State of Indiana; and John Scott (whose seat was vacated at the last session of Congress) is re-elected a Delegate to Congress from Missouri Territory, by a considerable majority over his opponent.

The SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. ADAMS) is expected in this city on the 21st inst.

The city of Charleston we fear is deeply afflicted by the ravages of contagious disease. The newspapers preserve a dead silence on the subject generally, the following expressions in the commencement of an essay in the Times of the 30th afford confirmation of our apprehensions: "Deep melancholy (says the writer) appears to cover the faces of our citizens, and death and disease are making breaches in almost every neighborhood of this city."

New-York, Sept. 8.
Captain Taylor, in 28 days from Tobago, informs, that a Spanish schooner, with one hundred and fifty passengers, had arrived there from Augustura, where the Royalists had been completely defeated. Eighteen vessels in all had escaped with passengers, six of which had passed Tobago.

TENNESSEE.

The following comparative statement shows the result of the election recently held in the State of Tennessee, for the Representatives to the Fifteenth Congress:—

In the late Congress.	Now elected.
James B. Reynolds	Geo. W. L. Marr.
Samuel Powell	John Rhea
Isaac Thomas	Francis Jones
B. H. Henderson	Samuel Hogg
Newton Cannon	Thomas Claiborne
W. G. Blount	W. G. Blount

In the Nashville district there were no fewer than 9289 votes given in; of which Mr. Claiborne received 4387, Mr. Cannon 2067, and Mr. Robert Weakley 2233.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

The following statement exhibits the result of the election recently held in the State of North-Carolina, for Representatives to the Fifteenth Congress. The first column exhibits the names of the Representatives from the same State in the preceding Congress.

In the late Congress.	Now elected.
William Gaston	Jesse Stovall
William H. Murfree	Lemuel Sawyer
John Chipper	Alexander M. Millan
Charles Hooks	James Owen
Samuel Dickson	J. S. Smith
Weldon N. Edwards	Weldon N. Edwards
Daniel M. Forney	Daniel M. Forney
Bartlett Yancey	Thomas Settle
Israel Pickens	Felix Walker
William C. Love	George Mumford
Lewis Williams	Lewis Williams
James W. Clark	John H. Hall

Those in *Italic* are Oppositionists.

The Elections to the Fifteenth Congress are now completed in every state in the Union, except in one or two districts of Massachusetts, where there have been several unsuccessful attempts to make a change. The changes are more numerous than at any preceding election; for it is believed that two-thirds of the Members of the present House of Representatives have never sat in Congress before. Of the old members not returned, it is believed nearly one half declined a re-election. The defeat of the remainder is in a degree attributable to the Compensation Law, but not as generally as some have supposed. Several of the warmest opponents of that law have lost their seats by large majorities.

The Bank of the United States has determined to establish a Branch Bank at FAYETTEVILLE, in the State of North Carolina.

By an estimate from actual survey (says the Newport Argus) under proper authority, we learn that there is now standing in the State of Rhode Island, suitable timber sufficient to build upwards of two thousand line of battle ships.

A New-York paper announces the following instance of good fortune on the part of one of the aboriginal descendants of this continent.—"The Ticket, No. 19,543, which drew the \$25,000 prize in the Medical Science Lottery, now drawing, was purchased by GEORGE HARLEN, chief of a Cherokee tribe of Indians, and is now in the hands of a gentleman of that city. It was sold at Allen's office."

PERPETUAL MOTION.

In a late Dublin Evening Post, a Mr. Edward Ball advertises, that he will exhibit after six days notice, for the sum of £300,000, that long wished for Perpetual Motion, now going in its rapid velocity, without the aid, or assistance of man or beast, springs, weights, or balances, steam, wind or water, or any other visible assistance, and will continue in its rapid velocity as long as a body of any substance will last. This art, he observes, had hitherto defeated every attempt, but he achieved it at the first trial, with a few minutes study, and three hours labour.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE OLD SERPENT—OR BIG SNAKE.
The Gloucester fishermen very much strive To catch the big Snake, either dead or alive; But let them no longer their fond hearts deceive, They'll never catch that which taught old mother Eve. The Serpent—they'll find it—say they it who can; That cheats a fair woman, is too much for man. PERE ADAM.

City of Washington, Sept. 8.

It is proposed to establish a town at the *Tow-Mile-Bluff*, on the east side of the Alabama River, to be called *Alabama*. The town lots are advertised for sale on the 3d Monday in October next.

Raleigh Register.

As there are duties on every thing in Britain, that nation may be called the most *duty-full* in the world.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Bartow, Lieut. R. SPEDDEN, of the U. S. Navy, to Miss MARY ANN THORNTON, of the city of Baltimore.

DIED.—On Thursday the 11th instant in the neighborhood of this place, *Clement S. Rogers*, a Midshipman in the Navy of the United States. On the 3d inst. Mr. Joseph Harrison, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Propelled by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked. She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,

via Miles River Ferry. Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore, will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

GEORGE STILES & SON,
The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on Saturday the 27th inst.—one negro boy named Alexander, one do. named Phil or Phillip, one do. named Bill or William, one do. named Joe or Joseph, the property of George Godwin; sold to satisfy the claims of Mary E. C. Nicholson, ex'x of Wm. H. Nicholson. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at the farm of Mr. Godwin, and attendance given by

RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff
Q. A. County.
sep 15 3

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of vendition exponas to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at the Court house door in Denton, at 10 o'clock a. m. for cash only, all the right of William Colston in and to a tract of LAND called "*Partnership*," containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being in right of his wife Deborah, formerly Deborah Parrott, as her thirds for life—to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use of Elizabeth and dayway, use of Samuel Harrison, debt, interest and costs.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.
sep 16 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on the 15th day of October next, fifty acres of LAND, lying and being in S. Neck, the property of Solomon Wilson, (free negro), sold to satisfy the claim of Rachel Sparks. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by

sep 16 3 RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff.

Property for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, on terms easy both as to price and payments, his LOT on Harrison street, in Easton, now in the occupation of Mrs. Parrott, on which is a commodious dwelling house, with other improvements, and a good garden. If this property be not disposed of at private sale before Tuesday the seventh day of October next, it will then be offered at public sale in front of the Court-house, at three o'clock in the evening of that day. For further particulars apply to Mr. BOZMANN in Easton.

sep 16 3 HALL HARRISON.

Notice.

Broke from the goal of Caroline County, on the night of the 7th inst. a mulatto lad about nineteen years of age, named HARRY, or HENRY SHEPPARD, about five feet five or six inches high, well made, the wool on his head very short, his character pert and lively, and fond of ardent spirits—His clothing not recollected, more than dressed in light summer clothing. Any person taking up said lad, and delivering him to me, shall be compensated for all trouble and expense.

sep 16 3 GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, on Thursday the 7th of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself SAM HANDY. He is about 37 years old, five feet four and a quarter inches high—had on when committed an old green domestic coat, a pair of old corded pantaloons, an old wool hat, and a bundle containing sundry other clothing—he was riding an old sorrel horse—says he belongs to a Mr. George Yellott, in the city of Baltimore. The owner is desired to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sheriff
Frederick County, Md.
sep 16 8

POETRY.

The Printer.

While every station, every grade, Pursues its calling or its trade, With art and care;

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 SCHEDULE. Includes prizes of \$2000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10, \$5, \$300, and \$1190.

1610 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...

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.

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...

The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber...

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 9 o'clock A. M. on which days she will continue during the season.

The SCHOONER 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 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 & 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 serv't. 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.

FOUNTAIN INN TAVERN.

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

LEVI LEE.

Easton, Nov. 12—m

A FEW TICKETS

IN THE Washington Monument Lottery

NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE, May be had at this office.

Price—Eleven Dollars.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias 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 linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles waistcoat, and a 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. CROMWELL, Sheriff of Frederick County, Md.

aug. 26 3

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 Hooping 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 baleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with insupportable 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, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great Antiscorbatic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul 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 Gout and Rheumatic Drops—Price 50 cents.

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, swelling & weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds 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 and cure for the fever and ague, &c.

Dr. Robertson's Infalible Worm Destroying 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 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, strangury, 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.

Maly'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, serofula, 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. Dyott's Patent Itch 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 50 cents.

Circassian Eye Water.

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.

Take 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...317...15 at 19 s16 014.

Notice to Creditors.

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

Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1817.

LEVIN KEENE, Ex'r of Darsy Wyvil, dec'd

sep 9 3q

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 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.

LEM. PURNELL.

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 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

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 acts of assembly.

Test—JOHN C. HANDY, Clk.

July 22

300 Dollars Reward.

Stolen from the subscriber, on Thursday the 14th inst. a negro woman named DELIA, and her two small children PEG and PERRY. DELIA is eighteen or twenty years old, a small likely woman, yellow complexion, with short wool. Peg is beginning to talk; PERRY was born last month. They were taken away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself James Ridout, and who is the husband of Delia—he is a small spare fellow, and young and likely—he can write a little, and may make out passes for them. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and confine them in any gaol so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward.

IGNATIUS RHODES.

Talbot County, Md. aug. 27 (sep 2) 3

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the evening of the 24th inst. an apprentice to the Carpenter's trade, by the name of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—slender made, sandy complexion, freckled face, speaks quick when spoken to, and a good workman for his age. He took with him a variety of clothing, among which were the following—one long blue coat, two pair Russia sheeting trousers, one pair striped jean trousers, one dark woollen vest, one yellow striped Marseilles vest, one pair calf skin and one pair common shoes, and sundry other clothing. I will give the above reward if taken out of this state, and lodged in any jail, and give information at the office of the American, so that I get him a gain, or \$30 if within the state, and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home to me in Baltimore.

JAMES H. VAN ORSDALL, Richmond st. near Howard st. extended, W. P.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbour or employ said boy at their peril, as I will put the law in force against any such offenders. aug 27 (sep 9) 3

For sale.

A FASHIONABLE GIG, in good repair. Persons disposed to purchase, are referred to the Editor for particulars. aug. 29 6

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, included, 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.

That part of the Creek's lands lying within the territories 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 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 depredations 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 proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The editors of newspapers who are authorised 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 17 601

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.

Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office.

Notice.

The subscriber intending to visit the Western country next spring, will rent his two Farms in the Head of Wye, on accommodating terms, with or without the bands, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.

He will also sell on Thursday the 25th of September inst. at public auction, at his dwelling, on a credit of six months, a variety of elegant Stock, consisting of a number of valuable horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils of every description. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by E. ROBERTS.

Head-of-Wye, sept 2

For sale, or to rent,

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Truckahoe 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.

W. B. BENNY.

N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy. aug. 26 W. B.

Advertisement.

To be Rented 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 GOLDSBOROUGH.

Cambridge, aug. 19. 6

For sale.

AN ELEGANT SLOOP,

Of about 700 bushels burthen.

She is one year old, built of red cedar and mulberry, by the subscriber for his own use. She is pure copper fastened and copper bottomed to ballast-mark with 24 oz. copper, a light draft of water, and sails equal to any boat in the world of her size.

She would not be offered for sale, if the owner had a safe harbour to keep her in—having in no other nearer home than the main bay shore.

For terms enquire of the printer, or of the subscriber, living in the Bay-side, at the old established residence of Mr. John Leeds, dec'd.

sept 2 8q THOMAS KEMP.

For sale,

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing

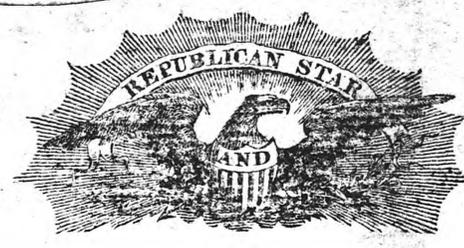
two hundred acres, more or less. This property possesses many advantages, namely, that of procuring an abundance of fine fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c. The improvements have lately gone through a general repair. There is no doubt of there being a quantity of mail on it, as there have been many species 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

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, Tencriffe, &c. &c. Candies of all descriptions, Cogniac 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 Leaf 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 patron



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

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

TERMS

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

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 land 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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on Saturday the 27th inst.—one negro boy named Alexander, one do. named Phil or Philip, one do. named Bill or William, one do. named Joe or Joseph, the property of George Godwin; sold to satisfy the claims of Mary E. C. Nicholson, ex't. of Wm. H. Nicholson. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at the farm of Mr. Godwin, and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff,
sep 16 3
Q. A. County.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the 30th instant, at Denton, at the Court-house door, for cash only, at 3 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of LAND, called "Robottom Range," containing forty-eight and a half acres and thirty perches, more or less; and will be sold as the property of James Harper, to satisfy Matthew Driver, use of William Kelly, use of Henry Driver, use of Thomas Saulsbury, debt, interest and costs—by
GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff,
sep 9 3

Talbot Land for sale.

BY authority of a decree of the Chancellor, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. James Murdoch, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th of September inst. at 12 o'clock, several tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, and called Chance Hill, Cumberland, and Heweth; and a ten-acre lot called "Clifton," late the property of John S. Denny, dec'd. The said lands are in the immediate vicinity of Easton, and contain a large portion of valuable meadow land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of these lands, as those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves. The said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the trustee will execute a deed for the same.
RAMSAY WATERS, Trustee.
Annapolis, sept 2 5
N. B. The above lands will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, should it be required.—
The said lands contain from 150 to 200 acres.
R. W.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at the Court house door in Denton, at 10 o'clock A. M. for cash only, all the right of William Colston in and to a tract of LAND called "Partnership," containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being in right of his wife Deborah, formerly Deborah Barwick, as her thirds for life—to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use of Elizabeth Hadaway, use of Samuel Harris, debt, interest and costs.
GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff,
sep 16 4

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on the 15th day of October next, fifty acres of LAND, lying and being in S. Neck, the property of Solomon Wilson, (free negro), sold to satisfy the claim of Rachel Sparks. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff,
sep 16 3

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.

GLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, May 26.

The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Master,

PROPPLED by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.

She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,
via Miles River Ferry.

Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore—will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

GEORGE STILES & SON.

The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.
sep 16 6

Sale postponed.

The sale of Mrs. Margaret Keresy's land, advertised to be sold on Thursday the 21st ult. was postponed until Thursday the 2d day of October next, on which day it will be offered at public auction on the premises, on a credit of eighteen months. Bond with security to be approved of by the Court, will be required of the purchaser.

**ROBT. HARRINGTON,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
JAMES SETH,
ALEXANDER HEMSLY,
JOSEPH FARLAND,**
sep 2 5

Land for sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the honorable the Queen-Ann's County Court—the subscriber will sell at public vendue, THURSDAY the 2d day of October next, on the premises, all the Real Estate of George Clow, dec'd. containing fifty acres of cleared Land, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, within three miles of the Head of Chester, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Smith and John Turner. The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond with approved security, conditioned for the payment of the purchase money, within nine months from the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given, and a deed when the whole of the purchase money is paid.

WILLIAM WALLIS, Trustee.
sep 9 3q

Property for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, on terms easy both as to price and payments, his LOT on Harrison street, in Easton, now in the occupation of Mrs. Parrot, on which is a commodious dwelling house, with other improvements, and a good garden. If this property be not disposed of at private sale before Tuesday the seventh day of October next, it will then be offered at public sale in front of the Court-house, at three o'clock in the evening of that day. For further particulars apply to Mr. BULLITT, in Easton.

HALL HARRISON.
sep 16 3

Trustee's Sale.

In obedience to an order of the Judges of Caroline County Court,

THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock, on the premises, all the Real Estate of John M. Collier, late of Caroline county, deceased. This property is situated near the North West Fork-Bridge. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

The creditors of the said John M. Collier are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.

THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.
Denton, sep 9 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 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 the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN—Induced by the request of a considerable part of my fellow citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages, at the ensuing election of Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

YOUR OBEIENT SERVANT,
JOHN L. ELBERT.
sep 9

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendance of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Ann's and Talbot counties, on the road leading from Wye-Mell to Hillsborough, about twelve miles from Easton and the same distance from Centreville, containing 1280 acres, which will be divided into four farms to suit purchasers; each farm will have a large proportion of woodland heavily timbered, and the buildings in good repair.

Also, another tract of Land, containing five hundred acres, lying in the forest of Caroline county, near Bear-Town. This tract is nearly all in timber and wood, some parts heavily timbered. Persons desirous to purchase or view the Lands, are invited to call on A. Holt, who at present has the management of said Land, and will give information of the terms on which they will be sold; or to Wm. Graham, Esq. or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.
sep 2 **CHARLES NICOLS.**

Easton Jockey-Club Races

A SWEEPSTAKES of 100 dollars each, the three miles heats, will be run at Easton on Wednesday the 1st day of October next, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club—and also deducting six pounds from mares that have had foals.

