



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
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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.

## 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 Goldborough:

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

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold in Hopkins's Neck, on *Monday* the seventeenth of November, at the dwelling of Miss Margaret and Rebecca Kirby,

## A VALUABLE HORSE & GIG,

TOGETHER WITH  
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of nine months will be given from the day of sale, on all sums of eight dollars and upwards, by the purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by the subscriber.

oct 28 3

## SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises, a tract of Land called

## FORREST LODGE.

CONTAINING eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Colonel Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of Land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty-four acres, lying and being in Queen-Ann's county, and about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, Esq. deceased. About five hundred and fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN SHAAFF STOCKETT.

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## The United States' Ship FRANKLIN,

Is daily expected in the Annapolis Roads—On her arrival, the Steam Boat

## SURPRISE,

Will discontinue her regular route, during the stay of the FRANKLIN, and will daily run on Pleasure Parties to the SHIP, as may be most accommodating to the public; and immediately on her departure will take up her line as heretofore advertised.

The SURPRISE is now in excellent order, and will no doubt run the season without accident.

oct 28

## 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 N. Y. COLUMBIAN, OCT. 18.

## NATIONAL POLICY.

The late British prints abound with speculations on the policy by which the American government is about to be influenced. One day we are represented as negotiating for a district of territory in some part of Europe; and the next, as making an effort to obtain an Island in the Mediterranean for a naval depot. Then apprehensions are entertained, lest some insurmountable difficulties may have arisen between the Commissioners for running the boundary line on our frontiers; and these are succeeded by suspicions that we are increasing our naval forces, for the purpose of aiding the Spanish Patriots in their present conflict; or for some immediate warlike purpose.

Unimportant as these speculations may appear to the superficial observer; yet, to the reflecting statesman, they afford a lesson. They are an evidence that every movement of our government is watched by Great Britain with a jealous eye. They prove that we are no longer ranked, by her, among the secondary powers of the world.

The brilliant events of the late war have shed a lustre over the American character, which neither prejudice nor passion can obscure or darken. The sanguine plains on the Niagara strait, extended from Fort Erie to Fort George, including the battle of Chippewa and of Bridgewater; the victory of New-Orleans; the proud and daring manner in which we wrested the trident of Neptune from the imaginary and self-styled mistress of the ocean; the fame and glory which we nobly won by our unparalleled triumphs on Lakes Erie and Champlain—These laurels, entwined around the brows of our heroes, have awakened the people of Europe, as it were from a dream. In them they behold presages of our future greatness; and as their fears are excited, jealousy and suspicion are the natural attendants. But those fears are vain and ridiculous. The speculations alluded to, are mere fleeting phantoms; and are as "the baseless fabric of a vision."

We cast our eyes upon the map of Europe, with the most poignant emotions of pain and regret; we seek, in vain, for a solitary spot upon which we may place our finger and say—here exists a government emanating from the people. We behold the subjects of G. Britain executed, almost without the form of law, for repining at the wrongs and oppressions under which they are daily suffering, in woe and wretchedness. Or, fast fleeing from starvation and misery, seeking an asylum from the bayonet of hired mercenaries, wherever it can be found. We perceive that government administered for the benefit of the few, who riot and revel in luxury, upon the plunder and spoils of the many, while they are groaning under the pressure of enormous taxes; and who by day stalk about the land in idleness and poverty, and at night mingle their manly tears with those of their wives and little ones, for the last penny wrung from them by the tytheman or the taxgatherer. A government, that during profound peace, is collecting from the sweat and blood of the laborer, a revenue of more than three hundred millions of dollars annually, and yet annually compelled to borrow millions to support a profligate and unprincipled nobility.

Crossing the channel, France, hapless, devoted France, presents herself to our view. Humbled in dust and ashes, her former greatness and glory gone, forever gone. The legitimate sovereigns of Europe have decided her destiny. They have placed upon her throne a weak and feeble old man, who is surrounded by a court and a nobility, not less corrupt & profligate than the one to which we have just alluded. The government is a military despotism; and that military is composed of foreign ruffians, by the power of whose bayonets alone, the present monarch of that country is enabled to rule. Degraded and sunken, indeed, is that nation, whose colossal power, but a few years since, gave laws to the continent, and was the terror of Europe. But why should we pursue this gloomy picture? All, all the governments of Europe present the same dark and sable hue.

How bright and cheering the comparison between these countries and our own. A mild and lenient system of laws. A moderate revenue, but far exceeding our expenditures. An Executive chosen by ourselves, from the great body of our people. No man fearing the tytheman or taxgatherer. The bounties of Heaven shed over our land in abundant harvests. At peace with all the world; and even the violence of part feuds losing their rancor and austerity. Such is the happy and prosperous state of the American nation. Cold then may be that heart, which while making the comparison, does not glow with gratitude to the giver of all good gifts.

Thus circumstanced, and separated from Europe by a vast ocean, what have we to do with the storms which seem to be fast gathering among the crowned heads of that hemisphere? The truth is, they have entirely mistaken our real character. Our people are just and pacific. The policy of our government must necessarily blot that cast, as the government emanates directly from the people. We have no ambition to embark in chivalrous crusades. We seek no foreign conquest. We have no hostile feelings towards any of the powers of Europe. "We consider them enemies in war; in peace, friends." And although we are perfectly satisfied that ages will roll away, & we shall ever consent to endure with the same passiveness, the wrongs at which we bore previous to the late war; yet we are no less satisfied, that our government never will commit an act of aggression on any unoffending power. Notwithstanding, then, all the London speculations to the contrary, we venture to assert, that the feelings and the policy of the American government is,—"peace on earth; good will amongst men."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Now that tranquility reigns in our border, and our prosperous happy country is enjoying all the luxuries resulting from the fruition of such a state, it is not amongst the least pleasing events that are happening, to witness the sympathy which is excited toward the Indians in our territory. It may be that to their seclusion from our society is to be attributed, in good part, the slowness with which we have approached to an investigation of their state. The arraignment of claims they have on our liberality & justice must, in proportion as this examination advances, produce correspondent resolutions to make their condition better.

It is natural for us to feel most for a sufferer when we witness his pain; when we see his agony; and as the scene of suffering recedes from our view to contemplate it with apathy and indifference. The Indian tribes are out of sight. The wilderness is their home, snow, frost and the elements, their companions. We have heard, it is true, how dreary is the condition of the larger portion of them; but perhaps we have not indulged those feelings which a closer inspection of their state must necessarily have inspired.

The cause of the Indians is now brought more immediately before us, by the agencies which are on foot to renovate it; and our attention is more immediately attracted towards it by the letter of the philanthropic Superintendent of the Indian Affairs, which we this day publish. The circulation of similar articles, and the views and the interest these develop, have afforded us the means of realizing more closely our relation to the people: their claims upon us for help, and the duty which, in fact, we owe to ourselves, in regard to them. We perceive the lights of civilization and Christianity shining in the solitudes of the desert; and it is pleasing to indulge the belief that the day must at last come, when our Indians will form a portion of our great "American family of Freemen," participating in the enjoyment of rights, civil and religious, analogous to ours; when the darkness of the wilderness will be lighted up by a general blaze of illumination. And who is there among us but derives additional pleasure from the extension of the circle that embraces human happiness?

The consequences involved in the civilization of our Indians are certainly important whether they be viewed in relation to them or ourselves. Sound policy dictates their reform. Those efforts are due to the peace of our frontiers, to the security of our citizens, and to the consequent improvement of our western world. This view alone would justify a vigilant activity on the part of our government. But this is not the noblest motive, unless there were none higher. Humanity—Justice—and the ties which will bind all, who have been "made of one blood," in spite of ourselves, are binding us together—for Indians are men.

It would be easy to let the Indians alone. It would be within the power of a single breath of the government to abandon them to the avarice which (for the want of better laws) is now almost devouring them; to prostrate the pillars which support their cause in the United States' agencies; and by this means, to

cast them into the hands of those who stand ready to apply the torch or the steel themselves, or to excite them to wars, and to the destruction of one another. Nay, it would be easy to stretch out an arm of power, and cut the helpless beings off from a name and place on the earth.