On the next day a Sweepstakes of three year old colts, two mile heats, for 50 dollars each—Colts carrying 103 lbs. Geldings and Fillies 100. These Sweepstakes are open to be entered by gentlemen by the 15th of September. The papers are at the Star-Office—three are already entered for Wednesday, and two for Thursday. The subscription and gate money will be run for on the third day, and attendance given by
sep 9 4 **LEVI LEE.**

ALABAMA TERRITORY.

FROM THE ST. STEPHENS MAILBOX.

In the present dearth of news we conceive that our paper could not be more usefully devoted, than in presenting to the public a picture of the great progress our country is making in useful improvements. Three years since, rarely an instance was known of a bale of cotton being exported from the Tombigbee or Alabama settlements; in the present year, we have assurances that one farmer in this neighborhood, who does not work more than twenty hands, will clear, saving all expences, at least twenty thousand dollars from his cotton crop, beside making the necessary quantity of corn, &c. for family use; and we have reasons to believe, that others will produce equally as great a crop. Farmers generally, have expectations far beyond what could be imagined from so new a country. Cotton gins have become very common, almost every farmer owning one. Indeed, in every point of view in which the country can be taken, none on earth presents greater advantages. Added to a climate mild and salubrious, the productions of the soil are most happily adapted to every species of vegetation.—Fruits in as great abundance and perfection as in any part of the world, grow here almost spontaneously. Nor have we been unmindful of the necessity of a proper attention to the improvement of Towns, and in the arts which give tone and spirit to commerce the channel through which the productions of our luxuriant and highly favored country, find a reward for honest industry.

The Town of St. Stephens, at the head of ship navigation of the Tombigbee, is advancing with a rapidity beyond that of any place, perhaps, in the Western country. It has at this moment, at least thirty new houses commenced, many of which would vie with those generally built in the cities of the U. States. It has an Academy, supported by the voluntary contribution of the citizens, with two teachers, and sixty or seventy students, who have, since their commencement made progress highly honorable to the institution. There is a Steam Boat on the stocks, in size and force, calculated in an eminent degree to give the greatest facility to our commerce to the ocean. It is intended as occasion may require, to run from thence to New-Orleans and return either up the Tombigbee or Alabama, as high as Fort Claiborne. The navigation of the Tombigbee, as high as this place, is perfectly secure, to vessels of any size that can enter Mobile bay, at any season of the year. The annual amount of merchandize, brought and vended at this place, is not less than 500,000 dollars and is still increasing.

The Town of Jackson, about ten miles below this place, is in a state of rapid improvement, and we are informed, affords considerable facility to trade. Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama, has a considerable population, and from its local situation and the richness of the country around it, bids fair to become the

most flourishing town in the territory. It is situate immediately on a high bank, and presents a most beautiful and romantic prospect, commanding a view of the Alabama above and below, as far as the eye can reach; and the high hills which border the meanders of the river, present a most picturesque scenery.

At the late sales a company, principally composed of merchants of the place, purchased the scite of old Fort Stoddert, which we understand, they are about to lay off into Lots, and offer for sale immediately; many of them are determined to establish stores and erect ware houses, so soon as the lots are disposed of. The situation of this place combines a greater variety of advantages, than any place near the sea board. It has a straight and direct communication with the Mobile bay, and vessels can approach it in some instances, with as great facility as the town of Mobile—the same wind which carries them to Blakely or Mobile will in a short time, waft them to the safe and convenient harbor Fort Stoddert.

Mobile, is situated at the head of Mobile bay, and commands a very handsome view of the bay below and river above. It is improving in a ratio with that of the country.

The Lots in the Town of Blakely, have lately been sold, and we are told, great preparations are making for its rapid improvement. It is understood that considerable capital has already been appropriated to that place, & great expectations are entertained from its superior advantages, that it will shortly become a place of considerable commercial importance.

The country lying above on the Tombigby and Alabama, possesses, we understand, qualities (in point of soil) superior to those above described; and we calculate ere long on seeing the rich productions of the counties of Madison, Elk, Blount and Shelby, and those of Montgomery and Monroe, floating down our rivers and crowding the streets of the towns on their borders.

BITE OF A SERPENT.

In page 204 of vol. III. (*Memoirs of Dr. Lettsom*) the following curious relation is given by Bishop Madison:

"In a town, this fall, among the mountains of our country, near to the place where I happened to be, a boy of twelve or thirteen years of age, was bit, on the side of one of his feet, by a very venomous serpent commonly called a copper head. The poison of this animal is not less dreaded than that of the crotalus horridus, or rattlesnake. The boy was carried home, and soon discovered symptoms of great uneasiness. A swelling commenced, and the wound was slightly scarified. A by-stander, acquainted, I suppose, with the practice of the Indians, recommended the following application: A chicken was caught, the feathers plucked from the abdomen, and that part closely applied to the wound. The chicken instantly grew sick, and died as quick as if its head had been cut off. A second was applied in a similar manner; it died in about four minutes. A third also shared the same fate, in nearly eight minutes. A fourth was applied; it discovered some uneasiness, but did not die. The process was then discontinued. The boy was relieved and suffered no greater inconvenience from the wound than he would have done from the puncture of a needle or pin. He was perfectly well on the second day. Having heard of what had passed, I was preparing to go to the house where the boy was, when his father a very respectable man, a magistrate, & noted for his strict veracity, together with two other persons, upon whose information I entirely relied, from an intimate acquaintance with them, came to me. From them I heard the particulars related, as they were present, and witnessed the effects of this extraordinary imbibition of the poison. There remains not the shadow of doubt of the fact, as I have stated it. I saw the boy on the third day. "The copper-head resembles the mockasen somewhat, but is larger. Some, indeed, consider it as the female rattlesnake; but I rather suppose it to be a distinct species. This Snake is not mentioned by Catesby. Might not the same remedy be applied in the case of a bite from a mad dog?"

SINGULAR STORY.

FROM A PORTSMOUTH (ENGLAND) PAPER.

By a letter we have received from France, we learn the following very singular story:—"A strange circumstance occurred lately at Brest; a man in the last stage of a dangerous disorder sent for a priest to give him extreme unction—the priest after some conver-

sation with the man, told him, that he could not give him extreme unction without he surrendered up the lands that he held, and which belonged to the church previous to the revolution. In vain did the poor man point out that he had purchased them at fair valuation, and had a large family to bequeath them to; the priest told him, if he did not he would be damned and go to hell; the poor man replied he would not give up the land, but take his chance. In a few days he died, and was refused the rites of the church or christian burial, in consequence of his having died without receiving extreme unction; and the priest told his family that he was certain of going to hell, and that the Devil would come that night and take away his body. The wretched family were dreadfully alarmed and they employed an old soldier to set up all night and watch the corpse, furnishing him with a bottle of wine, bread and cheese, and a sword to protect himself.

At midnight the door flew open and in walked, three figures dressed so as to appear like devils; they walked round the room to try to intimidate the soldier, but the veteran who had never feared to oppose an enemy, was not to be panic struck, put broke silence, and accosted them in these words: "You Mr. Devils, if one of you lays a hand upon that body, I will cut it off."

After some time, one more courageous than the rest seized upon the feet of the corpse, and another took hold of the head; the soldier immediately made a chop at the hand of the first and nearly cut off his arm; the other he wounded on the shoulder; a scuffle ensued but in a short time the devils disappeared, leaving a large quantity of blood behind them which shewed they were human.

The next day the family waited on the Prefect; and related to him this strange circumstance, when he sent for the priest who had refused to give him extreme unction. The priest returned for answer, that he was unwell, & could not attend him; after several messengers had been dispatched, without success, to inform he must come a guard of soldiers was sent who brought him up, and he proved to be the very person whom the soldier had cut across the arm: his accomplices have been traced out, and they are all safely lodged in prison.

AGRICULTURE.

FROM THE ALBANY DAILY ADVERTISER.

Frequently noticing observations in the public prints concerning agriculture, and especially the raising of wheat, I am induced to communicate to you my observations and experiments on the subject of smut in wheat, that alarming and increasing enemy to agriculture.

In the summer of 1815, while riding near one of my neighbor's fields, bearing a heavy burthen of wheat almost ready to be cut, I observed it entirely clear of smut, until I had nearly passed it when I found a part of it very smutty, though from the appearance of the grain it was all of one kind of seed. By calling on the owner I found my observations correct, & on enquiry respecting the difference, he informed me that the seed of the clean wheat was prepared in the following manner:—He took eight bushels of seed (smutty) put it into an empty hogshead, & poured on strong lye, boiling hot, stirring it up well, and after a short time poured the whole into other vessels to drain, and when dry, sowed it—amongst the product of which not a single smut-head could be found: while directly alongside, and from the same kind of seed (unprepared) I judged it to be at least one eighth smut.

Again, in the fall of 1816, the following experiments were tried. The seed being all of one kind, one was scalded as above; one part was soaked in a strong brine from three to nine days, and a third part limed in the usual way; the product is as follows:—The scalded entirely clear of smut; the brined & limed about equal and considerably smutty; and one bushel, sowed in the same field in its natural state, (smutty) has produced wheat considerably more so than the two latter.

From the foregoing experiments, I conclude, that if farmers in general would be particular and faithful in scalding their seed wheat in a strong hot lye, made from their house or other good ashes, our market would be furnished with good, clean & wholesome wheat not only more profitable to the farmer, but more honorable and creditable to the agricultural interests of our state.

If, Mr. Editor, you should be of opinion that by publishing the foregoing, it will render the public the least benefit, it is freely at your service.

A WESTERN FARMER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Having observed in the last New York Columbian received at this place, a paragraph, stating that the cadets of the United States Military Academy had mutined, and that I had promoted it, or at least had countenanced it, I deem it a duty which I owe to myself, to the gentlemen cadets, and to the public, to give a correct but summary statement of the transactions here which have been stigmatized with the name of mutiny, accompanied with such observations as may appear necessary, and thereby to contradict a report so false, so base, and so malicious, and so injurious to the reputation of the Military Academy.

The following are the facts: I arrived in the steam boat, at this place, from New York, on Friday, the 29th of August, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Immediately after being landed, I proceeded from the dock [accompanied by several officers of the post] up to the plain, for the purpose of reporting myself to the commanding officer, brevet major Sylvanus Thayer, of the corps of Engineers. When I arrived on the plain, I perceived a number of cadets standing at a little distance, who as soon as they saw me, uncovered their heads and gave six hearty cheers. The cheering being finished they immediately advanced to me, and with the mild expressions of undisguised friendship beaming on their youthful countenances, shook me heartily by the hand, and with an affection almost filial, inquired relative to my health and welfare. As soon as these friendly salutations were over, they retired to their quarters with the most perfect order and decorum. My feelings were so much affected at the warm attachment manifested towards me by these generous youths on this occasion, as almost to deprive me of the power of utterance, and consequently to prevent my reciprocating in a proper manner their expressions of friendship. I accordingly, the same evening, requested one of the officers of the military academy to present to the young gentleman (in my behalf) my unfeigned acknowledgments for the affectionate attachment they had so often (on many former occasions) manifested towards me, and to assure them of the sincere regard I entertained for them all: with this request he complied; in consequence of which I am informed, he has been accused of making seditious speeches and exciting mutiny. On the following day, an order was published on parade, stating that I took upon myself [for the present] the command and superintendance of the military academy as being the senior officer of engineers present. As soon as the order was read and the parade dismissed, the young gentlemen gave three cheers, and immediately retired without any disorder or confusion whatever. I shall not at present enter into any detail relative to my taking upon myself the command as already stated; but would merely observe that this event had no connexion whatever with any of the transactions in which the cadets were concerned. No force was employed or contemplated by me on this occasion; it was an act of my own performing without any concert with any person whatever. I even do not believe that any person at the post [except major Thayer] had any knowledge relative to my intending to take the command, until the order for that purpose was published. The right which I had to the command, and the reason why I thought it necessary to exercise that right, will be made known at some future time. The foregoing is a summary, but correct statement of the transaction at this place, in consequence of which the gentlemen cadets of the military academy have been stigmatized as mutineers, and myself as a promoter of mutiny!

It giving vent in a regular, decorous and customary manner, to the noblest feelings which adorn human nature, those of genuine friendship and respect, constitute mutiny; then are those young gentlemen guilty of it—otherwise, not. If reciprocating these noble feelings in a becoming manner be promoting or countenancing mutiny, then am I guilty—otherwise, not. An impartial public will decide impartially respecting it; & I feel very confident that, with all honorable persons, there will be but one opinion on the subject.

The cadets of the Military Academy have no disposition for mutiny. I know them well. Many of them have passed from youth to manhood under my particular care. I pledge myself that they will always submit with cheerfulness and pleasure to any discipline, however strict, provided it be correct; and that they will always take pleasure in obeying and respecting their officers and instructors: But I also pledge myself, that no system of monkish or inquisitorial tyranny will ever reduce them to such an abject state of degradation, that they dare not express, in a correct, a decorous, and a customary manner, the noble affections of the heart. To such conduct narrow and jealous minds, which are entirely devoid of the generous feelings that dictate it, may attach the terrific name of mutiny as long as they please, but it will not avail.

I am not ignorant of the source from which this base calumny has emanated—it is from the same foul source whence many other falsehoods, equally malicious, but not of equal importance, have flowed. Let not the contemptible being, however, who has dared thus to calumniate the members of this Institution, ima-

gine that his own insignificance will screen him from detection and justice. Let him conceal himself with the utmost caution—Let him shrink back (if possible) into something less than his original nothingness—still it will not avail—he will eventually be dragged forth to public view, and exposed in all his natural and acquired deformity. After having been a member of the Military Academy about twelve years, and after having devoted about ten years of the best part of my life in endeavoring to promote its interests and prosperity, it can hardly be supposed I should feel indifferent as to its final fate.

It has now become absolutely necessary, that it should be definitively decided whether a correct and strict military discipline is to pervade every department of the Seminary, without which it cannot long exist, and also, whether those persons belonging to it who have zealously endeavored to promote its wealth, interest, and prosperity, are to be protected and shielded from indirect and insidious persecution; or whether its destinies are to be influenced by the intrigues and cabals of a man, who, as I am credibly informed, was not many years ago dismissed from public service on account of his debauched and immoral conduct: of a man, who now stands openly accused before the public of both forgery and perjury, as well as of other conduct, the mere mention of which would wound the delicacy of the public ear—of a man, who has allowed some of his own family in his hearing and even in his presence, to bestow upon the commanding officer of the Military Academy, epithets, the most vulgar and abusive, and to declare that the cadets should be induced [as far as possible] to break all his orders and regulations—of a man, finally, the general tenor of whose conduct, since he has been attached to the Institution, has been to insinuate into the minds of the cadets principles of immorality and infidelity, by openly and repeatedly making use of profane language in their presence—by speaking disrespectfully of the holy christian religion; and by openly extolling the writings of that prince of modern infidels, Voltaire. On the decision upon this point depends the fate of the Military Academy—presuming it will be correct, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, the public's obedient servant,

A. PARTRIDGE, Captain of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS, September 2d, 1817.

Extract of letter to ———, explanatory of the principles upon which certain official documents from Local Authorities in the several States are required in support of Posthumous Claims to Military Bounty Land, or its legal equivalent.

SIR, Several applications for "Five Years Half-pay" in lieu of Bounty Land, transmitted to the War Department through your intervention, have recently been examined. After so much information on this subject as has been disseminated by the medium of newspapers, as well as by the many hundreds of Hand-Bills which have been distributed through the hands of members of Congress and other gentlemen who have visited the city of Washington, it gives me pain to find that a very great portion of the Documents transmitted to the offices of government to support applications of this class, is so very deficient as to defeat one of the principal views of a sage and paternal Legislature—that of conveying prompt and effective succor to a numerous class of the community whose present sufferings, have, in a great degree, arisen from services rendered the country.

No new, or difficult proofs, or unreasonable authentication of documents, have been required from claimants, under the beneficent laws in question; but as the files of this office have a special bearing upon what is technically styled "Real Estate," and may be subjected to legal scrutiny many years hence, when no person who now has any share in the administration of the existing laws may be present to explain the "why" and the "wherefore," such or such documents were deemed admissible—so it is thought highly expedient that each separate file of vouchers which records an alienation of public property should be complete in itself, and not require a reference to any other file or document whatever, to attest the correctness of its admission to the archives of the War Department.

It is this general principle [which appears not to be generally understood] which has necessitated a regulation that many individuals appear disposed to quarrel with, and that many others neglect through inadvertence, because, perhaps, the local laws of the state where they respectively reside, do not render its observance necessary in ordinary cases. For example: in every state of the American Union, there are Justices of the Peace or other magistrates, authorized, by the constitution and laws of each state, to administer oaths, to legalize depositions and affidavits, and to attest acknowledgments of all legal instruments of writing. In one individual state there are several hundred Justices of the Peace: in another where this class of civil officers is likewise very numerous, there are also four other descriptions of magistrates, who occasionally perform the same services for their fellow citizens; and as the appointment of

such magistrates is not permanent, their succession in a few years may become almost innumerable. Their respective qualifications and signatures may possibly be so well known to the residents within a county, or perhaps throughout the state, as not to need any further authentication for local purposes; but it is supposable that the respective signatures of all the magistrates of those several descriptions throughout our widely extended union, can be known in this office? If by hazard such signature should be known to some one at the seat of government, that knowledge, however satisfactory it might be considered at the moment to one individual, might not appear to be a sufficient sanction for the disposal of a portion of the public domain or its equivalent, to a collection of public men who might be specially authorized to examine the records of this office some twenty years hence. Upon these considerations, it has long been deemed proper that one general rule should be applied to all such cases: that is, that the quality [and the signature where it can be done] of the numerous classes of magistrates alluded to above should be officially certified by a public officer who has, or ought to have, custody of a general or partial authentic record of the appointment of all such magistrates, and who is authorized to sanction his certificate by a public seal, to counterfeit which is deemed a capital crime. The highest authority required in this case, is the Secretary of the State; but the "County Clerk," or, in those states where no civil officer is generally known by that appellation, the officer whose functions are equivalent thereto, is fixed upon as the certifying officer; because it is believed that, in most of the states, a record of the Justice in commission in each county is there kept; and, although the officer, who has charge of that record should not in every instance be able to attest the signature of every acting magistrate within his district, yet he can safely ascertain his quality, and sanction it by the proper Seal of Office provided a seal exists: if not, his certificate should state that fact. This circumstance sometimes occurs in the new states and territories; but it is presumable that an instance of it cannot be found in the Atlantic states. In some sections of the United States, the same individual is sometimes authorized to act in the quality of both "County Clerk" and "Notary Public"; but he is, or ought to be aware of the importance of keeping the records of his transactions in each capacity separate and distinct, having a public seal appropriate to each of those offices; and yet I have more than once had occasion to notice mistakes between them, which vitiated important documents transmitted to this office.

A Notarial Certificate, is declaredly conclusive here, in certain cases—but not as to ascertaining the quality of other Magistrates; for although the government of the Commonwealth to which he belongs may have deemed it useful & proper to communicate to him, as a Notary Public, the names of the Justices in commission, yet it is not among his attributes in quality of Notary Public that he is charged with the Official Record of other acting Magistrates;—therefore, the Certificate of a Notary Public to the quality of any other Magistrate is not recognized at this office as valid.—Nor can his merely adding "Notary Public" to his signature be allowed any weight more than a "Justice of the Peace" without affixing his Official Seal, even in case where that quality would be competent.

I must take this opportunity, likewise, to make a similar observation relative to another document which ought always to have its appropriate Seal affixed to it, if one there be in the office;—or bear a proper attestation that there is no Official Seal—if such be the fact: I mean the Copy of a Letter of GUARDIANSHIP meant to be received here as official;—often bearing a signature totally unknown at this office, with the designation "Register" annexed to it.

It is readily acknowledged that much is due to the meritorious services of those individuals in whose Right these Posthumous Claims are instituted, and that all possible despatch ought to be made to relieve the sufferings of their numerous Representatives:—but surely it is not blameable in any individual, however humble a share he may have in carrying the benevolent intentions of government into effect, to be vigilant that the public interests receive no injury through his indifference or neglect;—nay, I am so old fashioned in my civic-sentiments, as to think that such is his indispensable duty.

A FACT,

RELATIVE TO THE MARQUIS DE BOUILLE.

Some years previous to the late Revolution in France, when the nobility yet held their almost regal honours; a Mr. ———, a young Englishman of fortune, who was on his travels, and stopped in Paris, used to spend much of his time at the hotel of the Marquis de Bouille.—His hospitality, and personal accomplishments won far on the esteem of Mr. ———, and in one French family, even in the heart of the most dissolute court in Europe, he beheld connubial happiness, connubial purity! the personal graces of the Marchioness, though in the wane of forty years, yet gave loveliness to the sentiments of a mind that was only to be known to be adored. She was admired and esteemed by Mr. ———, as her husband was revered and lov-

ed. When this truly noble pair quitted Paris, for the Chateau in the country, they requested their guest speedily to follow them. Mr. ——— had been some weeks in Paris, after the departure of his illustrious friends, and was preparing to comply with their wishes, when he received a letter from the Marquis, written in the utmost consternation and anguish of mind. He had lost the wife of his bosom—she was then lying dead in the castle, after having endured the pains of a short, but rapid illness—she was then at peace; but for him, his grief must be as eternal as his love.

This intelligence surprised and afflicted Mr. ———, and, eager to console his suffering friend, he immediately set off for the Chateau. When he arrived at the village which lay at the foot of the hill on which the castle was situated, instead of the stillness of sympathetic sorrow marking every countenance for the loss of one whose inmost soul was charity:—instead of this decent tribute to the virtuous dead—the bells rang; and the peasants were assembled, dancing, singing, and exhibiting every feature of festivity. Amazed and shocked, he enquired what it meant? The general reply was—"The Marchioness is come to life!" Bewildered with hope he hardly cherished, he hastened to the Chateau, and there was received with open arms by the happy Marquis. He led him to the chamber of his amiable wife, who thanked Mr. ———, with tears of gratitude, for the consolation his friendship had intended for her Lord.—After the first hurried observations were over, Mr. ——— felt his emotion subside to tranquillity; he enquired the reason of this blissful change. The Marchioness replied to him nearly in these terms:

"My illness was sudden, and alarming, and the Marquis summoned several physicians to attend me. All their exertions seemed to fail, and they declared that there was no hope; but consented to remain in the room till I breathed my last. I took leave of my family. And in bidding my husband adieu for ever, a sudden convulsion seized me—and I appeared to expire in his arms. I fell back on my bed, pale and motionless; and he was torn by absolute force from the apartment. The physicians then advanced, and, looking at me, declared that I was dead. I was stiff, and cold as marble, and laid in my shroud upon my couch, to be ready for interment. For this part of my narration, I am indebted to my women. In obedience to our religion, and in honor of my rank, the room was darkened, hung with black, and lighted with wax lights; and the anthems for the dead were chanted morning and evening around my bed. At last the day came in which I was to be committed to the earth. My husband, who had been detained from the sight of my corpse, hearing that I was to be removed, broke from his room, and, flying to the door of my apartment, insisted upon seeing me once more. In vain he entreated: his attendants, in obedience to the physicians, held him fast—but his grief was stronger than their strength—and with a sudden exertion, he burst from their hold, and rushing into the chamber, flung himself upon my bosom, exclaiming—"My wife! my dear wife, they shall not tear thee from me!" At these words, I raised myself, and clasped him in my arms—he fainted. By the assistance of the faculty, he was soon recovered; and I removed to a warm bed, which quickly restored me to my former self. What I have told you is extraordinary; but what I have yet to tell, yet strikes me with terror.—When I appeared to expire, I suppose I swooned; for I have no recollection of anything, till my senses seemed to awake at the strains of fine music. I found myself stretched on my couch, unable to open my eyes, to move, or articulate a sound. The voices of the choristers chilled me with dread; but when I heard them proceed for hours in the solemnity, and my women who sat around me discoursing of my death & intended burial—God knows what were my horrors! the conviction that I should be buried alive, with all my senses contemplating the scene, almost drove me mad; yet I was incapable of expressing, even by a sign, that I existed. In this state of distraction and terror was my mind, when I heard my husband's voice at my door—when I heard his struggles—his eloquent grief!—Oh! how my soul was torn with agony!—It appeared ready to burst my body; but when my dear lord threw himself upon my breast, and in all the torture of anguish called upon my name, and strained me to his heart—it caused such a tempest in my soul—such a convulsion in my whole frame—that I felt the will, and the next moment had the power to grasp him in my arms—the rest you already know."

This relation is a fact. Mr. ——— is now in London. I am not certain of the present residence of the Marquis—but his late work on the French Revolution will give him celebrity wherever he goes.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

WARRENTON, VA. SEPT. 9. We are informed that a Mr. Harrison has discovered an extensive quarry of Gypsum on the margin of the James River, about thirty miles below Richmond. He exhibited samples of it here; and it is allowed by good judges to be of a quality equal if not superior to the plaster of Paris—What an individual acquisition must this be to the farmers of the surrounding country.

THE WONDERFUL SEA-SERPENT.

In addition to the information, which the appearance of the sea-serpent in the waters of New-England, has lately brought to light, we are enabled, by the politeness of Dr. Mitchell, to add the following interesting particulars, for the amusement of our readers.

Copy of a letter addressed to Dr. Mitchell, by our late consul at Bordeaux, now in the treasury department, Wm. Lee Esq.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2, 1817.

"My dear sir—The description given in our newspapers of a sea serpent, lately seen for several days in and about Cape Ann harbour, has brought to my recollection one of this species.

"On a passage I made from Quebec, in 1787, in a schooner of about eighty tons burthen, while standing in for the Gut of Canso, the island of Cape Breton being about four leagues distant, one of the crew cried out "a shoal ahead!"—The helm was instantly put down to tack ship, when to our great astonishment, this shoal, as we thought it to be, moved off, and as it passed athwart the bow of our vessel, we discovered it to be an enormous sea-serpent, four times at least as long as the schooner. Its back was of a dark green colour, forming above the water a number of little hillocks, resembling a chain of hogheads.—I was then but a lad, and being much terrified ran below till the monster was at some distance from us. I did not see his head distinctly; but those who did, after I had hid myself in the cabin, said it was as large as the small boat of the schooner. I recollected the tremendous ripple and noise he made in the water, as he went off from us, which I compared at the time to that occasioned by the launching of a ship.

"My venerable friend Mr. ———, of your city, was passenger with me at the time. He will corroborate this statement, and probably furnish you with a better description of this monster; for I well recollect his taking his stand at the bow of the vessel with great courage, to examine it while the other passengers were intent only on their own safety.

"At Halifax, and on my return to Boston, when frequently describing this monster, I was laughed at so immoderately that I found it necessary to remain silent on the subject, to escape the imputation of using the traveller's privilege of dealing in the marvellous."

In addition to the above, the following facts are verbally communicated by the doctor himself:

"On the evening of September 9, captain James Riley was at my house, and said that he knew captain Folger, of Nantucket, who was occupied on a whaling voyage in the Southern Atlantic Ocean, about 20 years ago. On the cruise, he saw an animal of uncommon size floating on the sea off the coast of Brazil.—Capt. F. then commanded a very large French built ship, and the floating carcass was four or five times longer than his vessel. It attracted the sperm-whales, who came to feed upon it, and had eaten away great portions of the flesh. He visited the huge body of the creature and satisfied himself that it was an enormous craken. He hauled all his boats upon it, and his men ascended it and lived upon it as if it had been a rock or island. They remained on it and near it for the purpose of killing the whales that came to devour it. In this they were so successful, that by continuing there they took whales enough to load their vessel and complete her cargo. The back of the craken was high and dry enough for them to inhabit temporarily, and to look out for their game. And when from this point of observation they discovered a whale coming to make a meal, they launched their boats from the top of the dead craken, and made an easy prey of him. The substance of the monster's body was skinny, membranous & gelatinous, and destitute of the fat and blubber, for which the whale is so remarkable."

NEW YORK, SEPT. 13.

Important.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, dated June 21, stating that the writer had conversed with an officer belonging to the U. S. ship Peacock, just arrived at that place from Algiers & Tunis. From the latter place they had brought our consul, Mr. Anderson, who was induced to leave there owing to his having been treated in a manner that would not justify his remaining longer as the representative of the U. States.—The Bey, for some time previous to his departure, would not permit him to come into his presence, in consequence of his refusing to kiss his highness's hand. He has also detained there an American citizen, for demanding payment for property sold his highness to the amount of several thousand dollars. The Peacock left them getting their fortifications in order, and it is the general opinion that there will be a brush with them, soon after her joining the squadron at Marseilles. She will sail as soon as she can get in a supply of provisions and water.

A FEW TICKETS

IN THE Washington Monument Lottery NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE. May be had at this office. Price—Eleven Dollars.

CHARLESTON, SEPT. 18.

From the Charleston Gazette.

IMPORTANT FROM AMELIA ISLAND.

Extract of a letter from Ferdinandina, dated the 6th inst.

"We are all in confusion—MacGregor has resigned the command, and his officers and men deserting daily. They expect an attack to-morrow from the Spaniards. I have moved my family, and part of my goods to St. Mary's, there to wait the result. I hope it will not be long, before the Americans get possession of the Florida—we shall have no peace until this takes place."

From last evening's Patriot.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were politely favoured with the following extract of a letter, received this morning from St. Mary's, dated the 5th Sept.

"I had some business which called me to Ferdinandina this morning. On my arrival there, I was sorry to find the place in the greatest possible state of confusion. Colonels POSEY and PARKER had resigned their commissions 2 days ago, and last evening Gen. MACGREGOR resigned his command on that station, and re-embarked on board his brig, with his family and furniture. Col. ERVIN has been appointed to the temporary command, and a council of officers was to take place, to determine whether to risk a battle, or to abandon the place peaceably. The Morgiana's men and guns have arrived. They have now 3 armed brigs and three schooners, besides about eighty men, exclusive of officers, making 94 in all; and military and naval stores arrived at St. Mary's this morning, in the ship Margaret, from New-York—so that if the Patriots consider the place worth holding, their force is certainly more than sufficient for that object.

"The Spaniards are said to be in considerable force at Cedar-Point, about twenty miles to the southward of Ferdinandina, waiting for some transports with ordnance and military stores from St. Augustine. A few Florida militia are encamped at the Orange-Grove, on the main, in view of Ferdinandina, waiting to join the Spanish forces. It is said, and generally believed, that Gov. COPPINGER will command in person."

Yesterday the hermaphrodite brig Congress, a Buenos Ayrean government vessel, formerly the Calypso, of Philadelphia, appeared off Charleston Bar, with her prize, a Spanish ship from Havana bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of sugar and coffee. The captain of the brig stated that they were bound to Amelia, and that he had taken five prizes, all of which had been ordered to the same place.

A Sloop, one of Commodore AURI's squadron, has arrived at Amelia Island.

From the Savannah Republican.

FURTHER FROM AMELIA.

We have received the following intelligence from the south: Gen. MACGREGOR resigned on the 4th instant, after receiving the resignations of most of the persons originally on the expedition. The command is now in Col. Irvine, from New-York, and they profess a determination to fight Gov. Coppinger, who is assembling a large force in the vicinity. His chief power will be our own countrymen, who are flocking to him from both sides of the River St. Mary's. Report gives him 800. It is impossible—at all events the present force will fail. They have neither talents, nor resources, nor popularity—for most men will always be against privateering nests—into which this is to be converted. The Morgiana with sheriff H—d arrived a few days ago—she has like the Argo, been, the promised golden fleece. She has nothing for MacGregor—no money, men or train of cannon to batter—in short no munitions of war for him—nor is she herself as intended, a public vessel—a mere privateer, not even hoisting the flag of the republic. General MacGregor resigned to Colonel Irvine, who was duly elected chief of the military republic. There are many causes of failure—discordant materials and private discontent improperly had against MacGregor, who had been stunted of resources and grossly deceived; and thus his conduct has been discolored. The New York expedition are all backed out or turned privateersmen—they have sent him nothing and caballed abroad and with him to remove him—they have succeeded—and all of reflection have left the place with Sir Gregor. He has had one or two conspiracies to surprise the fort, and deliver it to the enemy. The general and his wife left Amelia on the 5th instant.

In the course of next week a full statement will be given of the whole expedition, &c. until then, the public, it is hoped, will suspend any opinion unfavorable to MacGregor—He has genius and honor, and deserves a better fate than to have been ruined in this enterprise by such paltry means. The United States' brig Saranac arrived at St. Mary's on the 4th instant, and a company of artillery, equipped as infantry, has been some weeks at Point Petre; undoubtedly we presume to protect the frontier seaport which is now on account of its contiguity to contending forces particularly necessary.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 17.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman at present in this city.