But whose heart and head revolt not at such a thought? Rather let them be protected; rather let them repose on our charity, whilst we present to them a system and mould their signs and modes of utterance into the orthography of our tongue; and thus open the way for them to communicate and be communicated with upon all the points which are so important and so interesting to ourselves.

We hope the ensuing Congress will not only finish but enlarge the work commenced at the last; for in the language of our President, "with the Indians it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations; and to act with kindness and liberality in our dealings."

Distinguished as our national character is for its hospitality to foreigners, it is not less so for its respect to human rights of the descendants of the original owners of the soil. Let us never pluck that proud feather from our wing.

## ALABAMA TERRITORY.

FROM THE KENTUCKY MONITOR.

A friend has favored us with some valuable letters from an intelligent correspondent in the Alabama Territory. That country has now become an object of such general interest, that any authentic information respecting its character and advantages, will, we doubt not, be gratifying to our readers. In future numbers we will lay before the public a continuation of the interesting correspondence.

## LETTER NO. I.

St. Stephen's, (M. T.)

Respected Sir:

Recollecting a promise made to you at this place, I embrace a moment of leisure to give you a general view of this section of our common country, with a description of this spot, which appears for some time past to be gaining considerable importance. The rapid improvement each has experienced since the conclusion of the late war, arising from natural & artificial resources for accumulating wealth being called into action, by a great increase of respectable population, capital, and commercial enterprise has now given us a right to lay aside conjecture, and speak positively of the real value of our country.

It is almost impossible to impress an agriculturist of the northern or middle states unacquainted with the cotton and sugar cultivation, with a correct view of the singularly rapid increase of wealth those articles are capable of producing where industry pervades the community; and the climate and soil are found really congenial to their production.

To give you a practical idea, however, of the fact, I will state a circumstance by no means favorable, as the late season, by universal consent, has been determined one of the most unfriendly to agricultural labors ever experienced.

An individual, in an adjoining county who never possessed a slave, nor indeed ever employed one, (being, previous to the last two years, a very poor man,) sold his crop of cotton the last year for 2000 dollars, and will probably dispose of from 5 to 700 bushels of corn. This crop was the product of an industrious and numerous family, aided by alittle hiring during the pressing time of sowing or making the different crops.

This fact while it exhibits in the strongest light the value of Cotton as an article of agriculture, equally silences the unfounded tales which prevail in the north respecting the unfriendliness of our climate to the whites who labor. Experience in this and many other cases, that have come under my own observation, sufficiently has proved that, as in other parts of the United States, health is one of the train that follows agricultural industry.

The foolish prejudices which also prevail respecting the degree of heat we experience through the summer months, are equally unfounded. From a residence of years, and with a constitution formed among the mountains of the north, I would rather, as respects heat, encounter one of our summers, than the same season in any state from Tennessee to New York. It is perfectly immaterial what the thermometer stands at in the sun or shade, if by the intervention of any circumstance we are prevented from feeling the effects of the degree of heat it indicates. I can assure you, with candor,

I never felt for a moment, in the sun or during its absence, that severe heat I have experienced for days in a northern city.

That oppressive state of the atmosphere, prevailing frequently for days in the middle and indeed northern states, I have never once experienced in this country; indeed a sultry or still state of the atmosphere is rare, & a sultry night in this country would be a subject for the next day's conversation. Half a dozen of the latter would include all I can recollect in as many years. We rise up during the summer months each day, after a refreshing and invigorating night's rest, and during the day, from the hour of 9 in the morning until evening, we feel the pleasant and salutary effects of the breeze of the ocean. The effect of this last is especially experienced after the sun descends below the horizon, when the atmosphere is found freed from the influence of his rays, and charged with a most agreeable and refreshing coolness; and instead of "sitting up to get cool," as you frequently hear in the northern states, you discover fire kindled up on every hearth, or a change of coat to meet the change of temperature.

The universal covering of grass and herbage which the face of the earth exhibits, with the profuse dew that fall during the night, both preventing the surface from accumulating that degree of heat it does in many parts of the United States, ought to be taken into view; as also the extraordinary number of rivulets and streams with which our country abounds. To a person of even superficial observation, the influence of these two last items in determining the positive heat with which the atmosphere is daily charged, and its effects, will be obvious.

The elevation of the country above the tide water from this place, north, is found to be much greater than that of any part of the United States I believe, of similar distances from the ocean; and differing equally in the surface, being most generally that of a rolling, hilly, or broken country. From this place north I presume the general elevation of the country will be found from six hundred to one thousand feet above the level of tide. Even to the margin of the ocean 120 miles south of this place, you never discover what is so frequently seen in the south Atlantic states, whole tracts of country but a few feet above the level of the ocean, and where you may travel for days without seeing anything really deserving to be called a hill.

The lowest part of this country, that next the sea shore, and the levellest portion of it, no more resembles the low parts of the Carolinas, Virginia, &c. than it does the country bordering on the Alleghany mountains.

Indeed it is worthy of remark, that while a universal pine growth is almost synonymous with a level country in the Atlantic states, with us it has no allusion to surface. On the east side of the Mobile especially, the waving or broken surface continues, until it is lost only in the hills of sand that are washed by the foam of the wave of the gulph of Mexico.

The want of knowledge of the foregoing facts induces persons not practically acquainted with this country to suppose, that we have the climate of the same parallel on the Atlantic or Mississippi. The fallacy of this idea is at once established without the aid of theory, by a recurrence to stubborn facts.

The apple and morello cherry of the finest species growing in our gardens—the wool of our common sheep equal in fibre to that of the north—and the ox continually laboring in the months of July and August without exhibiting uncommon oppression from heat to a person who has observed the effects of climate will satisfactorily prove that our climate is not that of the Mississippi in the same parallel; nor of the Atlantic, nor yet extremely warm during those months.

From experience we have determined that the merino improves our domestic wool in no part more rapidly than in this country. Indeed I anticipate the day when we shall supply the looms of the manufacturer in the north with the finest wool produced in the U. States. To the incredulous on this subject I would remark, that Spain draws her finest fleeces from our southern neighbors. Even the first preserves itself in our climate, when the stock is even brought from the mountains of Tennessee, and by care improves.

## FLOATING ISLANDS.

Near St. Omer's, in Flanders, there is a large lake, on which are many floating islands, the most part inhabited, and which are moved by means of cords attached to strong posts driven into the earth. Upon one of these islands are a church and a convent of Benedictines.



## ALABAMA TERRITORY.

LETTER NO. II.

St. Stephen's, (M. T.)

Esteemed Sir:

In my last, I promised to continue the subject, on which I had the pleasure of conversing with you, for an hour, at this place. You will permit me to make a few general remarks, before I proceed to that detail, you particularly requested.

I claim your patience more especially, on this subject, as I have a knowledge of the misrepresentations which exist, respecting the climate of this country, and the portion of health, a residence in it will admit of.

Amongst those circumstances which must be admitted as conclusive, in determining how far a climate is favorable to health, the operation of it, on the infant state, has always been admitted, as one, to be regarded in an especial manner. I feel no hesitation in stating that a greater proportion of infants, born in this country, are raised to maturity, than in the middle and northern states. Many of those diseases amongst infants which swell the bills of mortality in the northern sections of the union, and especially in the Atlantic states, are scarcely known with us; and some which in the north are almost uniformly fatal, present themselves under a much more mild form, and yield more readily to the power of medicine.