NATCHIDOCHES, AUG. 1.

"We are still under the influence of occasional disquietude, from reports of the hostile disposition of the Indians in this quarter. It is evident that while Arédonde was at St. Antonio, great pains were taken by him to stir up a spirit of enmity against our settlers on the frontiers of Louisiana, and there is very little doubt that, unless our government keeps a watchful eye, we shall, before long, experience its effects. You will ask me what can be done to guarantee us against these restless and wandering people? There is nothing easier in the world: it can be done by simply taking possession of our own, which has now become a derelict, possessed by no one. I mean the territory which we justly claim between the Sabine and the Rio Grande."

SEPTEMBER 18.

PRESIDENT'S RETURN.

The PRESIDENT of the United States has returned to the seat of government. The citizens of the District too well appreciated the motives and importance of the Tour of Observation which the President has happily completed, to permit him to return to the city with as little ceremony as our Presidents have usually come and gone. The President was met at the line of the District by the Marshal, and escorted by a large concourse of citizens, on foot and on horseback, through Georgetown and the city, to the house prepared for his reception. He was greeted on all hands with a sincere welcome, and numerous manifestations of respect and affection.

SEPTEMBER 19.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

We have already noticed the arrival of the President of the United States at the seat of government on Wednesday last. He was received with every demonstration of respect, having been escorted from a few miles above Georgetown by a numerous cavalcade of citizens, who were joined at the latter place by a body of cavalry, & made their entrance into the capitol preceded by a volunteer band of music. On approaching the building allotted for the residence of the head of the nation, the President was received with suitable honors by the marine corps under the command of Major MILLER, when he was welcomed by a number of his respectable fellow citizens, who awaited his arrival, and Gen. J. P. VAN NES, verbally addressed him in behalf of the citizens of Washington, congratulating him, in a feeling and respectful manner, on his return—to which he made an appropriate reply, concluding with his "ardent wishes for the prosperity of the district, and his sincere satisfaction at the rapidity of the recovery of the city, from the misfortunes it had not long since experienced."

On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, conformably to previous arrangement, the President was waited on by the mayor, aldermen and common council, and received their congratulatory address, to which he returned the following reply:—
To the Mayor, Board of Aldermen, and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington.
I cannot express in sufficiently strong terms the gratification which I feel in returning to the seat of government, after the long and very interesting tour in which I have been engaged; and I beg you to be assured that nothing can contribute more to dissipate the fatigue to which I have been exposed, than the very cordial reception which has been given me by my fellow citizens and neighbors, of the city and district.
I shall always look back to the important incidents of my late tour, with peculiar satisfaction. I flatter myself that I have derived from it information which will be very useful in the discharge of the high trust confided to me; and, in other respects, it has afforded me the highest gratification. In all that portion of our country through which I have passed, I have seen, with delight, proofs the most conclusive, of the devotion of our fellow-citizens to the principles of our free republican government, and to our happy union. The spontaneous and independent manner in which these sentiments were declared, by the great body of the people, with other marked circumstances attending them, satisfied me that they came from the heart. United firmly in the support of these great, these vital interests, we may firmly presume that all difficulty on minor questions will disappear.

In returning to the city of Washington, I rejoice to find the public building intended for the accommodation of the Chief Magistrate, in a state to receive me, and to admit within it this friendly interview with you.
JAMES MONROE.
Thus has terminated the tour of the President, the object of which has an advocate in the breast of every man possessed of truly American feelings. It is a source of felicitous gratification, that the worthy character, at the helm of this rising empire with a truly Roman pride sacrifices his ease and convenience on the altar of his country's aggrandizement. The American people have ever highly estimated the services rendered by JAMES MONROE; and their obligations must certainly be greatly enhanced by the recent anxieties he has manifested for the prosperity of the nation, of the destined of which he is enrolled as the most responsible and distinguished pioneer. Nat. Intel.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 16.

A respected friend has favoured us with a file of the Jamaica Courant from the 12th to the 20th ult. inclusive, from which we have gathered the following items:

The transport brig Christiana, Paxley, from Nassau, N. P. last from Curacao, anchored at Port Royal on the 18th ultimo, bringing information that 6,000 troops had arrived at La Guayra from Spain, the latter part of the preceding month in transports, escorted by four vessels of war.

The American ship Canton Packet, Capt. Nash, which sailed from Boston on the 26th July, under the sanction of a British order in council for the purpose of conveying from Kingston to the United States a quantity of quicksilver, had arrived at the place of her destination.

The brig Florida, arrived at Kingston from New-Orleans, on the 27th July saw a Spanish ship that had been captured the day previous by two Independent cruisers, one of them supposed to be the Potosi, Captain Champin which chased the Florida two hours, and then hauled her wind.

HALIFAX, AUG. 29.

FISHING VESSELS RESTORED.

By a decision in the admiralty court, this day, the twenty sail of American fishing vessels brought into this port on the 17th of June last, by H. M. ship Dee, captain Chambers, are to be restored to the claimants.

They (the claimants) to pay costs, which will not be heavy; the king's advocate (R. J. Unike, esq.) having relinquished his fees on the occasion. An appeal, however, is said will be entered on behalf of the captors—the original owners taking their vessels on bonds to meet the event, which will probably be decided between the two governments, Great Britain and the United States, as a matter of interest.

BOSTON, SEPT. 14.

Yesterday, five men, having a considerable quantity of specie in their possession, were arrested in this town.—They arrived here the preceding evening in one of the eastern stages, under circumstances calculated to excite suspicion. The account they give of themselves is, that they composed part of the crew of a Buenos Ayrian privateer, called the Congress, Capt. Almeida, which sailed from Baltimore a few months since; that while in sight of Madeira, on the 3d July, they captured a Spanish ship, which proved to be L'Industria Rassaela, with specie, sugar, coffee, indigo, &c. bound to Teneriffe from Havana.—After taking out about 60,000 dollars, Capt. Almeida put a prize master & crew on board of her, and ordered her for Buenos Ayres. These men were part of the prize crew. Being short of water, &c. they bore away for the U. States, and arrived off Portsmouth. Thinking they should find it difficult to get the prize, condemned, the prize master sent a man on shore at Portsmouth, and next day, two small vessels came off & loaded from the ships cargo.—The men further state, that the captain ordered them on shore in a sloop from whence they arrived in this town in the stage. They say their specie was found concealed in the prize after the privateer had left her.

We understand from Portsmouth, that several others of the crew have been arrested in that place. They landed their specie on an island in the harbor, and from thence took it to Portsmouth in boats.
The ship was seen on Saturday last off Portland harbor, a number of small vessels around her.—The Revenue Cutter of this port is out, and it is expected will fall in with the ship and bring her into port. Patriot.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 15.

FROM THE STRAITS.

Captain Gallop, from Genoa and Gibraltar, informs, that on the 2d of July, the American squadron was at Leghorn; and that the Plague raged at Algiers and Bona. In consequence of which the communication between Gibraltar and the above ports were cut off. Captain G. adds, that the intercourse between Gibraltar and all the ports up the straits was prohibited on account of the Plague.

On Saturday afternoon, in the Circuit Court of the U. S. Judge Livingston pronounced the awful sentence of DEATH on FREDERICK JACOBSON, late master of the ship Aristides, convicted of sinking his ship at sea, the purpose of defrauding the underwriters. Captain J. received the sentence with firmness and asked favor of the Court to be hung in his own clothes, and not in chains, as the law specifies as the punishment of his crime.—The day of his execution is not yet known. We understand that Jacobson is a native of Hamburg.

EXTRAORDINARY INVENTION.

A patent has lately been obtained by two men near Philadelphia, for the invention of a Water Mill, which can be worked by means of a common well cut pump! This mill can be used for grinding grain, sawing timber, or any other purpose where mill machinery is generally applicable, and can be erected in any situation where there is a well and pump to fill the cistern and orebo.



EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1817.

Republican Ticket.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot county are invited to support, as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland,

Major DANIEL MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL TENANT, Capt. SAMUEL STEVENS, JAMES NASH, Esq. (Signed) J. H. VOTERS.

The Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and his Lady, arrived in Baltimore on Friday last, on his way to the seat of government.

Washington, Sept. 13.

The Army Court Martial, convened in this city for the trial of certain charges preferred against an officer of Marines, yesterday adjourned sine die, having decided, under the 68th article of the Rules and Articles of War, that they were incompetent, alone, to try a Marine officer, though officers of the army might be placed on a Court with Marine officers for that purpose. This appears to be a question heretofore undecided, and which it may prove beneficial to the service to have now definitely settled.

CONNECTICUT.

From the partial information we have received concerning the Connecticut election, there are grounds for the belief, that the republican tickets for congress, which is elected by the general voice, has triumphed. We have also good reason for believing, that the house of representatives of the legislature of that state will have a decided majority of republicans. A few days, however, will establish or refute the substance of our predictions.

In the city of New Haven, the republican ticket has succeeded by an average majority of 73. That city has hitherto been decidedly federal. At New London, the republican ticket for assembly and council received a majority of 50; and it is reported that the republicans have succeeded by uncommonly large majorities throughout that county.
At Middletown, the republican majority was about 100, and returns, favorable to the success of the whole democratic ticket, have so far been uniformly received. Balt. Pat.

The British brig Dubona, Gartwell, arrived at Philadelphia, from Amsterdam, with 221 passengers, out of 260 which embarked 30th of June—25 children and 14 adults died on the passage.

Republican Candidates,

For Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

Queen-Ann's County. James Roberts, Kewsey Harrison, Capt. Joshua Massey, William R. Stuart.

Caroline County. Frederick Holbrook, Dr. William Whiteley, Nathan Whitely, Thomas Saulsbury.

Frederick County. Thomas Hawkins, B. S. Fignman, William Dawney, Isaac Shriver.

Washington County. Jacob Schnebley, William Yates, Edward G. Williams, Henry Switzer.

Baltimore County. Tobias Stansbury, John B. Snowden, Geo. Harryman, Thomas Johnson.

City of Baltimore. Thomas Kell, H. M. Breckenridge.

City of Annapolis. John Stephen, Dr. Dennis Claude.

Anno-Annulet County. Roderick Dorsey, Charles Stewart, Thomas H. Dorsey, Rezin Estep.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold at Thomas Andrews, on Saturday the 11th of October next, thirty acres of Land, part of a tract called Buck's Hill—two head of horses, three head of cows, one brassy stall with the implements thereunto belonging, one small ox-cart; taken in execution as the property of Thomas Andrews, 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 sep 23 3 JAS. KEENE, late Sh'ff.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Monday the 13th of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of Land called "Castle Town," containing 100 acres: Also, part of another tract of Land called "Neighbor's Neglect," containing 374 acres, and will be sold as the property of John Thawley, to satisfy the claim of John Boon, debt, interest and costs. sep 23 3 GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON, 22d September, 1817.

The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 6th day of October next.

By order of the Board. sep 23 2 JOSEPH HASKINS, Cash'r.

For sale,

ON the most accommodating terms, four small Farms, situate in Talbot county, two and three miles from navigable water. Any person really disposed to purchase, may have an opportunity of treating for them by leaving his name with the Editor. sep 23

Notice.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself have by mutual consent and agreement, separated ourselves as man and wife: This is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on any account after this date, as I am absolved from any debts of her contracting henceforward. CHARLES SPENCER. Queen-Ann's County, Sept. 23, 1817 3

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the Land, late the property of Joseph Darden, Esq. advertised for Tuesday the 23d is postponed.

ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH

sep 23 1

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK Has just received, and is now opening, AN ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS; Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine. sep 23

Notice.

The Trustees appointed by the Levy Court for the several districts in Talbot county for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of an act 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, are requested to meet at the Court-house in Easton, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements, more especially to carry into operation the benevolent intentions of the legislature. Talbot county, sep 23

Wanted to hire,

FOR the ensuing year, three Negro Men, who can be recommended as orderly, industrious fellows, and well acquainted with every kind of farm work. For persons of the above description, very liberal wages will be given by the subscriber. ROBT. L. TILGHMAN. None, sep 23

A Miller wanted

FOR the next year. None need apply without being well recommended. THOS. MARTIN, Talbot County. Abbott's mill, sep 23 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Vanderford, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with according to law; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of March next—otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. JOHN BAGGS, Adm'or of John Vanderford, with the will annexed. sep 23 3

Mrs. Cunningham's Seminary for Young Ladies,

CHESLER-HOUSE, CHESLER-TOWN. WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will consist of the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Music. For recommendations to the Academy, Mrs. C. is authorized to refer to Judge Donel, Capt. Spencer, Doct. Joseph N. Gordon, Richard Barol, Esq. Dr. Morgan Brown. Wanted in the above establishment, a Lady qualified to assist in teaching the French language, Geography and Arithmetic, a native of France would be preferred. Applications, either personal or by letter, will be immediately attended to. * * * * * The Editor of the Star, at Easton, will insert the above 6 times, and forward his bill to this office. aug 28 (sep 9) 6

For sale, or to rent.

A SMALL Farm in Caroline county, adjoining A. Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe 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 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.

MARYLAND: Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER 13th, 1817. On application of ELIPHELET MEEDS, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel I. Bannister, late of Queen Ann's county aforesaid, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in one of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office affixed, this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen. THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r Wills, & C. County.

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

That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel I. Bannister, late of said county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at or before the twelfth day of July, eighteen hundred and eighteen; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. And all those indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment to the subscriber. Given under my hand, at Centerville, this 15th day of September, 1817. ELIPHELET MEEDS, Ex'r of Samuel I. Bannister, dec'd. sep 23 3

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on Thursday the 21st of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, 5 feet 10 inches high.—His clothing when committed, a brown cloth surcoat, striped linen pantaloons, two tow linen shirts, blue cloth vest.—Has a scar on the end of his nose occasioned by the kick of a gun. He is about 35 years old, says he belongs to a Mr. Gardner, in the state of Kentucky,—that he runaway from his master two or three year ago, on his way to said state. The owner is desirous to release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs. JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Fred'k County, Md. sep 23 3

POETRY.

A Country Life

Do you see yonder cot, so humble and low,
Where the oak spreads its branches on high
That cot ne'er pour'd forth the voice of complaint,

That oak, so majestic, has long stood the blast,
But now has grown feeble and old,
In a very few years its limbs must decay,

There the birds of the air dwell securely from harm,
There the wood robin opens the day;
The cottager smiles, and the birds see a friend,

Oh sweet little cot, surrounded with flowers,
Which pour their perfume in the air;
The woodbine it twines o'er the cot's thatched roof,

This cot's blest with plenty, though homely the fare,
But knows not the feelings of pride;
Oh sweetest retirement, a cot and a friend,

Let me have but a cot, and a small tract of ground,
And a wife to attend on my dairy;
And Oh, may this wife, wherever she's found,

Then I'd banish the cares and the troubles of trade,
And rise with the lark in the morn;
I'd thank my dear God for his bounteous love,

Oh, sweet is retirement!—Oh, beautiful thy works,
Great God! my supreme, and my all!
Give me but a cot, and a small piece of ground,

When the friend in distress should darken my door,
I'd spread my rough board with the best;
My home should be his, and the pilgrim should find

AMUSEMENT.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Some years since a young woman of humble fortune and respectable character in this city,
received the aid of a young Blacksmith,
but in the course of the courtship, this descendant of Vulcan, fired by the lures of another fair one,

N. Y. REP. CHRON.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Last week, at Warwick, a marriage was celebrated, which is the lady's fourth, within the last five years,
and her third since her present husband first preferred his suite.

AVARICE.

When the love of wealth becomes the ruling passion, power and right are confounded, humanity is an exile, paternal, filial or fraternal affection is no longer known,

Advertisement.

To be rented for the ensuing year.
UPON any time not exceeding three years, all my PLANTATIONS in Caroline county,

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;

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.

CHARLES D. BARROW.

To rent.

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Tristram Acclies, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern.

ELIZABETH NICOLS.

Notice.

HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot County, I beg leave to inform the public that the collection will be commenced on or about the 25th inst.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm. sep 9 8

Valuable Property for sale.
The subscriber offers for sale, in the town of Easton, a LOT OF GROUND, fronting on Washington street, opposite Mr. James Willson's store,

JAMES RUE. sep 9 3

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.

Wm. HAYWARD. Talbot county, April 8

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,

Baltimore, July 29

Warm Baths.
THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Dr. JENKINS'S Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths, now offers them for sale at his store in Centerville, and will attend to any order for the same by mail or otherwise.

JOSEPH SCULL. August 12

Notice.

The subscriber intending to visit the Western country next spring, will rent his two Farms in the Head of Wye, on accommodating terms, with or without the hands, with the privilege of seeding wheat this fall.

He will also sell on Thursday the 25th of September inst. at public auction, at his dwelling, on a credit of six months, a variety of elegant Stock, consisting of a number of valuable horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils of every description.

NATHANIEL COVINGTON. Centerville, sep 9 3

To be rented.

The well known TAVERN, sign of the Eagle, at present occupied by Mr. Nathaniel Covington, in the town of Centerville, which will be put in complete repair, and possession for one or more years given on the first of January next.

JAMES SMITH. Centerville, sep 9 3

To be rented.

FOR the next year, the house and part of the Farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman.—The house is near Woodenhawk's bridge, about four miles from Easton, on the road to the Chapel. It will suit a tradesman very well.

JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH. Easton, Aug 26

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Milling, Carding and Sawing Business, heretofore carried on under the firm of Dawson & Co. at Fowling-Creek, was dissolved on the 2d inst. of which all those concerned are desired to take notice.

ELISHA DAWSON, LEVI DUKES. sep 9 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. Chestertown, August 5 9

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 3 columns: Prize, of, \$2000. Rows include 1 Prize of \$2000, 2 Prizes of 1000, 3 Prizes of 500, 4 Prizes of 200, 5 Prizes of 100, 11 Prizes of 50, 45 Prizes of 20, 50 Prizes of 10, 300 Prizes of 5, 1290 Prizes of 5.

1610 Prizes. 1590 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.

\$200 Tickets—at \$5 00.
THE FOLLOWING ARE STATIONARY PRIZES:
The 1st drawn ticket shall be entitled to \$1000

And the last drawn ticket on the 16th of April and last day's drawing, to \$2000

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.

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

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.

St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP HELEN, WILL leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 10th 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.

WILLIAM DODSON. June 10

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 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.

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.

Cambridge Ferry.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has got his FERRY BOATS in the first rate repair, and that he hopes to give general satisfaction to the public.

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.

LEVI LEE. Easton, Nov. 12—m

Notice.

Broke from the goal of Caroline County, on the night of the 7th inst. a mulatto lad about nineteen years of age, named HARRY, or HENRY SHEPPARD, about five feet five or six inches high, well made, the wool on his head very short, his character past and lively, and fond of ardent spirits.

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'f. sep 16 8

In Council.

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.

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.

Notice to Creditors.

In obedience to the law, and the order of the honorable orphans' court of Dorchester county—This is to give notice, That the subscriber, of Dorchester county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Dorchester county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Dary Wyvil, late of Dorchester county, deceased.

LEVIN KEENE, Ex'r of Dary Wyvil, dec'd. sep 9 3q

Queen-Ann's County Court.

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.

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

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.

JOHN C. HANDY, CK. Test. July 22

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the evening of the 24th inst. an apprentice to the Carpenter's trade, by the name of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high—slender made, sandy complexion, freckled face, speaks quick when spoken to, and a good workman for his age.

JAMES H. VAN ORSDALL, Richmond st. near Howard st. extended, W. P.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned not to harbour or employ said boy at their peril, as I will put the law in force against any such offenders. Aug 27 (see 9) 3

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on Thursday the 7th of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself SAM HANDY. He is about 37 years old, five feet four and a quarter inches high—had on when committed an old green domestic coat, a pair of old corded pantaloons, an old wool hat, and a bundle containing sundry other clothing.

J. M. CROMWELL, Sh'f. Frederick County, Md. sep 16 8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias 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 linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles waistcoat, and for 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. CROMWELL, Sh'f. of Frederick County, Md. Aug 26 8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN alias 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 linen shirts and overalls, a striped marseilles waistcoat, and for hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees as the law directs.

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JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'f. of Frederick County, Md. Aug 26 8

For sale.

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

WAR DEPARTMENT.

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 District of Maine and state of New Hampshire.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the state of Massachusetts.
6th. 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.

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 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 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 insuring 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 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.

NOTE.—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 1817

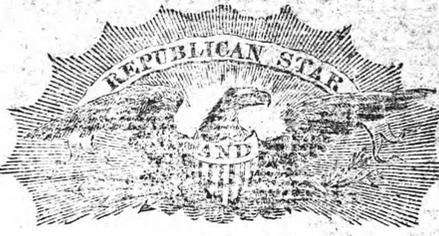
Queen-Ann's County Court.

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.

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

Writing Paper

And School Books, for sale at this office.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning,

BY
Thomas Perrin Smith,
Proprietor of the
Lancet of the Union.

TERMS

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

The Steam Boat SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Master.
Propelled by an Engine on the rotary motion, moves with more ease and swiftness than any Steam Boat in the United States. To guard against the accident of boilers bursting, the boilers of this Boat will be proved every month to bear double the pressure at which they are worked.
She will leave Commerce Street Wharf, Baltimore, every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, for

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,

via Miles River Ferry.
Will leave EASTON every Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock for ANNAPOLIS and Baltimore. She will leave Commerce street wharf every Wednesday and Saturday, for CENTREVILLE, at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave Centreville at 12 o'clock the same days for Baltimore. Will take on board and land passengers to suit their convenience on each route. Will commence running on Wednesday for Centreville, and continue as above.
For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
GEORGE STILES & SON.
The Easton Star, and the Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will copy the above, and forward their bills to this office for payment.
sep 16 6

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on Saturday the 27th inst.—one negro boy named Alexander, one do named Phil or Philip, one do named Bill or William, one do named Joe or Joseph, the property of George Godwin, sold to satisfy the claims of Mary E. C. Nicholson, ex'ca of Wm. H. Nicholson. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock, at the farm of Mr. Godwin, and attendance given by
RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff
Q. A. County.
sep 16 3

Talbot Land for sale.

By authority of a decree of the Chancellor, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at the house of Mr. James Mordoch, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday the 30th of September inst. at 12 o'clock, several tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, and called "Chance Help, Cumberland, and Hewitt," and a ten-acre lot called "Clifton," late the property of John S. Denny, dec'd. The said lands are in the immediate vicinity of Easton, and contain a large portion of valuable meadow land. It is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of these lands, as those inclined to purchase will examine for themselves. The said lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale—and upon the payment of the purchase money, and the ratification of the sale by the Chancellor, the trustee will execute a deed for the same.
RAMSAY WATERS, Trustee.
Annapolis, sep 2 5
N. B. The above lands will be divided into lots to suit purchasers, should it be required.—The said lands contain from 150 to 200 acres.
R. W.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at public sale on Wednesday the 8th day of October next, at the Court house door in Denton, at 10 o'clock A. M. for cash only, all the right of William Colston in and to a tract of LAND called "Partnership," containing ninety-six acres, more or less, being in right of his wife Deborah, formerly Deborah Warwick, as her thirds for life—to satisfy the claim of the State of Maryland, use of Elizabeth Madaway, use of Samuel Harrison, debt, interest and costs.
GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.
sep 16 4

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be sold at public sale, at the Court-house door in Denton, on Monday the 13th of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M. part of a tract of Land called "Castle Town," containing 100 acres: Also, part of another tract of Land called "Vigilant's Regret," containing 27 1/2 acres, and will be sold as the property of John Thawley, to satisfy the claim of John Boon, debt, interest and costs.
GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.
sep 23 3

Sale Postponed.

The sale of the Land, late the property of Joseph Darden, Esq. advertised for Tuesday the 26th is postponed.
ROBT. H. GOLDSBOROUGH.
sep 23 1

Farmers' Bank of Maryland,

BRANCH BANK AT EASTON,
22d September, 1817.
The President and Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 6th day of October next.
By order of the Board,
sep 23 2 **JOSEPH HASKINS, Cashr.**

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, will be sold at Sheriff's Sale, on the 15th day of October next,—fifty acres of LAND, lying and being in S. Neck, the property of Solomon Wilson, (free negro), sold to satisfy the claim of Rachel Sparks. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, and attendance given by
sep 16 3 **RICH'D. MOFFETT, Sheriff.**

Sale postponed.

The sale of Mrs. Margaret Kewsey's land, advertised to be sold on Thursday the 21st ult. was postponed until Thursday the 2d day of October next, on which day it will be offered at public auction on the premises, on a credit of eighteen months. Bond with security to be approved of by the Court, will be required of the purchaser.
**ROBT. BANNING,
NATHAN HARRINGTON,
JAMES SEITH,
ALEXANDER HEMSLEY,
JOSEPH FARLAND,**
Comptrolrs.
sep 2 5

Property for sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, on terms easy both as to price and payments, his LOT on Harrison street, in Easton, now in the occupation of Mrs. Parrott, on which is a commodious dwelling house, with other improvements, and a good garden. If this property be not disposed of at private sale before Tuesday the seventh day of October next, it will then be offered at public sale in front of the Court-house, at three o'clock in the evening of that day. For further particulars apply to Mr. DILLER, in Easton.
sep 16 3 **HALL HARRISON.**

Trustee's Sale.

In obedience to an order of the Judges of Caroline County Court,
THE subscriber will sell at public sale, on the 9th day of October next, between the hours of 12 o'clock and 3 o'clock, on the premises, all the Real Estate of John M. Collier, late of Caroline county, deceased. This property is situated near the North-West-Fork-Bridge. The terms of sale will be twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.
The creditors of the said John M. Collier are hereby notified to exhibit their claims, properly authenticated, to the Clerk of Caroline county court, within six months from the day of sale.
THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee.
Denton, sep 9 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 neighborhood, 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, and containing one acre.
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

Fall Goods.

WILLIAM CLARK
Has just received, and is now opening,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS;
Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine.
sep 23

Wanted to hire,

FOR the ensuing year,—three Negro Men, who can be recommended as orderly, industrious fellows, and well acquainted with every kind of farm work. For persons of the above description, very liberal wages will be given by the subscriber.
ROBT. L. TILGHMAN.
Hope, sep 23

A Miller wanted

FOR the next year. None need apply without being well recommended.
THOS. MARTIN, Talbot County.
Abbott's mill, sep 23 3

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Vanderford, dec'd. are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with according to law; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to exhibit the same, duly authenticated for settlement, on or before the first day of March next—otherwise they will be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate.
JOHN BAGGS, Admr' of
John Vanderford, with the will annexed.
sep 23 3

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE AND PATRIOT, SEPT. 17.

The benevolent objects of the President cannot be effected. No favorable change has in reality taken place in the temper of federalism, nor is it probable, however desirable such an event might be, that its inveteracy will ever experience the slightest diminution. They are not so violent as during the war, because the times will not allow it; but they are equally insidious. Their hostility, like a smouldering fire, still exists with all its destructive principles, and would burst out with its accustomed fury, should an opportunity present. Under the deceptive cry of union, they wish to lull republicans into fancied security, and stab them while asleep. But their policy is well understood, and will avail nothing. Their future insidious movements will be as narrowly watched, as their past outrages have been. While with one breath they cry out for union, they endeavour with the next, to blast the character of the republicans by the most malicious falsehoods. Of this nature is the late effort of the [Boston] Centinel, (in a servile echo from the prospectus of a Mr. Miner) to make it appear that the federalists, one and indivisible, supported the adoption of our existing constitution, in the convention which immediately succeeded the revolutionary war, and the republicans opposed it. In other words that the federalists are the friends, and the republicans the enemies of our present constitution! A more wicked falsehood was never uttered; as HAMILTON, the great leader of the federal party, (and whom this very writer does not blush to name) did not hesitate to oppose the constitution in the very convention by which it was adopted, by recommending a president, senate and judges, during good behavior. This would amount to their holding the offices during life, and thus, in reality, constitute a monarchy! Federalists were aware of this, yet they continued to look to him as their great political leader. It follows, of course, that they are monarchists in principle, and hostile to the constitution under which we have experienced so much prosperity. Their conduct during the late war, tending to the direct subversion of the constitution, is additional evidence of the falsity of their claims. The vote of the Boston host in the Legislature of Massachusetts for adopting the constitution was unanimous; and among the names we find those of SAMUEL ADAMS, JOHN HANCOCK, JAMES BOWDWIN, CHARLES JARVIS, and JOHN WINTHROP. Those republicans who voted against it, both in the convention and the respective legislatures, did so upon the principle that it was not sufficiently republican. These feeble calumniators, and their servile echoes, would have acted wisely by refraining from implicative remarks, which now recoil upon themselves.

From the North American Journal.

Extract from the "Sketches of the Scenery on the Niagara River."

It was near sun-set when we first visited Table Rock. We lingered there till not a purple tint remained on the column of mist, which rose on the still air.—There is such a flood of light reflected from this mass of white foam, that the Falls are distinct long after every other object is obscured. On returning, our path through the wood and marsh was hardly discernible; but when we reached the top of the hill, a warm flush still coloured the west, and the evening star shined on us its brightest beam. This scene of tranquil beauty formed a fine contrast with the tremendous one we had just quitted: a contrast peculiarly grateful to our tired minds, which had expanded to their utmost limits of perception and emotion. Nearly a mile back of the Horse Shoe Fall, is Lundy's Lane, or Heights, where the battle, commonly called the battle of Bridge-water, was fought. It is an extensive elevated plain, with some small eminences.

Gen. Brown having been disappointed in the co-operation of the fleet which he had expected, changed his plan of operations and fell back from Queens-town to Chippewa. On the 25th July, 1814, the British collecting their forces, marched up the river and were met at Lundy's Lane by a detachment under Gen. Scott—an engagement immediately commenced. As soon as intelligence of this reached the camp, Generals Porter and Ripley pressed forward to his support, but Gen. Scott gallantly sustained the conflict an hour before their arrival. The whole army was soon engaged, still the British force commanded by Generals Riall and Drummond, was superior. The battle began about sunset, and lasted till midnight, and is considered the most bloody which was

fought during the war. Gens. Brown & Scott were severely wounded, but did not quit the field.

The eager combatants were unmindful of the departure of day. The half-orbed moon was high in the Heavens at its close, and shed a pale and uncertain light on the scene. Her rays were brightly reflected from the polished arms of the front ranks of the British, while broad shadows concealed the mass behind. Reinforcements arrived to the British, but the Americans could not ascertain their numbers. They opposed and cut down fresh troops, which advanced on them, but saw not and considered not the force in reserve. The enemy's artillery possessed a height of great importance; Col. Miller was ordered to dislodge them. The regiment which was to support him fell back. Still Col. Miller advanced through the indistinctness of this light and shade. Bursts of fire flashed across the scene, from the mouths of those engines of destruction, and his mind collected at a glance, rapid and luminous as the lightning of the artillery, all the information requisite for decision and execution. The height and the canon were no longer in possession of the British.

During this night of horror and destruction, the thunder of the cannon was lost in the roar of the torrent, and the earth was shaken by a mightier force than the discharge of artillery or the trampling of the war horse, and when the battle raged no more, and the moon on the verge of the sky ceased to throw her light on the dismal spectacle, the few who escaped unburnt listened in vain for the well known voice, which should enable them to distinguish their wounded companions, amongst the heaps of slain.—That awful stillness, broken only by the low moaning of the wounded and dying which succeeds the tumult of battle, had here no place.—Every sound was confounded in the noise of the torrent, which has for ages passed over the precipice.

This field of the battle of Niagara, is certainly a spot of as much interest as any our country affords. Its proximity to the falls of Niagara, the time at which it was fought, the numerous instances of individual heroism, the general valor of our troops, the superior and well disciplined force which they encountered and discomfited, and the immense proportion of dead and wounded which were found, on the field, offer a combination rarely to be met with.

The St. Louis paper of the 23d August, contains the following account of preparatory movements for a great Indian battle.

By a gentleman just arrived here from New-Orleans, via the River Ouachitta, we are informed that a formidable coalition of Indian tribes have assembled at the Cherokee villages on the Arkansas, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, Shawanoes, and Delawares from the east side of the Mississippi, and Caddoes, Coshattes, Tankawahs, Comanches and the Cherokees of the Arkansas; for the purpose of waging war against the Osages.—The Coshattes, Tankawahs and Caddoes of the Red River, and the Cherokees of the Arkansas, complain that the Osages are perpetually sending strong war parties into their country, killing small hunting bands of their people, and driving off their horses.—Our informant travelled part of the distance between the Ouachitta and Arkansas Rivers with a large party going on to join the confederate troops. They had six field pieces, with several whites and half-breeds, who learned the use of artillery under Gen. Jackson, last war.—They said they were informed that the Osages had built forts, to which they intended to retreat after the general battle, which it is thought will be fought near Earhart's salt works on the Arkansas, on that cluster of streams called the Six-Bulls, and above the boundary line lately run between the interior counties of this territory and the Osage country.