It has been stated, I am aware, that although the infant state is attended with much apparent health, yet that about the age of puberty with us persons become the subjects of lingering disease, and frequently become unhealthy grown persons. Hearing this charge made against the climate of this country by a gentleman of much respectability in your state, so confidently as to alarm me, I did not fail to mark every case that came under my observation for the last five years, and I am prepared to state that the charge applies with as little propriety to this country as any part of the United States. In general I have been obliged to remark that young persons grow up with more corpulence and attain their growth more gradually than in the north, and especially the states of Tennessee and Kentucky, and I am satisfied that fewer persons become with us unhealthy between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one than in the states before mentioned. The female in our climate is much less the subject of those diseases that are incident to their sex, and in general incline more to robustness, than in the north. That general rage which has always existed amongst the ladies to storm us with an exhibition of those charms, the power of which they learn so early, and which has produced the scant drapery, during even the winter season in the middle and northern states which exhibits such fatal effects in the long lists of Consumptions, Rheumatisms, &c. may be indulged in with us, with considerable impunity. The most fashionable belle from the box of a theatre might take the air at any season; and the definition of the Parisian milliner of the most fashionable dress, viz. to be undressed, might be essayed almost throughout the year by the most delicate female form, without paying much forfeit for the indulgence of fashion.

I have never been able to ascertain a case of consumption, originating in this country, amongst the natives of it, or even amongst those who have been residents for any considerable time. I have witnessed several cures effected by a residence in it, aided by no other auxiliary than that attention to diet and regimen which in the north merely smooths the path to dissolution. The same may be said of rheumatic affections, now so frequent in your state, & which in so many cases mingle so much bitterness with human existence, I assure you, Sir, that the numerous cases I have seen in your state, and that south and north of you, and the exhibitions of lingering wretchedness they exhibited, would forever prevent my residence where they were ever to be apprehended.

One of those cases, such as I have seen many carrying in litters to the different mineral waters of the western country, I do not believe was ever witnessed in this country. Those diseases usually known by the names of *Spotted, Scarlet, and Purpl* Fevers, I have scarcely ever heard of in this country. The first fever, and the second but once. Billious fevers when neglected—indiscreetly treated; particular subjects—generally under circumstances extremely unfavourable, have assumed in a few solitary cases the appearances of the last. Each of those diseases I have known raging through extensive tracts of country in Kentucky and Tennessee, & frequently on the most mountainous parts of those states.

Billious fevers which with us embrace almost every case of fever, on the first approach yields more readily to the power of medicine generally, is not more fatal, and almost universally of shorter duration, than it is found to be 500 miles north. In the vicinity of our rivers it is not more frequent than on the Cumberland, Tennessee, or Ohio rivers—keep off our rivers and their considerable tributary streams, and I believe less frequent.

Those frequent cases found in Kentucky and Tennessee, called by our citizens *slow fevers*, and which drag so ma-

ny through a winter's confinement. I have never witnessed a case of, since my residence in this country.

Agues, & every class of intermittents, are not more frequent with us than in your state. And lastly, for longevity, the natives, and those who have resided any length of time in the country, can present as respectable a proportion as any of the states before mentioned. And indeed, from observation, I am assured, that for persons considerably advanced in years the change from a more northerly climate is extremely favourable to an extension of human life.

The pressure of extreme changes is not experienced by age in this climate, and the general mildness of the atmosphere with our prevailing winds, enables the decrepitude of advanced years to hobble along with less murmuring at the evils attendant on that state.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE SAGE REGISTER.

## FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

Nothing could be of more importance to agriculture, than to define and establish those principles upon which success in its pursuit depends. Were such principles established, agriculture might soon be reduced to a regular system, and then it could be pursued with certainty and success, which are of the utmost importance to its prosperity. Without the knowledge of first principles, nothing can be expected from any of the practitioners of agriculture worthy of attention; men acquainted with first principles will never deviate from them while they find them correct; perhaps, they may try some experiment consistent with them, and succeed. This, then, is the foundation from which we are to expect a rational system of agriculture, adapted to all the varieties of soil, climate and seasons with which it must ever be connected.

To attempt to reduce agriculture to a regular system in its present unimproved state, would be a hopeless task indeed; but I shall proceed to define some of its principles, which may be considered fundamental, and leave the completion of this important task to abler hands.

1. Attention and application to agriculture are indispensable, to ensure success therein.

2. Without draining wet land, no improvement.

3. Unless land thus drained is properly cleaned, the object of draining is frustrated, and that in proportion as cleaning is neglected.

4. Manures will always fail producing the desired effect, in proportion as draining and cleaning are neglected.

5. Selecting and propagating the best heads of the most approved kinds of grain seeds, is the surest method of preserving them undegenerate.

6. A change, or a judicious rotation of crops, is necessary, in order for the soil to produce its utmost.

7. Liberality is the economy of agriculture.

8. Deep ploughing the foundation of agriculture.

First.—Strict application and close attention are essential requisites for a farmer. Without these, no matter how well his plans are arranged, yet if he does not personally attend to their execution, he cannot expect them to succeed well. The business of a farmer has been compared to a hoop, which has no end; it is certain that there is no business which requires more particular attention, especially to minute objects; every thing must be attended to, every thing must be saved and every business done in season.

The true business of the farmer consists, not in driving the plough or engaging in any other menial offices, but in allotting and superintending labor in recording its results, & contriving how and where to dispose of it to the most perfect advantage. To read and think, and attend the public market, and regulate accounts, and observe what others in the same occupation in the same neighborhood, or even at some distance are engaged in; is of the utmost importance to the farmer who wishes to prosper in his agricultural pursuit. He should consider himself as engaged in a business requiring peculiar and incessant vigilance; in a concern, in which occurring contingencies often require a change of plan, in which the exercise of judgment is perpetually demanded, and through the want of a sagacious and presiding mind, the manual labor of many, convertible to extreme advantage, may easily become productive only of mischief, or may have substituted for negligence, indolence and dishonesty. Hence nothing, perhaps, has more retarded the improvement of agriculture than the erroneous opinion of the simplicity of this science; a science which is various in its branches, comprehending almost every source of knowledge, and opening a multitude of unsuspected avenues to profit or loss, that cannot be either known or understood but through the medium of correct accounts and intelligent and indefatigable attention. Yet, farmers have entirely overlooked this subject, and conceive it unnecessary to exercise their qualifications in this supposed simple business, & when they commence farming, fall into the general practice, and let off their ground on shares, or hire a man to superintend their business. Whereas to insure success, those who use their attention to

arming should industriously glean every thing that can be discovered, valuable in agriculture books and in the practice of others, which should be combined with close attention and economy in the business.

Second.—Without draining wet land, no improvement. Without it no operation can be effected to the end proposed. When land is gorged with water, it can neither be cleaned or cultivated; no labor is sufficient to it, except in a very uncommon drought, and in some soils not even then.

If manure is applied to land in this situation, it will promote the natural grasses more than any kind of grain crop.

But the advantages of raising wet lands are so fully established, that it is needless to enlarge on this subject. Suffice it, however, to say, the experienced and skillful farmers have all ages discovered the necessity and utility of draining wet lands, by which their health and the value of their farm are much increased.

Third.—Cleaning.—his article requires the farmer's constant attention, and by this alone can be rendered effectual. One of the most important principles in agriculture is cleanly farming.

It not only pleases the eye and excites admiration, but yields more profit. Every field in cultivation should be kept entirely clean. All wamps and marshes should be drained. The growth on them cut down or grubbed, and entirely removed. All hollows should be cleaned up in the like manner; also all branches and creeks to the very edge of the banks. When a field is cultivated in this manner it has an uniform, clean and beautiful appearance, and when in a crop, presents undoubtedly one of the most beautiful sights in nature. We are voluntarily led to admire the possessor of such a farm, for his nice and superior cultivation. By such cultivation, the eye is not only feasted and an inherent feeling every man's breast (a taste for uniformity) gratified, but our most sordid wishes are also gratified, in the greater abundance of the crops under such management. Whereas, on the other hand nothing can more disgust or create unfavorable impressions of a farmer's skill, than to see fields under foul and disorderly management. Here a pond of marsh undrained—there a hollow field with growing shrubs or trees—the banks of branches and creeks covered with patches of briars and thickets, &c.