The Osages are aware of the intended attack—but they cannot believe they will be met by such a formidable force.

As they always fight the pitched battles on horseback, it is probable that they will be defeated in that broken country which they have chosen for the combat.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S "FAMOUS CHARGER."

The [Boston] CENTINEL tells us that at the opening of the bridge of Waterloo in London, the Duke of Wellington rode the famous charger, which bore him through the battle which has immortalized the name of Waterloo.

This is precisely in the spirit of that Anglified paper. We do not here accuse the Major of a crime, but we laugh

at his folly, his extreme folly, for his adoration of nonsense and falsehood.—This paragraph conveys an idea that the Duke of Wellington charged the French at the head of his army, or rode through his ranks like another Alexander the Great. It is a very singular circumstance that Duke Wellington sat still on his horse, like the stone figure on the marble horse at Charing-cross, with the apparent stuper of a statue; at length, when he saw the Prussians issuing from a wood he cried out "Ah, that will do," and then seemed awaked as from a dream. So much for the immortal Wellington, and his famous charger! Such stuff may pass unnoticed with the slavish Britons; but it is contemptible in an American editor. It is engraven on the monument of General Ross that he was slain at Washington! which every body in the U. States knows to be false. The inscription on the monument of Sir Peter Parker, who was killed in the Chesapeake, is equally false.

The British had the address to make the world believe that the "immortal" Wolf was killed in battle with the brave Montcalm; but Freney has told the public that Wolf was shot by some marksmen two hours before the battle, while reconnoitring the position of the French. The British history of their own wars and heroes by land and sea is full of glaring falsehoods, and it is the free press of America that has exposed the multiplied falsehoods of the history of British glory. They tried to make Nelson a saint as well as a hero; but Lady Hamilton prevented it. Wellington's morals and Nelsons are alike.—They may worship them in England if they please, but the rising generation in this country shall not be blinded by the fumes of their incense; nor be deceived by the false glare of a name sullied by immorality.
Boat. Pat.

"JOHN BULL'S SORE PLACE."

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER OF AUG. 2.

An important official document has appeared in the shape of proposals and regulations relative to the Navy, made by the board of Admiralty, and sanctioned by an Order of Council. After going a great length into what may be termed the minutia of the service, there is a reform effected which must give every Englishman satisfaction. After elucidating the accidental causes which have introduced the existing anomaly of rating ships at a certain number of guns, while their real complement exceeded that nominal amount, the board with a just and patriotic feeling, make the following observation:—"We trust we shall be excused for observing to your Royal Highness that it is wholly unworthy the character of the Royal Navy of this kingdom, to maintain this system, which though introduced without any design of deception, yet may give occasion to foreign nations to accuse us of misrepresentations when we state that a British frigate of 38 guns, has taken a foreign frigate of 44, when in fact, the British frigate was of equal if not superior force." It should be remembered that though this practice with respect to us, arose from the lapse of time, and the change of circumstances, it was practised against us by the Americans, in a late war, as a paltry deception. A proof of this appears in the document now before the Public. It is there officially stated, that the American ship President had 55 guns mounted on the day of her capture though she was rated at only 44. In the British navy this practice will no longer continue, for it is now ordered, that the rule which prevailed prior to 1783, shall be revived, and in future all his Majesty's ships will be rated at the number of guns and cannonades which they actually carry on their decks, quarter decks, and forecables. We sincerely rejoice in this regulation, for the navy of England stands upon a basis too broad & unassailable, to require the aid of any little evasive tricks—she can never want them as palliatives for defeat, and she should disdain them as blots which tarnish her conquests.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

An English paper states that a man by the name of Jenkins, residing in the Island of Treasav, having some damp gunpowder in his possession, very incautiously put about 2 pounds of it into an iron pot over the fire, in order to dry it. He employed his wife to blow the fire while he stirred the combustible matter with an iron poker! The pot became heated, a dreadful explosion took place attended with lamentable results. The man was struck blind; his thumb and hand were lacerated in a shocking manner, and his cloths and several parts of his body, were hurt and injured. His wife, likewise, was severely scorched. But what is most remarkable, that not a vestige of the pot has been found since!

(COMMUNICATED)

It gives us pleasure to inform the public, that the sales by government of their two reserves in the northern part of the state of Ohio have concluded, as we believe, much to the satisfaction of all who are concerned.

From the prices which were paid for property at Croghansville, and at the Miami of the Lakes, we were first induced to believe, that the zeal for speculation had carried the purchasers to an extent not warranted by the nature and situation of the property. But from subsequent inquiry and investigation of the subject, we are convinced beyond the possibility of doubt, that no section of our country possesses more advantages than those under consideration. The Sandusky River, upon which Croghansville is situated, affords an extensive communication with the interior of the state of Ohio, and almost interlocks with the Scioto and Muskingham. These two rivers, flowing into Ohio, afford a direct communication with the southern part of our continent, without the intervention of more than one portage, and that less than twenty miles in extent. Nature has been still more bountiful in bestowing upon this place a communication with New-York by means of the Lake, interrupted only by a portage of less than forty miles.

The Miami of the Lakes presents advantages superior still to those which we have mentioned. The extensive communication which it possesses by means of its branches and tributary streams, will not only enable it to concentrate on its banks the produce of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, but renders it the natural depository of the productions of the northwest.

By means of the St. Joseph, its northern branch, it will communicate with the southern, western and eastern shores of lake Michigan. It will draw thence the productions of an immense territory watered by rivers of great magnitude, and by these means will be enabled to monopolize the extensive fur trade which that country presents. By means of the St. Mary's, its communication with the Wabash and its tributary streams is greatly facilitated, which will enable it to draw from that quarter, the vast production of the fertile country which they intersect.

This river which forms the southern branch of the Miami of the Lakes, waters a delightful and extensive tract, and affords an easy communication with the Great Miami, which passing through the most fertile part of our rising state, empties itself into the Ohio. The Auglaise is an important river, tributary to the Miami of the lakes. There are other tributary streams, affording to the agriculturist a safe and easy conveyance for the productions of his soil. These advantages, together with the fertility of the land on the Miami itself, will certainly claim very serious consideration—they will entitle it to that notice which the peculiarity of its situation demands from an enterprising public.

The Great Canal which was but so lately commenced in New York will add much to the importance of this highly favoured country. It will open a communication by water with the Atlantic, enable us to transport our surplus productions to her shores, obtain the supplies which they afford, and hold a profitable intercourse with all the maritime nations of the earth. This circumstance we find has already drawn the attention of discerning men, and opened their eyes to the importance of this section of country. We infer it as well from the prices which the property commanded, as from the fact, that at the sales at Wooster, every state in the Union, Georgia alone excepted, was represented.

The prices were such as nothing but the most sanguine expectations of its future importance could have justified. At Croghansville the lots sold at every price from twenty to six hundred dollars, but generally above one hundred & fifty. The price of property in the vicinity was from twenty to one hundred & fifty one dollars per acre.

At the Miami the sales were profitable beyond calculation. Lots in the town were sold for from twenty to two hundred and fifty five dollars, and the adjacent property commanded a proportionate value. There is a spot in this last reserve, to which the eye of speculation was particularly directed, and which we learn is the most eligible situation for the construction of a town. The sight is beautiful beyond description. It possesses an elevation of seven or eight feet with a gradual ascent from the river. It is bounded on one side by Swan creek, which affords a harbor at any season for ships of the largest size. Its depth is, we understand, from fifteen to seventeen feet, and it is navigable nearly to its source. From the vicinity of this place to the lake, which is only four miles distant, access may be had to it at any time.

Its importance will be greatly increased by the completion of the purchase which is now contemplated. Gov. Cass has already instructed by government to extinguish the Indian title to the property which surrounds it. The treaty will be held in September when the purchase no doubt will be effected. Under these circumstances we are credibly informed (and we rejoice at the circumstance) that the proprietors of this highly valuable property have deter-

mined to lay off a town, and commence at the treaty a disposition of the lots. We have no doubt of their success, and deem a circumstance of great gratulation. This we conceive to be the spot which nature designed for the Emporium of the Northwest. From the salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil, it must be wealthy and populous; from its extensive communication, east, west, north and south, it is as a heart to the body politic, propelling through its arteries the vital principle which can alone sustain our republic.

We therefore call the attention of the public to a matter of such great importance.

We solicit consideration more particularly from the state of New York. She has already struck the stroke which will inevitably bind her to the west, and render her particularly interested in this infant city.

FROM THE BOSTON INTELLIGENCER.

OF FEEDING CATTLE.

We are sometimes in too much haste to kill our cattle, and by that spoil the greatest part of our food. Sheep should not be killed for mutton till six years old. In our hasty way of feeding, we bring a cow calf up to the condition of a beef in less than three years; but it is wrong: for the creature grows till somewhat more than three years old, and there can be no good expected of it till that is over. Oxen grow longer, and for that reason should not be killed till later in their time. They have not their full maturity till five years old, and the largest kinds of all not till six, and they will never fatten kindly for beef till that time is past. The fattening of such cattle as are just at the prime of their growth, is very easy, for they naturally are inclined to it at that time: the consumption of nourishment for their growth being just over, they will feed upon almost any kind of food, and will fatten upon hay as well as upon grass; but older cattle do not so readily take to fatness; and the best method is by very rich and good pasturage. Corn is excellent for the fattening of cattle because it fills them with a sound flesh, and excellent fat: it would be well at all times, to feed them thus for market; and when corn is cheap it will be worth the farmer's consideration; for he will get both credit and profit from it.

No food makes an ox or cow fatten so well as good grass: the high grounds are best for laying the foundation: for their pasturage is the most healthy, and health is the best source of fatness.

Reason and experience directs this course of feeding, that cattle should be turned first into a very good dry upland pasture for a small time, where they may have rest, and this wholesome food; they will thus lay in a foundation of health and good condition, and being after that turned into lower grounds, where there is abundance of food, they will have good appetite and digestions, and will fatten perfectly.

This is the natural and the creditable way; & when corn is dear, nothing more needs to be done; but when there can be an addition of oats or barley, if Indian corn cannot be had, the advantage will be very great. The best time of giving this is towards the end of the feeding. Clover is excellent to lay a foundation for fattening of cows.

There seem to be three stages of feeding, in the bringing cattle to their great perfections for the butcher. The first thing is to give them health, strength and vigor of constitution, which is best done by hearty food that has but little moisture; such is the grass of upland pastures; and of all others, clover will answer excellently for this purpose. The second stage of feeding is by giving them plenty of nourishment, which is moist and rich, tho' not watery. This gives abundance of flesh and fat; and finally, the last stage of all should be the finishing them with a little dry food of the corn kind, which will harden the fat and give both that and the rest of the flesh due firmness & an excellent flavor. The farmer is aware of the advantage, indeed of the necessity of this last article in the feeding of hogs. There is great uneasiness attends the attempt, when cattle do not take the fattening kindly; and often they are in but indifferent condition, when they deceive not the owner alone, but the salesman. This method of feeding will at all times prevent this uneasiness and disappointment, and the farmer will have not only quiet but credit.

AMANA.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

An informal application has been made to the legal authority of this city, to arrest the circulation of certain engraved paper brought from Baltimore. No affidavit was made—no evidence offered—the legal authority, therefore, declined interfering. The case is handed over to the jurisdiction of the Press: and we cheerfully incur the responsibility of stating the following circumstances, as they are represented to us:

On the 24th ult. a certain person arrived in the northern stage, and put up at the Bell Tavern—who since states himself to be the Agent of the "Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore."

On the 30th, another person, who styles himself the President of the same company, arrived from the same quarter, and put up at the same house.

A contract was soon after made by the Agent or President, or both, with a coal merchant of this city, for 5000 bushels of coal, to be paid for principally in the notes of the same company.

While the coal is shipping the merchant writes to this correspondent in Baltimore to enquire the value of the paper. The reply is, that the company is scarce worth \$1; that a charter was granted in 1815 or '16, by the Legislature of Maryland, under such a denomination; but that the capital had never been paid in.

On the receipt of this intelligence, the contract for coal is at an end; another, which was in agitation, for 100 bbls of flour, to be paid for in the same paper, was arrested. The keeper of the Bell received a hint of the letter from Baltimore—he immediately presented their bill for tavern expenses—they were unable to pay it—he had them arrested and clapped them in jail. Here was the President and Agent of a Banking Company in jail for a tavern bill of 60 or 70 dollars! On Saturday last, one of them was let out on giving up a watch, and in the course of the day the whole bill, and of course both the parties, were discharged.

New facts have since come to light, viz. that on the way from Fredericksburg to this city notes to the amount of \$2,300 were put into the hands of a merchant, to be disposed of for such articles as he could buy for his paper—say wheat, timber, chairs, &c. for their benefit. One or two of those notes had been passed off by the merchant in this city; a \$50 note, for instance, to a cabinet maker for chairs; which notes have been redeemed by the merchant since suspicion was excited of the solvency of the paper.

The President and Agent have not been idle—they, too, have passed off some of the notes.

They are said to have notes of \$5, 10, 50, 100, and \$1000 (post note.)

One is now before us; it runs in the name of "The President and Directors of the Independent Manufacturing Co. of Baltimore"—signed, Baltimore, 24th May, 1817, Andrew Ray, President; Ed. Gillespy, Treasurer—and headed "Chartered by the State of Maryland"—No engraver's name to it! It is neatly executed, and on good paper.

It is said that after making a dash in Richmond, they intended making a southern excursion, sweeping as much cotton, &c. as they could collect in Charleston.

If editors will circulate the preceding circumstances, the intended trip may, however, be defeated.

From the Boston Centinel.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT.

The following we believe to be the present organization and numbers of this Seminary:

Gen. Swift, as Colonel in Chief of the Corps of Engineers, governs the Institution ex officio.

The other officers are—Jared Mansfield, Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy—David B. Douglass, Assistant do.—Alden Partridge, Professor of the Art of Engineering. [This gentleman is said to have been removed, and Major Tayer, of the Corps of Engineers, appointed in his place.] Samuel Welsh, Surgeon—Adam Empie, Chaplain—Claudius Barad, Teacher of the French Language—C. E. Zoeller, Teacher of Drawing—Pere Thomas, Sword Master.

The distribution of the Cadets is as follows:

New-Hampshire	2	North-Carolina	9
Massachusetts	20	South-Carolina	11
Rhode-Island	2	Kentucky	8
Connecticut	2	Tennessee	4
Vermont	7	Ohio	6
New-York	54	Michigan	3
New-Jersey	10	Indiana	2
Pennsylvania	12	Missouri	1
Delaware	6	Columbia Dist.	21
Maryland	29	Valparaza	4
Virginia	38	Louisiana	1
Total			254

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

"Manchester, Eng. July 21.

"The distresses among the lower classes of the people still continue, particularly in this town and neighborhood. The amount of poor rates (I have been informed by one of the collectors) is double what it was last year, and they raise even a larger sum than the present appropriations. The mode of levying the poor rates is done by assessing it on the tenants; for instance—I take a house at £50 a year, and pay the poor rates, which at present would be £20—that is, 40s. in the pound. But the tenantry, resident in the parish, are subject to have the rates levied to any extent, if the demands require it.

In some parishes in England, I have heard, the poor rates are 30s. in the pound. What must the poor farmer come to? Why to be compelled to give up his farm, as the taxes, and other rates against him are more than all the profits he can possibly realize. The fact is, a complete state of beggary prevails every where, and should the weather continue wet for fortnight longer, so as to injure the crops, which now are very abundant, there is no knowing what the state of things may come to. The poor manufacturer by law is prevented from leaving the country. The greatest security the government have is their poverty as the poorer classes are

not able, hardly to keep soul and body together. The farmers, I mean the poor ones, who can save enough to pay their passage, are all leaving home. The emigration to America is very great; almost every ship carries out as many as the law will allow."

THE CABINET.

We learn from satisfactory authority, that Mr. CROWNSHIELD will resign the office of secretary of the navy, as soon as the president shall arrive at the seat of government. It is confidently asserted he will be succeeded by Mr. TAIT, of North Carolina, who for a number of years has been chairman of the naval committee of the senate. Mr. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky is to come into the cabinet as secretary of war; and Mr. RUSH, as soon as Mr. ADAMS shall assume the duties of secretary of state, will leave Washington to embark at Philadelphia for London, in character of minister plenipotentiary. It is believed the appointment of Mr. Tait will be satisfactory to our neglected sister, North Carolina. Kentucky will not complain at the selection of Mr. Clay to succeed to the post in the administration declined by the brave old governor Shelby. In John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts will see her favourite son filling the office best adapted to his talents, and first in the gift of the national executive. Surely, surely, we shall hear no more from her at least about the unjust partiality and tyranny of the government, or the organization of lawless assemblies to oppose the execution of the laws, and overturn the constitution of the union. The Franklin 74, Captain Charles Stewart, will convey Mr. Rush to Britain—she will present a noble specimen of American architecture for the contemplation of John Bull. After landing the minister, it is said Captain Stewart will proceed to the Mediterranean. Pet. Int.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States' brig Saranac, dated

"St. Mary's (Geo.) Sept. 4, 1817.

"We arrived here yesterday, after a very disagreeable and uncommonly long passage of 30 days. We are anchored in the St. Mary's river, about six miles below the town, and in sight of Amelia Island, which you know is in possession of the famous general M. Gregor. I was over there yesterday on some duty, and was treated with a great deal of politeness. He sent down one of his captains to receive me on the beach, who escorted me to the general's quarters, where I was received with a great deal of ceremony, and I cracked a bottle of Port with him.

"I have understood to day that he has resigned his commission, in consequence of his not receiving some supplies of men and money that he expected. He appears to be very much the gentleman. The inhabitants of Amelia speak in the highest terms of him; I think he has taken the wisest plan, as his situation there must be very unpleasant, not having more than one hundred soldiers, and about two hundred sailors, and the probability of an attack from the Spaniards daily. His force afloat is three brigs and two small schrs.

"The country about here is uncommonly healthy. There has not been a single death in St. Mary's this season, and we are all well on board the brig. I expect we shall be stationed here for some time, and St. Mary's is a second Sackett's Harbor. However the people are much pleased that we have come here, and will endeavour no doubt to make our time pass as agreeably as they can."

GENERAL SCOTT.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 4.

On Monday, in the steam boat Car of Commerce, Major General Winfield Scott, of the United States army, arrived in this City, accompanied by one of his Aids, and some other officers of the United States service. The object of the General's visit has not transpired.

More pleasure, or motives of curiosity, wholly unconnected with his professional character, have probably induced him to pay his respect to our invulnerable City; if so, the hospitality of Quebec will convince him, that tho' acknowledging and adoring a Monarch, whose mild and benignant sway constitutes its Citizens his Children, rather than his subjects—they appreciate & adopt with equal zeal to the United States Republicans, the injunction of their Washington—"Enemies in war, in peace Friends"—yet, whilst they do so, the General will pardon them for remembering and practising in a negative manner, another of Washington's precepts—"In peace prepare for war." Indeed the General must consider it a personal compliment if prudent caution of the officers of the garrisons, evinces, that they have not forgotten that Gen. Scott's talents presented him to the eye of his government, as the most suitable officer they could send to Europe, avowedly to obtain, by actual observations, of the mighty armaments which Napoleon's violation of treaties had arrayed on the embattled plain; that practical knowledge of the science of war, as essential in the age of the world to enable a powerful nation to preserve its territory, an insulted one to vindicate its character, and an ambitious one to realize a gigantic project.

THE WAR IN INDIA.

Extract of a letter giving some particulars respecting the fall of Hattas.

"Hattas, 3d March, 1817.

"The fort of Hattas is in our possession; the bombardment of it commenced yesterday morning at 8 o'clock and was kept up without intermission from 42 mortars, besides congrue rockets. At 5 o'clock in the forenoon an explosion of their principal magazine took place, with an effect and appearance beyond measure grand and terrific; the air was darkened and the scene as awful to behold; the ground shook as if an earthquake had taken place, and every man in camp with horror and agitation declared that the sight was beyond anything he ever witnessed. The shells continued without a moment's pause till 11 at night, when a party of the enemy's horse made a push through our working party at the head of the parallel, which had already advanced all along the south side, and had taken an easterly direction, embracing nearly two sides of the fort, and laterally only 65 yards from the counter scarp.

This was the signal; the garrison was flying; the troops in the trenches ran to the gateways; and may be said to have actually forced their way in, as they had to push the gates in, and killed 13 or 14 men at the entrance; of course they would ultimately have got in without resistance.

But for this fortunate event, we must have had a tedious siege and lost many men."

COBBETT, in one of his latest Journals, in a letter to Major CARTWRIGHT, in defence of the charge of having formerly abused this government, an accusation preferred against him by WELLS, observes "that instead of crawling to the Americans, and recanting any thing that I had said before, I plainly told them, that I did not ask them to forget and forgive, but that I wished them to remember, that if my writings had done them harm in Europe, (and that I did not know that they had not done them harm) it was fairly to be ascribed to the unjust and tyrannical treatment which I had experienced in America."

He goes on and observes "this was published in New-York last year, long before I had any thought of coming to America. But here I am now. This Register that I am now writing, will be published at New-York before it will reach England; and I repeat my former words, with this addition, that being now accidentally here upon the spot, I will yet have justice done me for that tyrannical treatment; or, in case of refusal of justice, I will make known to every corner of the world what that treatment was." Now, instead of darkly insinuating a charge of "tyrannical treatment" from some body in this country, it would have been as well for COBBETT to explain to the American people the nature of this tyrannical treatment; more especially, as he has openly and unblushingly defended his former hostility to our government, and many of its most respectable citizens. This would have better comported with his professions of candor and independence, than the mystery in which he has wrapped himself. We profess ourselves to be utterly at a loss to understand to what Mr. COBBETT alludes, having never heard of his receiving any "tyrannical treatment" whatever in this country.

Southern Pat.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION. NEW-YORK, SEPT. 20. "THE LONG AGONY IS OVER." From very correct sources we learn that at the semi-annual Freeman's meeting in Connecticut, the "Toleration," or Republican Ticket for members of the Legislature, and for the same nomination of Assistants or Council, has prevailed. It is suggested that the republican nomination has received at least 2000 majority—if so we congratulate our readers, as the Council was the last remains of the "Tenth Horn of the Beast," and the great supporter of the charter of Charles the 2d. We congratulate the good people of Connecticut, for the happy change, (which we believe has taken place) and presume that before two years elapse they will be blessed with a Constitution, securing to them the rights and privileges of Freeman.

In our next we hope to give further details of a renovation of corrupt systems in the "Land of steady habits."

Rep. Chron.

It is calculated that the troops on the Chatagway road will finish 16 miles of permanent road this season.

SAG-HARBOUR, SEPT. 13. On Monday last Capt. David Jayce, an aged and respectable inhabitant of this place, was killed in a most awful manner. The fatal cause of his death is truly affecting, the particulars are as follow:

Being a few rods from his dwelling alone, he was attacked by a furious bull, who rent his clothes from his body, bruised him most shockingly, and in a few moments put a period to his existence.

A FEW TICKETS IN THE Washington Monument Lottery NOW DRAWING IN BALTIMORE. (was printed and drawn 4th day) May be had at this office. Price—Eleven Dollars.

ROYALISTS DEFEATED AT AMELIA!
WITH VERY LITTLE BLOOD-SHED

FROM THE LATEST CHARLESTON PAPERS.

By a gentleman, passenger in the schooner Hermit, arrived yesterday morning from St. Mary's, we have received the following intelligence:

On the 4th inst. General McGregor resigned the command of the patriot troops stationed on Amelia Island. He stated that his reasons for resigning were, that he had been deceived by the company who were to supply him with the means to carry on the war in Florida. He and his Lady had gone on board the privateer General M'Gregor bound to Baltimore. Colonels Posey and Parker, with a number of officers and men, had abandoned the cause. The force on the island was about forty officers and men. There were lying opposite the island, the Buenos Ayrean privateer brig Morgiana, of 18 guns and about 100 men; the national brig St. Joseph, of 10 guns and 17 men; the privateer General M'Gregor of 10 guns and 65 men. The Venezuelan privateer Jupiter had arrived on the 9th inst. with a French Hermaphrodite brig, a prize loaded with sugar and coffee.

On the night of the 8th Sept. about 350 Spanish troops, principally negroes arrived on the island; and on the morning of the 9th attacked the patriots about a mile from the town of Fernandina, but were beaten off with the loss of a major and horse killed, and four wounded. The loss of the patriots was two killed and four wounded. On the night of the 10th they made another attack, & were again beaten off, without the loss of any on either side.

A small Spanish schooner arrived on the 11th inst. from the coast of Africa, with slaves; not knowing the place was in the hands of the patriots, went in and was taken possession of by the Morgiana.

We have been politely favoured, with the following extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated the 14th of September:

"The Spanish force on the south end of Amelia consists of three small gun vessels and about 400 men—including Spaniards, militia, &c. There has been some skirmishing without much loss.—An hermaphrodite brig, prize to a patriot privateer, arrived at Amelia on the 11th inst. with a valuable cargo, consisting of cochineal, &c. The patriot brig Congress, Com. Aury, with a ship, her prize, is in the offing. My opinion is, that the patriots are more formidable now than at any former period. Fernandez's house was burnt on the 10th, contrary to the express orders of Col. Irwin. M'Clure's houses were burnt on the same day, in consequence of two or three of the patriots having been surprised and taken prisoners therein on the night of the 9th. Gen. M'Gregor is still in port on board the brig Gen. M'Gregor, Capt. French. The cannonading heard on the 13th was probably a salute from the Congress privateer."

Office of the City Gazette,
Charleston, Sept. 21.

LATEST FROM AMELIA.

By a passenger in the schooner *Luzetia*, Capt. Runciman, from St. Mary's, we learn that the engagement at Amelia Island, on the 13th between the Spaniards and the Patriots resulted in the defeat of the former, they having lost seven men killed, and twenty-seven wounded; the loss of the Patriots was two killed and six wounded. The Spanish gun-boats had retreated up the river St. John, after sustaining a heavy fire for two hours from the shore, and the national brig St. Joseph. Several prizes to the Patriot cruisers were going in the day the *Lucretia* sailed.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas, dated September 2d, to a gentleman in Baltimore.

"We have accounts here that Admiral Brien, through the importunities of his officers and subordinates, made a desperate attack on the Royalists at Augustura, which terminated in the entire defeat of the latter, and the reduction of the whole province of Guiana to the control of the Patriots. A part of the land and sea force of the Royalists surrendered, and the surviving remnant of the army escaped to Grenada. Brien has proceeded for Margarita, with the intention, it is said, to dispossess the Royalists of that island.

"No further particulars of the expedition have reached here; but letters have been received containing the amount of what is above stated."

A report prevailed in England, that Commodore Chauncey was endeavoring to purchase the Island of Elba, by order of our government—and it will be recollected that the British government was not a little alarmed at the report that Naples was about ceding to us the island of Lampedocæ, famous for reptiles only, as being too near Malta for their safety. We are at a loss to discover what grounds are assumed for supposing that the United States are anxious for foreign possessions, nothing is further from our thoughts and policy: surely we have a ruinous example before us, of the inevitable spirit of the British for colonizing, which we trust will induce us to avoid the evil. Our future policy

seems greatly to occupy the attention of foreign powers; they know enough of us, however, to believe that we shall imitate them in what shall conduce to our interest, & as carefully shun the defects of their system. In a word we shall study our interest, which will not be promoted by foreign possessions.

Nat. Adv.

FROM THE HARTFORD TIMES.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH!

The Elections, which took place on the 15th inst., throughout the state of CONNECTICUT, for the nomination of Councillors, and the election of Representatives to the Assembly, has resulted in the complete and entire success of the REPUBLICAN PARTY. A majority of about TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED VOTES for Councillors, and one hundred and twenty-nine members of the House of Representatives, giving us a majority of fifty-six in that body, attest our triumph. The change of public sentiment in Connecticut, for the last twelve months, is without example. A party which, but a short time since, considered themselves firmly established in their authority by their inexplicable system of steady habits, as to have set at defiance the principles of self-preservation and even the maxim of common prudence, and to have raised its pericidal arm against the government of their country, has been prostrated in the dust.

They have not merely been discomfited—their disaster is total and irreparable. They have not only been defeated, but annihilated. They have ceased to exist as a party. In some entire sections of the state, the party is literally extinct. In Fairfield and New-London counties, comprising one third part of the state, there is not even a vestige of federalism that has survived the general ruin, which, "like the flag floating when the bark's singulph'd," might serve as a memorial of its former power.—Connecticut has always had the elements of the spirit and principles of republicanism, and it will, henceforth, be one of the most republican states in the union.

We most sincerely congratulate the friends of civil and religious liberty, of republicanism, and the rights of conscience throughout the world, on this glorious triumph. It is not only important as it respects this state. In a national point of view, Connecticut is of little consequence; but when it is considered that she has peopled whole districts of the west, and that her enterprising sons penetrate every clime, and might adorn every society, her political character and that of her institutions, become of some consequence, even in a national scale.

The following is a statement of the Representatives of the several counties, viz:

	Rep.	Fed.
Hartford	13	19
New Haven	14	11
New London	19	3
Litchfield	16	23
Middlesex	12	2
Windham	15	10
Fairfield	24	0
Tolland	11	6
	129	73
	Rep. maj 56	

NEW YORK, SEPT. 22.

A gentleman arrived in town on Saturday, who a few weeks since fell in at sea with a prize to the privateer True Blooded Yankee, Captain Jewett, and was informed by the prize master, that before he left the privateer she had captured a Spanish sloop of war, after a short engagement.

The schooner Janus, from Leghorn, has on board the MONUMENT to be erected at Baltimore in honor of Washington.

Flour was selling at Gibraltar, on the 10th of August at \$18 bbl.; tobacco at 12 dollars.

CLEOPATRA'S BARGE.

The brig Bee, captain Springsteen, arrived this morning from Barcelona. On entering the port of Barcelona, capt. S. spoke the Cleopatra's Barge, of Salem going out with her owner, George Crowninshield, Esq. on board, on a tour of pleasure in the Mediterranean. Capt. S. was credibly informed at Barcelona, that this beautiful vessel had been visited by upwards of eighteen thousand persons, during her very short stay of 4 days at that place, and was obliged to leave the port sooner than Mr. C. otherwise intended, on account of the immense number of people who flocked from all quarters to see her. The captain general of the province, Castanos, and staff; intendants family; foreign consuls, resident at Barcelona, many of the nobility; chief magistrates of the city; Officers of the navy and army; ladies of the first rank and distinction; and even friars, were among the number of those whose curiosity was attracted by this rare specimen of American taste and genius.

HAIL STATE OF MISSISSIPPI!
NATCHEZ, Aug. 19.

The Convention finished their labors and signed the constitution of the State of Mississippi yesterday at noon. The event was immediately announced by a federal salute from a six pounder, stationed near the hall of the Convention. The final question on the adoption of the Constitution, was taken on Tuesday

last and determined with but one dissenting vote. [Col. West, from Jefferson county].

An election will be held in the different counties composing the state, on the 1st Monday and Tuesday in next month, to choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Representatives to Congress, Members to the Senate and House of Representatives of the State, Sheriffs and Coroners.

The first session of the General Assembly will be held in this city, in October next.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 23.

Extract of a letter dated Leghorn, July 18, 1817.

"Our squadron under commodore Chauncey, consisting of the Washington 74, frigates United States and Constitution, sloops of war Erie and Peacock, and brig Spark, are now here. They will proceed over to Tunis, where it is reported affairs are not upon the most favorable footing; the Bey having refused our Consul an audience, and other disputes, compelled him to quit Tunis!"



Republican Star,
AND
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1817.

Republican Ticket.

The Democratic Republicans of Talbot county are invited to support, as Delegates to the next General Assembly of Maryland,

Major DANIEL MARTIN,
Capt. SAMUEL TENANT,
Capt. SAMUEL STEVENS,
JAMES NABB, Esq.

(Signed) MANY VOTERS.
16th Sept. 1817.

Republican Candidates,

For Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland.

[ELECTION ON MONDAY NEXT.]

Talbot County.
Daniel Martin, Samuel Stevens,
Samuel Tenant, James Nabb.

Queen-Ann's County.
James Roberts, Kensey Harrison,
Capt. Joshua Massey, William R. Stuart.

Caroline County.
Frederick Holbrook, Th. William Whiteley,
Nathan Whitby, Thomas Salsbury.

City of Annapolis.
John Stephen, Dr. Dennis Claude.

Anne-Arundel County.
Roderick Dorsey, Charles Stewart,
Thomas H. Dorsey, Rezin Estep.

City of Baltimore.
Thomas Kell, H. M. Breckenridge.

Baltimore County.
Tobias Stansbury, John B. Snowden,
Geo. Harryman, Thomas Johnson.

Frederick County.
Thomas Hawkins, B. S. Pigman,
William Dawney, Isaac Shriver.