The owners of such fields, if not for their own profit's sake, should for their credit's sake as farmers, put their fields in a better state of cultivation. By doing so they would find many acres gained, and not infrequently proving the most fertile parts of their fields, which before they had considered as useless.

To these advantages are to be added the greater facility which is given to the cultivation of ground being now entire, whereas before it was tilled in patches of separate parts.

I have dwelt the longer on this article from discovering, to my great regret throughout the state, fields and farms in a state of wretched foulness.

Fourth.—Manures will always fail in producing the desired effect, in proportion as draining and cleaning are neglected.

When manure is applied to wet soils or those gorged with water, it is soon dissolved or wasted; and when applied to land that is not clean, it is improbable to suppose that it will have the desired effect, as it will promote weeds and the natural grasses more than any kind of grain that may be sown.

It is a principle well established, in agriculture, that soils to which manure is to be applied, should be well pulverized, by which means the manure can be more intimately mixed with it, and the more intimately they are blended together, the greater the benefit both to the crop and the soil. It may with truth be asserted, that a field well prepared, will yield a better crop with half the manure, than another one would of the same soil, which is badly prepared. This shows the utility of draining and cleaning, by this means preparing land well, in order that manure, when applied to it, may have a full and the desired effect.

## AGRICOLA.

(To be continued.)

## INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, to Mr. Samuel Trot.

OFFICE OF INDIAN TRADE, Georgetown, Aug. 29, 1817.

Dear Sir, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst.; in which you have conveyed to me the sentiments which "the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Baptist Society for propagating the gospel among the Hea:en," have been pleased to express in relation to my correspondence with Col. R. M. Johnson, on the subject of "Indian Reform;" accompanied by a "request that I will accept the appointment of honorary member of the Board."

Testimonials of respect, among which may be classed that of electing individuals, remote from the body to which an appointment like this unites them, are always gratifying to the party to whom they are proposed, according to the opinion entertained of those who offer them, and of the nobleness of the cause in which they are engaged.

It were impossible for me to mistake, even though I had not been made acquainted with them, the characters of those gentlemen who compose the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Baptist Society. The work in which they are engaged would be the guarantee, and no scruples could exist on that point. But the cause itself: What can be more noble? What subject can be presented to the human mind, more interesting than that which embraces peace and good will to men? What efforts more generous than those which dispense mercy and kindness; and tend to relieve from barbarism, and from all its concomitant distresses, a portion of the human race?

We admire the efforts of generous individuals who relieve cases of individual distress; and acts of benevolence rise upon our admiration in proportion to their number and importance—from the cottager, who kindly gives a cup of water from his spring, to the traveller, and shelter and repose for the night, to Howard's, that prodigy of benevolence, who, not content with ordinary cases, as they might occur, sought in prisons, in hospitals, and in dungeons, the object of want and misery, to console and relieve them.

Howard's bounty was dispensed to men who although poor, and in prison, and on beds of languishment, were blessed with intellectual resources, and with hearts susceptible of the lessons of patience and resignation, which tend so effectually to make a prison and a sick bed tolerable, and to chase even from a dungeon its most dismal gloom.

But the plan of *Aboriginal reform* embraces in its design not only a relief of the bodily wants and sufferings of our Indian brethren, but also the correspondent moral turpitude which hardens the heart, and renders it unsuspensible of those lessons which, when made to operate upon it, soften its texture, and make it the abode of peace and good will.

Surely this is a design which must challenge the admiration of our citizens, and lay an immediate claim upon all who set a value on civilization and Christianity, for their countenance and co-operation. It is, indeed, a noble work! And, although difficulties lie in the way of its effectual accomplishment, yet it is manifestly practicable. Upon this point an appeal need only be made to history.

Nor does it matter by whom this work is undertaken—not in what section of our country, or of the world, it originates, its claims are the same; or, if there be any call for special admiration, it is when we behold those who have wept over the mangled remains of their beloved kindred and friends, and in whose ears the war song of the Indian has rung its most terrifying and dismal larum, reaching out their arms to confer benefits on the perpetrators of those bloody deeds!

If the generous Howard has reared a monument to his memory, which will bear his fame down to the remotest periods of time, shall the efforts that are now making by associated bodies of Americans for the relief of the hundreds of thousands of destitute human beings that roam in our forests, be regarded differently? No. The same history that shall perpetuate the benevolence of Howard, will contain also the generous exertions that are now making in our country to renovate the condition of the most helpless and destitute of our brethren.

Be pleased to present my acknowledgments to the Board, for the honor they have done me in appointing me a member; and say to them that, although I shall have but little to offer in aid of their generous design, yet that little they are authorized freely and unreservedly to command. For yourself, sir, receive the assurance of my respectful regards.

THO. L. M'KENNEY.

To Mr. SAM'L. TROT, Corresponding Secretary, &c.

## NATURAL SCENERY.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' army, dated Fort Niagara, September 27.

"I made an excursion, not long since, in company with three other gentlemen, to a place called the Devil's Hole. It is a huge chasm in the bank of the river, three miles below the falls. The height of the bank at this place is estimated at nearly 300 feet from the surface of the river, composed chiefly of layers of limestone. In this bank, a gap extending from the border of the river about 200 yards into the country, and of various width, from 20 to 600 yards, appears as if dug out by human labor. Its walls or sides are either perpendicular or shelving over, but in no place sloping—so that on looking over the brink, you would suppose a person at the bottom could have but small hopes of ever arriving upon the surface of the earth again. No outlet appears but that of the river, and that offers only the last consolation to misery—death. But fear "and astonishment deform objects. After the first impressions have subsided, and the dizziness caused by looking down from such a height has left the head steady, the view is of a different character. At the upper extremity towards the country, the perpendicular descent is not more than 40 or 50 feet, after which the angle of the slope to the river-side is about 45 degrees. In a field at the distance of 4 or 500 yards from this point

a small brook suddenly leaves its course and sinks into the earth, and is seen no more till it emerges in foam and bubbles in the centre of the Devil's Hole, from whence it pursues a rough precipitous channel into the Niagara. A deed of horror was acted at the Devil's Hole, of which it was a proper theatre. Tradition tells the story and ascribes to that the origin of the name.

On a certain night during the last French war, a party of Englishmen were going from the head to the foot of the portage, with waggons loaded with merchandise, and under an escort of soldiers, a party of Indians in alliance with the French sprang from a ravine just in rear of the Devil's Hole, where they had lain in ambush, and cut them off in every direction but into the hole. The dreadful yell breaking upon the still gloom of midnight, and resounding through the dark cavern and the forest, announced their fate, and was alone sufficient to deprive them of all power of resistance. They surrendered therefore without a struggle, expecting the tomahawk soon to put an end to their terrors and their existence. But no—they were mistaken. The Savage seems here to have risen above himself in horrors. They conducted their victims to the edge of a cliff which hangs over the Devil's Hole, and with one sweep plunged them all into the profound abyss. Men, beasts and Waggons all fell together, and were dashed to pieces on the bottom, excepting one man who escaped in a most extraordinary manner, by lodging in the branch of a tree growing near the precipice. He is said to be living now somewhere in this state. There may be some exaggeration in this story, but I give the facts as I received them. In evidence of the truth of the story, there have been pieces of iron belonging to a wagon found on the spot where they fell. Travellers who have visited the falls have, heretofore looked into the Devil's Hole and retired, without indulging their curiosity further, but several of the inhabitants in the vicinity had ventured down before we undertook to explore it. We effected our descent without much hazard, but not being prepared with tools and laborers to dig for remains, we merely passed through to the river & returned. The view of the river at this spot is really terrific. It rolls and tumbles along with inconceivable force, dashing against its rugged banks, and roaring like a hurricane. In some places it piles itself into huge waves which tumble into foam & are succeeded by others. Upon the whole, I think this scene, including the immense pile of rocks which bound it on every side, must be one of the most sublime that nature affords, the falls only excepted.—Large cakes of ice are found among the rocks along the rivulet that runs through the Devil's Hole at all times of the year. The banks of this river, for the extent of 12 miles, are one continuation of natural wonders, of which the Falls and the Devil's Hole are the principal."

Prov. Pat.

## TO THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON.

New-Bedford, Sept. 25, 1817.

Gentlemen,

Though a stranger to you, and all in your city, I take the liberty to address your honorable body, for the purpose of communicating what has proved in a variety of cases of severe Fever, to be a more effectual remedy than any thing that has hitherto been known. My object is to lessen the evil of sickness among you. I pray God that I may be successful.

## THE REMEDY IS AS FOLLOWS:

To a half pint of boiling water put nearly one ounce of good dry Pearl Ashes; dip a flannel therein, and with it wet the whole surface of the body of the diseased person; in ten minutes prepare a new wash, and repeat the application. Spread flannels, wet with it, on those parts that are painful, and continue them there, wetting them when they become dry, till the pain is removed. Give an half pint of pure water, warm after it has been boiled, with a small quantity of Pearl Ash in it, every ten minutes, till a free perspiration is produced, which in a fever will generally be in two hours; then give one half pint of water, with or without Pearl Ash once in 20 minutes, for 2 or 3 days. Put an half tea-spoon full of Pearl Ash in each of the two first half pints of water that is given and in the following one eighth of a tea-spoon full to each half pint. Wash the whole body of the sick person, as above directed, once in 8 hours. No other medicine is necessary to be given. When the heat of the body is less than it is in health, it should be increased by the application of something warm to the feet and other parts—but when the heat of the body is greater than is usual in health, it is not useful to increase it. Water is the most powerful remedy in nature to remove obstructions in the body, by exciting perspiration, thinning the humours, & weakening the acrimony of them. Pearl Ash is supposed to be the greatest purifier in nature; it neutralizes or destroys the acrimony or poison in the body, that causes severe malignant fevers.

These remedies arrest the progress of the disease, pain and sickness soon begin to abate, and health soon restored.

Gentlemen, be assured of my great respect.

JOSEPH SEEVY, Jun.

To the City Council of Charleston.



BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

John Lamarde, a Frenchman, was this day brought before the Judges of Baltimore City Court for examination, being charged with having murdered Andre Clement, who had been missing since last Saturday evening. It appeared on the examination that Andre Clement, who possessed a garden near this city, and was in the habit of attending market, went as usual in his cart to Fell's Point market last Saturday evening, accompanied by Lamarde who was a laborer in his employ. They were seen by many persons in the market, and left it together in the cart, between 9 & 10 o'clock; the cart, with only Lamarde in it, returned to the residence of Clement, which is only half a mile from the market—Lamarde stated to the housekeeper, that Clement had quitted the cart on the way from the market to see two of his friends, with whom he was to dine the next day—that he would not be at home that night, and had directed him to sleep in his room; which he did accordingly. As Clement did not return home on Sunday, and marks of blood were discovered on the cart, suspicions were excited, which induced enquiries by his neighbors; Tuesday afternoon Lamarde was arrested and examined; in his possession were found two watches known to be Clement's, one of which he had in his pocket on Saturday when he went to market. A large sum of money was also found in possession of Lamarde, and the pocket book of Clement was found in the bed where Lamarde had slept.

While the examination was progressing before the judges, information was received, that the body of Clement was found in his own garden, where it had been covered with old hay and other rubbish; there was a deep gash in his head which had evidently caused his death. Lamarde has been committed to prison for trial at the next session of the City Court.

Fed. Gaz.

It is mentioned in a St. Louis paper, of the 27th September, that Major Bradford departed from that post a few days previous, with a detachment of United States Riflemen, accompanied by Major Long, topographical engineer, for the purpose of establishing a military post on the Arkansas river, near the Osage boundary line. His ostensible object is to remove those persons, called squatters, who have settled on the public lands. It is also added, that those who know the character of Major Bradford, will be gratified to learn that he is to be stationed on this now interesting section; and that there is no risk in predicting that the Spaniards will not succeed in entrapping him, as they did Mr. Choteau and his defenceless party.

To the outrages committed upon Mr. Choteau and his companions, it is believed we have heretofore briefly alluded. The Spaniards crossed the Rocky Mountains, and seized him and his hunters, within the territory of the United States, conveyed them to Santa Fe, put them in prison, and loaded them with irons; from which, however, they were relieved, after several days had elapsed, through the intercession of a Catholic priest, an acquaintance of Mr. Choteau's family.—They were retained in painful confinement forty-six days, and then released without a single expression of regret on the part of those who had thus, without provocation, dragged them from our own territory, and immured them in the "legitimate" prisons of the "legitimate" despot of Spain. The interference of our government in this affair, is certainly demanded by every incentive of policy and of justice.

Baltimore Patriot.

#### TOWN OF MOBILE, Sept. 27.

The last week brought arrivals from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Newbern, N. C. having on board great quantities of Merchandise and many passengers, who intend settling in the new Territory. The merchants from Tombigby and Alabama, and their tributary streams, will find it to their advantage to purchase their goods at this place, as there will be large assortments and great competition, which always afford favorable markets. The town of Mobile already presents the appearance and bustle of a sea-port—many vessels in harbor, great numbers of strangers, and activity in business. The advancement of Mobile, we always knew, must depend upon the upper country's flourishing, and as that is now populating with a rapidity beyond any other country, we already feel its effects here. We have now erecting many new buildings, and contracts for others are making daily. We have one of the finest water prospects in the United States, and a fishmarket not surpassed by any other—and indeed every thing is improving. We are induced to believe, and not on slight grounds, that Mobile is a very healthy place.

Gazette.

#### COMMODORE HULL.

A resolution passed unanimously in committee, and has been presented to the Legislature of Connecticut, for its adoption, to present Commodore Hull with an elegant sword and a pair of pistols, mounted with gold, upon which, Mr. McLellan said, that notwithstanding Commodore Hull merited all that has been done for him, he (the Commodore) always attributed much of his success, to the skillful management and heroic conduct of Captain Morris;

he could wish that this gentleman also might share the consideration of the Committee.

Mr. Tracy, of Norwich, arose.—Mr. Speaker my heart responds to the sentiments which have been expressed by the House: I highly appreciate the motives of the honorable committee, who reported the resolution; feel a conscious pride, as an American, when I reflect on that extraordinary gallantry of Commodore Isaac Hull; who first snatched the trident from the British NEPTUNE! store from the mast, the Lion & the Cross, and erected in their stead, the star-spangled Banner of AMERICA!! But sir, while we remember the achievements of Commodore Hull, I would call to mind the eminent services of those brave officers, who humbled the barbarian corsair & the savage Tripolitans!—I would do something for those heroes who fought on the blood-stained, and sanguinary fields of Erie, Chippewa and BRIDGEWATER! where the ROARING of cannon, as it were, silenced the CATARACT!! I would remember those gallant officers who gathered laurels 'midst blood and carnage, on the banks of the meandering Mississippi! where the British Lion and the Galic Cock, were made to cower at the feet of the AMERICAN BALD EAGLE, whose wings soar triumphant from pole to pole!!—Recommended.

#### JUDICIOUS APPOINTMENT.

We observe, with pleasure, that Major Jonathan Kearsley, who lost a leg in the late war, gallantly fighting in defence of his country, has been appointed Collector of the Revenue of the United States, for the Harrisburg District. Lanc. Intell.

#### FORGERY.

The check lately forged on the Schuylkill Bank, in the city of Philadelphia, in the name of Thomas Harper, for \$3,140 41, and for the discovery of which, a reward has been offered was paid in notes of the Bank, of one hundred dollars each. The public would do well to pay attention to notes of that description, when they appear in the hands of persons liable to suspicion. Journal.



Republican Star,

AND

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

#### EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1817.

Another Fish, of the same species of the one caught in the seine of R. H. Goldsborough, on the 11th October, was caught in the seine of Col. Wm. B. Smith, on Saturday afternoon, the 1st instant, near his landing, on St. Michaels River, about six miles below the place where the other was taken. This fish is two inches and an half longer, and proportionally larger, than the other—and is to be seen at the store of Thomas H. Dawson.