Washington County.
Jacob Schnebley, William Yates,
Edward G. Williams, Henry Sweitzer.

FOR THE STAR.

I observed in the Monitor of Saturday last, some federal scribbles, or would-be leader, under the signature of *Cives*, has attempted to explain the late infamous act of the assembly, entitled, "An act for the temporary relief of the poor," but like other federal proceedings, he has manifested an attempt to deceive the people; but as long as I can use a pen, or my tongue, such deceptions shall not go unnoticed, and the people shall know their friends. He tells you that the assessable property of Talbot county amounts to one million, seventy-nine thousand, six hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventeen cents and a quarter cent; but that the property is worth three times the amount, which will take but three cents and a fraction in every hundred dollars to raise the sum of one thousand dollars, which has been distributed to the poor. What will be the opinion received from such a publication? Will it not be that we pay but three cents on the hundred dollars? Yes—for such declarations have already been made by some of the whippers-in, who knew no better and are not able to calculate. But does not *Cives* know that the thousand dollars is levied on the one million seventy-nine thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and seventeen cents and a quarter cent, which will be nine cents and a quarter on every hundred dollars. If he does not, he must really be to ignorant to instruct the people; and if he does, he must be a political knave of the blackest dye, who can deliberately make up his mind to deceive a virtuous and unsuspecting people.

Talbot county, Sept. 25, 1817.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The Hartford Connecticut Mirror, a federal paper of Saturday, introduces some remarks on the election in that state as follows:—

"It falls to our lot this day to record the complete success of the democratic party in this state. A majority of 40 to 50 in the house, and between 1000 and 2000 votes for their council ticket, attest their triumph."

Baltimore, Sept. 27.
The United States' frigate Congress, Captain Morris, arrived in Hampton Roads, on Tuesday last, from the West Indies, supposed last from the Isle of Margarita, on the Main.

Washington, Sept. 22.
The question respecting the Court Martial for the trial of certain charges against the Commandant of the Marine Corps, is at length settled, and the Court commenced the trial on Saturday.

with the addition to its former members of Colonel Jones, of the Army, and two officers of Marines, Major SMITH and Major WAINWRIGHT.

September 24.

DANIEL BREST, Esq. who, on the resignation of Mr. Graham had been, by Mr. Rush, provisionally appointed Chief Clerk of the Department of State, has, we learn, been confirmed in that situation by Mr. Adams.

Various suggestions have been thrown out in the public prints, intimating that Mr. GALLATIN, our minister in France, has complained to our government that he has cause to be greatly dissatisfied at the reception, official and personal, which he meets with from the French government; and an appeal is made to the editors of the National Intelligencer as to the truth of this report. Thus called upon, we can only say, that we have no knowledge of such facts as are stated, and that all that we have heard on the subject goes to contradict them.

September 25.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY returned to the city on Monday, from a short visit with his family, to Virginia.

The Court Martial sitting in this city adjourned on Friday. Their decision is not known, and cannot be until ratified by the President of the United States, whose absence will delay its publication for some days. There is no doubt, we believe, of its being favorable to the accused.

The steam-boat from Norfolk, brought to Baltimore, on Tuesday, \$500,000 in specie, for the United States' Bank.

The brig Cherub, Captain Davis, arrived at Boston last Saturday afternoon, in 54 days from Lisbon, in a very shattered state, having been upset at sea in a gale of wind, and lost all her masts. Her cargo consisted of wine, salt, lemons, 9 boxes of dollars, to Joshua Davis, and 73 boxes (\$216,000), to the U. S. Bank. The Cherub brings many particulars respecting the capture of several Portuguese Indians, by a privateer fitted out at Baltimore—it occasioned great sensation at Lisbon.

A seventy-four gun ship is to be built at the Navy Yard in Charlestown, near Boston, under the superintendance of Commodore Hull. The live-oak timber for this object is to be procured during the autumn, and the building to commence next spring.

In reply to the remarks in a late Boston Daily Advertiser, respecting the politics of individuals, it is only necessary to observe, that the *Republican* stands upon ground too high and commanding, to require any effort on the part of its friends for additional aid. The magnanimity of the republicans has led them to receive with open arms those whom they believed to be actuated by motives of sincerity; but they have never asked any adhesion of this sort. Their cause requires no adventitious aid. It is sufficiently powerful of itself. It lives, predominates and triumphs by its own intrinsic excellence; & will continue to flourish, until it becomes as general in this section of the country as it now is at the south and west.

Boston Patriot.

We are informed (says the Philadelphia True American) that the Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, is under sailing orders; and will leave the Delaware as soon as the Hon. RICHARD RUSH is ready to embark. The Franklin is to convey Mr. Rush to London, who is appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James. After landing in the Minister, it is said, she will visit the Mediterranean.

We are informed that the public sales of the Alabama lands, at Milledgeville, Georgia, from August 4 to 25, amounted to \$1,200,000. The quantity sold was about 121,000 acres, at prices from two dollars to seventy—the greatest part at two dollars. The average price was about five dollars thirty-five cents an acre.

HORRID CATASTROPHE.

Mr. Schutz, proprietor of a circulating library in Alexandria, last week, in a fit of delirium, tore up the seat of his necessary, and precipitated himself down into the vault (a depth of twenty feet) and was instantly suffocated.

W. C. Gazette.

HYDRAULIC IMPROVEMENT.

Samuel Denniston, of Lyons, in the county of Ontario, advertises that he has discovered a method of elevating water, 1, 2 or 300 feet above the fountain head, and without labor when the machine is once put in operation.

DIED.—In this town, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Alexander C. Flyn, late a merchant in Denton Coroline county.

DIRECT TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Direct Tax laid by the United States upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said Tax, with ten per cent, in addition thereto, shall be paid to the collector on or before the 30th day of October next, the said property or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said Tax and twenty per cent, in addition thereto, will be sold at public sale at the house of Samuel Chaplin, in Centerville. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock a. m. on the said 30th day of October, viz:

1st OR FORREST DISTRICT.

Names of taxable Persons.	Description of Property.	Amount of Tax.
Thomas Atlix	Name unknown	1 16
Lawrence Everitt	Andover, Andover meadows, Brcton & Nicholson's Adventure	6 9
Wm Genn or Samuel Spry	Name unknown, situated on Red Lyon branch	1 59
Daniel Green	Carson's Adventure	1 74
Henry Lowman	Name unknown, situate near Bullock Town	—
Rebecca Miller's heirs	Two houses and lots	50
Thomas Ruth	Hamilton's Range	1 20
Zina Solloway	House and lot	37
Frances Solloway	William's Lot	1 50
David Wilson for David Harwood	House and lot	37

2d OR CENTREVILLE DISTRICT.

John Cole	House and lot	19
Elizabeth Hynson	Narborough	2 12
Henry Hems for Saml Ewing's hrs.	Sarah's Fancy, pt. Hendly's Choice, pt. & Oakenthorpe, pt.	3 64
James Jerran's heirs	Inclosure, pt. Barefield, pt. and St. Martins, pt.	7 2
John Lawrence	House and lot	37
James Shoebrooks	Partnership, pt.	49
Sarah Williams' heirs	Broomley Lambeth	4 35
Solomon Wilson	Mount Hope, pt. and Shotland, pt.	4 75
Robt. Wilson, jr. for Winfred Potts,	Partnership, pt.	50

3d OR KENT ISLAND DISTRICT.

Iesse Blunt	Conner's Neck, pt.	1 27
Susanna Elliott	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inclosure	3 03
Mary Gist	Philpott's Neck and Morgan's Inclosure	3 57
Matthew Hazard for John Weedon	Walnut Neck, pt.	1 32
Ann Lenox	Sillen, pt.	37
John M'ullen	Eastern Islands	1 42
Rebecca Stevens for Jno. Stevens' hrs.	Stevens' Adventure	96
Thomas Tolson's heirs	Morgan's Inclosure	1 19
Ruth Tolson	Dunn's Hazard, pt. and Coppage's Range, pt.	4 51
Mary Tolson	Barnstable Hill	49
Richard Weedon for Thos. Small	Ship Point, pt.	62
James Winchester	Isaac's Addition	15
John Wilson for Wm. Osborn's hrs.	Martin's Neck, pt.	1 30

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1817.
WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector for the 2d Collection District in the State of Maryland.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Caroline County Court, to me directed, will be sold at public sale for cash only, on Friday the 10th day of October next, at Greensborough, at 11 o'clock a. m. one negro boy, ten years old, and one negro girl, fourteen years old, seized and taken as the property of Samuel Lucas, to satisfy Elizabeth Richmond, debt, interest and costs—by GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.
sep 30 4

New Goods.

The subscribers have just received from Philadelphia, A PART OF THEIR
FALL SUPPLY,
Which they offer at a very small advance for ready money, and which they respectfully solicit their friends and customers to call and examine. Easton, sep 30 4 GROOME & LAMBDIN.

Military Bounty Lands,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
25th Sept. 1817.

Notice.
THE Lands in the Illinois Territory, appropriated for bounties for military services, having been surveyed, and the surveys received at this office, the distribution of the said lands, by lots, agreeably to law, will commence at this office on the first Monday in October next. The surveys of military bounty lands in Missouri Territory are expected in a few months, when a similar distribution will take place, which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants in Missouri Territory, may send them after the publication of this Notice. Every soldier of the late army, who received from the Department of War a land warrant, or a notification that it is deposited in this office, may obtain a patent by sending at this office the warrant or notification, first writing on it, "To be located in the Illinois Territory, and the patent to be sent to the Post office at _____". Signed,
The patents of soldiers who have notified, or shall hereafter notify the General Land Office not to deliver them to their agents heretofore appointed, will be retained, subject to their further order.
Members of Congress who have deposited (in this office) soldiers warrants or notifications, may obtain patents for them by sending the receipts which were given by the office, and instructions relative to locating the warrants.
Printers who publish the laws of the United States will give the above so many insertions as will amount to ten dollars, send a copy of the papers to this office, and a bill receipted; the money will be sent by mail.
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
sep 27 (30)

Notice.

A MAN who is a good Cartwright, and understands well the making of ploughs and implements of husbandry, and who could at the same time carry on a Blacksmith's shop, may be accommodated with a good situation in Queen-Ann's county, near the head of Wye River, in a healthy neighbourhood. There is a dwelling house and a Blacksmith's shop with two fireplaces on the premises. Apply to the subscriber, who resides in Queen-Ann's, near Wye Mills, sep 30 3 THOMAS HEMSLEY.

Wanted.

FOR the ensuing year, an OVERSEER—a man with a family would be preferred, and one who expects to work, with good recommendations—none else need to apply—for which good wages will be given.
Wheatland, sep 30 P. BENSON.

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 TRIMPE, august 12

300 Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, in Talbot county, near Easton, on the 14th inst. a yellow complected negro woman named DELIA, about eighteen or twenty years of age, and her two small children PEG and PERRY. Peg is learning to talk—Perry was born last March—Delia is small, and very likely, they were taken away by a free mulatto fellow who calls himself James Rhodes, about twenty four or twenty five years of age, and is the husband of Delia—he is a small spare fellow, and very likely. Whoever will apprehend the said negroes and confine them in any jail so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward paid by
IGNATIUS RHODES.
aug 26 (sep 30)

Was committed.

To the gaol of Worcester county on the 16th of July, a negro girl by the name of SAWNEY, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—she says she belongs to a Mr. Linton, of North-Carolina—she was purchased by the said Linton in July, 1815, from whom she made her escape a few days after she became his. The owner of the above described negro is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for her price as the law directs.
GEORGE PARSONS, Sheriff
sep 30 3 Worcester County

POETRY.

Advice to a young wife.

SMALL is the province of a wife, And narrow is her sphere of life...

Be sure you ne'er for power contend, Nor try by tears to gain your end...

Abroad for happiness ne'er roam: True happiness resides at home...

Should passion e'er his soul deform, Severely meet the hursting storm...

Be sure you ne'er arraign his sense, Few husbands pardon that offence...

When cars invade your partner's heart, Bear you a sympathizing part...

NEW BOOTS. These boots were never made for me, They are too short by half...

Why sir, said Last, with stifled laugh, To alter them I'll try...

AMUSEMENT.

FRANKLIN'S WAGGERY.

EXTRACT FROM ONE OF FRANKLIN'S LETTERS.

"For my own part, I wish the bald eagle had not been chosen as the representative of our country...

Warm Baths. THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Dr. JENNIS'S Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths...

To be rented. FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman...

CONSOLATION. A lady was once complaining that she was near thirty. "Madam," said a gentleman...

Notice. HAVING been re-appointed Collector of the County Tax, by the Levy Court of Talbot County...

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.

Editor, May 26. CLAYLAND & NABB.

Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendance of Mr. John Fisher...

To the Free and Independent Voters of Talbot County.

GENTLEMEN—Induced by the request of a considerable part of my fellow citizens, I offer myself as a Candidate for your suffrages...

Easton Jockey-Club Races. SWEEPSTAKES of 100 dollars each, the three miles heats, will be run at Easton on Wednesday the 1st day of October next...

On the next day a Sweepstakes of three year old colts, two mile heats, for 50 dollars each...

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE. I WILL sell the following Property in Talbot County, within seven miles of Easton...

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

All that FARM, in the tenure of Mr. Samuel Eason, containing between three and four hundred acres of Land...

A FARM in Tuckahoe, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Tuckahoe Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Frampton lives...

When cars invade your partner's heart, Bear you a sympathizing part, And kindly claim your share of pain...

For sale. ON the most accommodating terms, four small Farms, situate in Talbot County, two and three miles from navigable water...

Cheap Wine & Tea Store. THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have just opened their WINE and TEA STORE, No. 85 Market-street...

Warm Baths. THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Dr. JENNIS'S Patent Portable Warm and Hot Baths...

To be rented. FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman...

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Editor, May 26. CLAYLAND & NABB.

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 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Quantity. 1 Prize of \$2000, 2 Prizes of 1000, 3 Prizes of 500, 4 Prizes of 200, 5 Prizes of 100, 11 Prizes of 50, 45 Prizes of 20, 50 Prizes of 10, 300 Prizes of 5, 1190 Prizes of 5.

1610 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 1st day of drawing, to \$200 on the 13th, to 500 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. 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.

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 she will continue during the season.

The Sloop 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 & 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...

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 employ her with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.

WILLIAM DOBSON. Mrs. Cunningham's Seminary for Young Ladies, CHESTER-SPRING, CHESTER-TOWN.

WILL re-open on MONDAY, the 1st of September next. The course of instruction will consist of the English and French languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Drawing and Music.

For sale, or to rent. A SMALL Farm in Caroline County, adjoining Mr. Henry Nichols's, and right on Tuckahoe 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.

W. B. N. B. Any person that may think proper to purchase, can have the terms quite easy.

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

JAMES B. RINGGOLD. To rent. Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1817.

On application of ELIHELET MEEDS, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel I. Bannister, late of Queen-Ann's county aforesaid, deceased...

In compliance with the above order, Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel I. Bannister, late of said county, deceased...

To rent,

FOR the next year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Thos. Needles, in the town of Easton, nearly opposite the Fountain Inn Tavern. For terms apply to Thomas C. Nicols, or Samuel Nicols, Esq. in Easton.

Notice.

WHEREAS Sarah my wife, and myself have by mutual consent and agreement, separated ourselves as man and wife. This is therefore to forward all persons from crediting her on my account after this date, as I am absolved from any debts of her contracting hereafter.

MARYLAND: Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, SEPTEMBER 13th, 1817.

On application of ELIHELET MEEDS, Executor of the last will and testament of Samuel I. Bannister, late of Queen-Ann's county aforesaid, deceased...

In testimony that the foregoing is truly extracted from the minutes of proceedings of Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office affixed, this fifteenth day of September, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventeen.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r. Wills, Q. A. County.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber, of Queen Ann's county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Queen-Ann's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel I. Bannister, late of said county, deceased...

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...

Given under my hand, at Centreville, this 15th day of September, 1817. ELIHELET MEEDS, Ex'r of Samuel I. Bannister, dec'd.

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...

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...

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...

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on Thursday the 21st of August last, as a runaway, a black man who calls himself JOHN GREEN, 5 feet 10 inches high...

Notice. Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN ASH...

Notice. Broke from the goal of Caroline County, on the night of the 7th inst. a mulatto lad about nineteen years of age, named HARRY, or HENRY SHEPPARD...

Notice. Broke from the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 19th of July last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself JOHN ASH...

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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, marched or recruited 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 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 parts of salt, four parts 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 commanders 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 insuring 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 articles 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 circumstances 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. Note.—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.

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