Washington, Oct. 28.

A dangerous malady prevailed at Naxos about the end of last month. In an official notice of the Selectmen of the town, we find it stated, that it is not believed that people can safely inhabit or frequent the city before frost; and those whose avocations will admit of it, are advised to remove and keep out of town, until Providence shall please to bestow that desirable change of weather. The place of meeting of the new Legislature is, in consequence, by a proclamation of the Governor, changed from Natchez to Washington; at which place the Legislature met on Monday the 6th inst.

The following officers, we learn, compose the court martial ordered to assemble at West Point, to investigate the late disturbance at that place, and for the trial of Captain PARANDE:

Major General Scott, President.  
Members—Col. J. R. Fenwick, Col. G. E. Mitchell, Col. H. Leavenworth, Col. H. Atkinson, Col. T. S. Jessup, Lieut. Col. J. C. Totten, Major B. Birdsall, Major A. S. Brooks.  
R. H. Winder, Judge Advocate.

#### PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Majority for Findlay in forty-six counties, seven thousand three hundred and ninety-five.

We learn, with regret, that many of the brave soldiers of the late army, travel to the seat of government, (some of them from wounds received in the service, ill able to travel) to obtain patents for their bounty land.

The War Department and General Land Office have not been sparing in public notifications, that neither trouble nor expense is necessary to enable a soldier to obtain his patent.

We consider it the duty of every good citizen who may know a soldier, to inform him, that by sending his discharge to the War Department, or his land warrant to the General Land Office, and a request to have his land in Illinois Territory, and his patent sent to his place of abode, he can obtain his patent in a few days, free from every expense, even that of postage. Nat. Int.

#### DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

A Brussels article of the 21st of August, says, "Yesterday the cause of the Duke of Wellington against the Editor of the East Flanders Gazette, was tried at Ghent, when the latter was condemned in a fine of 300 florins, one year's imprisonment, and to be deprived of his civil and political rights for five years."

Boston, Oct. 17.

#### MALAGA WHEAT.

A single head of this wheat was brought to Exeter, N. H. in 1810, by a man who plucked it from a field in Malaga, from various accidents only a few quarts were obtained until 1816—but the present season it is estimated that there were 100 bushels raised of it. It is believed to be superior to any in America, to weigh 67½ pounds to the bushel; and has never been known to be affected by smut.

#### 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 subscriber, or to his Deputy, THOMAS STURGEON, on or before the 27th day of November 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 Denton. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock on the said day.

#### Persons Names.

Benjamin Atwell  
Rosey Bright for E Bright's heirs  
John Bartlett  
William Bostick  
Elizabeth Baggs  
Robert Broadway  
Anthony Banning  
Robert Booker  
Samuel Colston  
Absalom Clark  
William Cannon  
John Clark, Longfellow tenant  
Joseph Council  
Jas Coursey for B Jackson's heirs  
Charles Clayton  
Rachel Coursey  
Ann Colgan  
Benjamin Downes [negro]  
Elizabeth Dodd  
Lewis Draper  
Elizabeth Hay  
James Harris  
John Hutchins  
Pollard Hunter  
John C Henry  
John Henry's heirs  
Adam Hambleton [negro]  
Margaret Jones  
Nathan Jones  
James E Imbert  
Deanna Johnson  
Mark C Cooper  
David Kirt  
Isabel Knotts  
Isaac Lee, for The Stedman's hrs.  
John M'Mullen, agt for R Tubman  
Sarah Milbourn  
Price Martindale's heirs  
Edward Milbourn  
John Mountaine, for Sally  
Sarah M'Combs  
William Mountaine  
Sap. Mattee [negro]  
Allen Mattee [negro]  
Robert Narville  
Timothy Newcomb's heirs  
Nathaniel Powell  
Michael Pinkine  
Philip Porter  
Charles Richardson's heirs  
William Sutton  
Hattin Smith  
Harrington Sylvester for B Blunt's hrs.  
William Slaughter  
Edward Thawley  
John Turner  
Thomas Webber for T Garrett  
William Wheatley, C M  
Noah Wyatt for Ananias Glenn's hrs.  
Thomas Walker

Samuel Barrow's heirs  
Samuel Betts  
Robert Cook  
William Collins  
Solomon Cahall for William Cahall  
Jabez Caldwell  
Ezekiel Cooper  
Thomas Duhammon  
James Due [negro]  
John Ervin for John Ervin's heirs  
David Fountain, Wm Chaffinch ten't  
James Fisher's heirs  
John Harvey's heirs  
David Kennedy [negro]  
Stephen Lucas, sen  
Michael Lucas, M. District  
Jacob Lookerman  
John M'Ginn  
Richard Martindale  
Isaac Merrick, Stephen Lucas agt  
Henry Martindale's heirs  
Mary Martindale  
Ann Martindale, Henry Nicols agt  
John Peters  
Vaulk Roe  
Susan Richardson for John Richardson's hrs.  
James Rich  
John Satterfield  
Charlotte Smith  
Joseph Talbott  
Milkey Turner  
John Willis  
Solomon Wilson  
James Wright (of James)  
Richard Ward's heirs  
Richard A Wilson  
William White

Peter Andrew for Sol Turpin's hrs.  
Nimrod Andrew for Joseph Dawson  
Thomas Andrew (of Samuel)  
Isaiah Blades  
Thomas Blades, sen  
William Alford, Geo Bozman tenant  
Levin Blades  
Jesse Brown  
Benj Burris, ten't to Phil Dickinson  
Samuel Chase [negro]  
Peter Caulk [negro]  
Jane Carmean  
Elizabeth Collins  
Richard Cheezum  
Deborah Chalk  
Levin Clark, Aaron Clark tenant  
Caleb Clark  
David Dean (of William)  
Shadrack Dean  
Thomas W Dawson  
Deborah Dean  
Thomas H Douglas  
Moses Deed  
Nathaniel Elliott  
Peter Eaton, of Thomas & Martin  
Mary Edgell  
Noah Eaton, tenant to Isaac Poitts  
Henry Friend [negro]  
Mary Ann Faulkner  
Thomas Frampton  
Thomas Ford  
James Gray  
John Hubbard & Co.  
Peter Hubbard  
Mahala Hubbard  
William Hubbard  
David Jones  
Dennis Kelly agt for Nich's Hopkins  
Dennis Kelly guard'n Wm Kelly's hrs.  
Richard Lookerman  
Michael Lucas, L. District  
Thomas Layton  
John Moore  
Mark Marrett  
Daniel Morgan  
James M'Quality  
Ananias S M'Gottier  
William Murphy  
David Neal  
Joshua Polk  
Richard Phillips [negro]  
Garretson Reese  
William Robinson, Dorchester  
Joseph Stack  
Edward Stanford [negro]  
William Stevens, B. Smith  
Levin Stewart  
James Steel [negro]  
James Stevens  
Ellis Thomas, Robert Thomas agent  
Levin Tull  
Francis Turpin  
Joseph Willis  
Thomas Walker  
Roger Wright

#### UPPER DISTRICT

Adjoining Andrew Baggs  
Near Fair Town  
Adjoining Thomas Hardcastle  
One lot in Bullock Town  
Adjoining Greens meeting-house  
Lying on Choptank river near the State line  
Near Bullock town  
On the road from Nine Bridge to Greensborough  
Description unknown  
On the State line  
On the road near Fair town  
Adjoining John Leeth  
Adjoining Peter Hardcastle  
Near Greensborough  
On the head of Choptank river  
In the village of Greensborough  
In the village of the Nine Bridges  
Near Boonsborough  
Near Bullock town  
Adjoining the heirs of Joseph Hurd  
On the State line  
Adjoining Bullock town  
On the State line  
Adjoining John Bradleys  
Adjoining William Hugliett  
On the road near the State line  
In the village of Nine Bridges  
Adjoining the lands of colonel Whiteley  
Adjoining John Boon  
On the road leading from Greensborough to 9 Bridges  
In the vicinity of the Nine Bridges  
Adjoining the land of John Henry  
Description unknown  
In the village of Greensborough  
On the State line near Bullock town  
In the village of Greensborough  
On the State line  
Adjoining Robert Hardcastle  
Near Bullock town  
Adjoining John Boons  
On the road near Fair town  
Near Old town  
Adjoining the land of colonel Whiteley  
Description unknown  
On the road from Greensborough to Nine Bridges  
Near Fair town  
Adjoining Bullock town  
Adjoining William Hugliett  
On the road near Boonsborough  
At the forks of the road near Greensborough  
Near the State line at Bullock town  
Near the River Bridges  
On the road near the State line  
Adjoining Alexander Robinsons  
Near Fair town  
Near Henry Cannon's land

#### MIDDLE DISTRICT.

In the village of Hillsborough  
Adjoining Daniel Dukes  
Adjoining Edward Carter  
Adjoining Nathan Todd  
Adjoining James Rich  
Near Hillsborough  
Adjoining Richard Coopers, Tuckshoe Neck  
Near Hillsborough  
Near Wallace's mill  
Near Greensborough  
Adjoining William Meloneys  
In the village of Denton  
Adjoining William Hignatts  
Adjoining John Bradleys  
In the village of Denton  
Old Buck House in Denton  
Lying on Tuckshoe creek  
Adjoining P. Lareys  
Adjoining Christopher Pratt  
Near Three Bridges  
Adjoining Christopher Pratt  
Adjoining Christopher Pratt  
Lying on Tuckshoe creek and adjoining Henry Nicols  
Adjoining Rachel Rhoades  
Near Joseph Anthony's mills  
In the village of Denton  
Near Greensborough  
Near the Old Bloemery  
Adjoining Christopher Pratt  
In the village of Boonsborough  
Near Punch Hall  
Adjoining Abraham Evitt's  
Near Denton  
Adjoining Ann Ross  
Near Denton Bridge  
On Choptank River and part of the Manor  
Near Whiteleysburgh

#### LOWER DISTRICT.

Near Hatfield Wrights tan-yard  
Near George Collins  
Adjoining Michael Todds  
Adjoining Jacob Lookerman's land  
Near Elisha Dawsons  
Adjoining Robinson Stevens  
On Choptank River near Isaac Robinsons  
Near Browns meeting-house  
Adjoining John Rumbold  
Adjoining Peter Willis's land  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
Adjoining Abraham Collins  
Near Hogg Island  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
Adjoining Caleb Clarke  
Near Fowling Creek  
Adjoining Jacob Coveys  
Near Sparkin's Blacksmiths shop  
Near Browns meeting-house  
Adjoining David Dean of Elijah  
Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard  
Adjoining Peter Hubbards  
Near Hog Creek at Blair town  
On the road from Walnut Trees to the Cross Roads  
Near Hog creek  
Near Hunting Creek  
Near the North-West-Fork Bridge  
Near Hog creek  
Called Hog Island  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
Adjoining Elisha Dawsons  
Adjoining Edward Hubbard  
Adjoining Edward Hubbard  
Near Thomas Hubbards  
Near Fraziers meeting-house  
Near Dover Bridge  
Near Hog Island  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
Adjoining Hunting Creek  
Adjoining Robert Medfords land  
At North-West-Fork Bridge  
Near Fowling Creek  
Adjoining Mary Porters land  
Adjoining George Collins  
Near Browns meeting-house  
Near Faulkners old mill  
At the Cross Roads near James Brannocks  
Near the North-West-Fork Bridge  
Adjoining Robins mill  
Near Isaac Robinsons  
Hunting Creek  
Adjoining Levin Tulls  
Near Collins Cross Roads  
At the Walnut Trees  
Near the Walnut Trees  
Near the mill occupied by Turner  
Near Fowling Creek  
Hunting Creek Neck  
Adjoining Joseph Stack  
Near North-West-Fork Bridge  
On the Road from Hunting Creek to the Cross Roads  
Adjoining Peter Willis  
Adjoining Gary With

Angelico Willoughby Near Hog Creek 95  
Isaac Wright, agt for Isaac Nicols hrs. Adjoining the North-West-Fork Bridge 16 3  
John Willis Talbot, Adjoining Fraziers meeting-house 2 44  
Thomas Walkins, Near the North-West-Fork Bridge 2 13  
Sarah Williams, Adjoining Severn Dawsons 64  
Roger Wright, agent for Hatfield, Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard 2 58  
William and Charles Willis, In the North-West-Fork 4 11  
Rixam Walker [negro] Near Hog Creek 19  
Thomas Waddle, Near Blades mill 1 8  
Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1817. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Md. District.  
C<sup>t</sup> Where an Asterisk [\*] occurs, add a half cent. nov 4

#### For sale.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November,

ALL the property of the late James Earle, in the town of Easton, consisting of HOUSES and LOTS—Also one LOT adjoining the town, on a credit of 5, 6, and 7 years. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale. Persons wishing to view the property will apply to WILLIAM H. TUGHRMAN, acting Ex'r of James Earle, dec'd.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Caroline County, to me directed, at the suit of George and William Reed, will be sold at public sale, in Greensborough, on Wednesday the 26th November inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. for cash only, all the right of Clement R. Chance, in and to part of a tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called "Taylor's lot," containing by metes and bounds ten acres of land, be the same more or less—to satisfy the debt and costs due thereon. nov 4 GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

#### New Establishment at the Old Stand.

#### EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GHOONE, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment. The Public's obedient servant, JESSE SHEFFER.

#### Lambert Reardon,

TAYLOR,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received his full assortment of

#### GOODS,

Which comprise a complete assortment of the most fashionable articles in his line, which he offers to make up in the neatest style and latest fashions, very cheap for cash. Easton, nov 4 L. REARDON.

#### Notice.

IT having become a custom in all kinds of business to make a difference between cash and credit, and the latter having become so injurious to business, as to render it almost impossible to pay workmen—We the subscribers have (as an inducement to our employers to pay the cash) reduced the price to the following, viz:

| For Cash.               | Credit Prices.          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fashionable Coat \$5 00 | Fashionable Coat \$6 50 |
| Plain do. 4 50          | Plain do. 6 00          |
| Pantalons do. 1 50      | Pantalons 2 00          |
| Breeches 2 00           | Breeches 2 50           |
| Vests 1 25              | Vests 1 75              |

nov 4 LAMRT. REARDON, Wm. COOPER.

#### Patent and other Stoves.

ABETT'S Patent Cooking Stoves, of various sizes—also 8 and 10-Plate do. assorted, for sale by EDMONDSON & ATKINSON. Easton, nov 4

#### David Brown & Co.

AT THEIR POTTERY,

Corner of Exeter & Salisbury streets, OLD-TOWN, BALTIMORE.

Have now on hand, and will endeavor to keep, a full supply of the various kinds of

#### EARTHEN WARE,

VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

AND also that they have reduced the prices considerably, and deliver it on board vessels and stow it away in a secure manner, at their expense and risk of breakage; and would be obliged by those who may favour them with their custom, to inclose their orders under seal (addressed as above) to prevent imposition—In so doing they will find it to their advantage to apply as above.

N. B. Orders for STONE-WARE also supplied. D. B. & Co. nov 4 5

#### Trials of Speed and Bottom.

Over the elegant Easton Course.

WILL be run for on Wednesday, the 19th of November.—The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817. The four mile heats.

On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey Club Colt's Purse of one-third of the subscription for the year 1817. The two mile heats.

On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars.—The distance three miles and repeat, the entrance twenty dollars, to be added to the Purse. A good course has been prepared: weights as aforesaid.

On Saturday, a Sweepstakes of Fifty Dollars each, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding depositing that sum with the Judges before starting, and carrying weights agreeable to the said Jockey Club Rules.

By order, THOS. HENRIX, Sec'y. oct 14 (nov 4) 3

#### Notice.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of incorporation to release him from debts which he is unable to pay. JOSEPH ENNALLS. Green Creek, Dorchester county, nov 4



## POETRY.

FROM THE NEW (LONDON) MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

### Ballad.

O! Lady buy these budding flowers,  
For I am sad, and wet, and weary—  
I gather'd them ere break of day,  
When all was lonely, still and dreary;  
And long I've sought to sell them here,  
To purchase clothes, and food, and dwelling,  
For labor's wretched orphan girls—  
Poor me and my young sister Ellen.

Ah! those who tread life's thornless way,  
In Fortune's golden sunshine basking,  
May deem my wants require no aid,  
Because my lips are mute, unasking;  
They have no heart for woes like mine,  
Each word, each look, is cold-repelling,  
Yet once a crowd of flatterers fawn'd,  
And fortune smil'd on me and Ellen!

O! buy my flowers, they're fair and fresh,  
As mine and morning's tears could keep them;  
To-morrow's sun shall see them dead,  
And I shall scarcely live to weep them!  
Yet this sweet bud, if nurs'd with care,  
Soon into fulness would be swelling,  
And nurtur'd by some generous hand,  
So might my little sister Ellen.

She's sleeping in the hollow tree,  
Her only home—its leaves her bedding;  
And I've no food to carry there,  
To soothe the tears she will be shedding;  
Oh that those mourners' tears that fall;  
That tell which heavily is knelling;  
And that deep grave, were meant for me  
And my poor little sister Ellen!

When we in silence are laid down,  
In life's last sleep, blessed keeping,  
No tears will fall upon our grave,  
Save those of pitying heav'n's own weeping;  
Unknown we've liv'd, unknown must die,  
No tongue the mournful tale be telling;  
Of two young broken-hearted girls—  
Poor Mary and her sister Ellen!

No one has thought of me to-day,  
And night is now the town o'er-shading,  
And like these poor drooping flowers,  
Unnoted and unwept, am fading;  
My soul is struggling to be free,  
It leaves its wretched earthly dwelling!  
My limbs refuse to bear their load—  
Oh God! protect lone orphan Ellen.

Robert James (who many of our readers will recollect, was about nineteen years ago sentenced to the New York state prison at hard labor for life, on a conviction of forgery, but afterwards reprieved by the Governor) is now making a conspicuous figure in London as a political writer. He has published, what he calls a description of the Naval Occurrences of the Late War between the United States and Great Britain, in which he attempted to show that a great disproportion of force existed in those countries wherein the ships of both countries were *namely* of the same weight of metal; and pretends to expose what he impudently terms, the arrogant pretensions of America on the subject. It is highly recommended by the editor of the London Courier, who says the Lords of the Admiralty have ordered forty copies of it, in testimony of their high approbation of the masterly manner in which it is executed.

N. Y. Mer. Adv.

## 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 Turkey, adjoining Lewis-Town, near Turkey Creek and Choptank River, on which Mr. Vincent Prampton 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 say WILLIAM HAYWARD, Jun. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

Talbot county, April 8 Wm. HAYWARD.

### Union Tavern.

S. LOWE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded pretty much in the winding up of his old business, for which he declined, and has again commenced in the

### UNION TAVERN,

Which will be put in complete order immediately. And having determined to conduct the House on a different principle from what it ever has been, by his own personal attention, and that of an attentive Bar-keeper, and having his stable and granary furnished with an abundant stock of good provender, a trusty ostler, and attentive honest servants, he invites his former customers and travellers to give him a call and make trial.

oct 28

### Kendal F Holmes

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the *Budding and Harrow Making*, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Murdoch, immediately opposite the Court house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keeping a constant supply of materials in his line, of the best quality, all of which he will manufacture and sell low for CASH.

His intention is to do a cash business, therefore those who wish to deal in that way, may find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL.

oct 21

### For sale,

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

oct 24

## 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 subscriber on or before the 12th day of November 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 Court-house door in Easton. Sale to commence ten o'clock on the said 12th day of November, viz:

### 1st OR EASTON DISTRICT.

| Names of taxable persons.                      | Description of property.  | Amount of tax. |
|--|---|----------------|
| George Higgins                                 | One house and lot on Dover street                                   | \$500 623      |
| Frances Parrott for the heirs of James Parrott | Pt Turkey Neck, pt Turkey Neck Addition, and pt Mill Road           | 7 624          |
| Tristram Thomas                                | House & lot on Dover street, & lot near Easton, pt Londonderry, &c  | 14 23          |
| Nicholas Valiant                               | House & lot on Harrison st. do. on Washington st. & lot on West st. | 6              |

### 2d OR ST. MICHAELS DISTRICT.

| Names of taxable persons.   | Description of property.                            | Amount of tax. |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------|
| Hugh Auld                   | Pt Hemmelsley                                       | 10 14          |
| Sarah Alcock                | Pt Richardson's Addition, and Habnab at a Venture   | 93             |
| John Bruff                  | Lot, Braddock's square, St. Michaels                | 93             |
| James Ball                  | Pt Up-Holland                                       | 4 613          |
| John Carroll                | Pt Mile End   | 3 45           |
| Solomon Cummings            | Oakley's Addition                                   | 3 74           |
| James Caulk                 | Pt Lewis  | 9 233          |
| Robert Dawson               | Pt Yaford's Neck                                    | 3 323          |
| Nicholas Dawson             | James's Lot, Jones's Lot Addition, West Content, &c | 3 923          |
| James Haddaway's heirs      | Pt Mile End   | 3 44           |
| Elizabeth Haddaway          | Lancaster, Haddaway's Addition, and Maiden's Defeat | 19 33          |
| Peter Harrison              | Pt Content Resurveyed                               | 2 734          |
| James Harrison (of William) | Pt Hanson's Fortune                                 | 3 19           |
| James Jones (Hopkins Neck)  | Lot No. 3, Harrison's square, St. Michaels          | 564            |
| James Kemp                  | Lot No. 24, Braddock's square, do                   | 60             |
| Levin Marshall              | Holle's Range, and Dorothy's Enlargement            | 8 874          |
| John Rolle                  | Pt the Oak  | 8 814          |
| Elizab Stoker               | Benson's Enlargement, and pt Matthew Circumvented   | 3 173          |
| Elizabeth Townsend          |   |                |

### 3d OR TRAPPE DISTRICT.

| Names of taxable persons. | Description of property.                          | Amount of tax. |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|
| Mary Bromwell             | Pt True Trust                                     | 6 74           |
| John Bullen's heirs       | Pt Pitt's Range, and pt Hutchinson                | 2 31           |
| James Coburn              | Pt Kings Sale                                     | 96             |
| Sarah Corner              | Pt Prospect, and Knap's Lot                       | 1 314          |
| William Harris            | Four lots in Oxford                               | 50             |
| Edward P. Mullikin        | Lot in the Trappe                                 | 31             |
| James C. Mullikin         | Pt Pitt's Range                                   | 2 364          |
| Pamela Sherwood           | Allaby's Fields, Allaby's Addition, & pt Exchange | 9 274          |

### 4th OR CHAPEL DISTRICT.

| Names of taxable persons.         | Description of property.               | Amount of tax. |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------|
| Wm. Bell guard'n for Kirby's hrs. | Pt Kirby's Addition, pt Wolf's Ridge   | 1 14           |
| Sarah Bewick                      | Pt Bibb's Forrest                      | 264            |
| Mary Crisp                        | Pt Bidworth, and pt Rich Farm Addition | 55             |
| Richd Dudley for Aringdale's hrs. | Pt Kingston, and pt John's Neck        | 784            |
| James Dixon for Fountain's heirs  | Pt Advantage                           | 8 104          |
| Seth Faulkner                     | Name unknown                           | 48             |
| Philemon W. Hensley               | Hensley, on Wye River                  | 38             |
| Ann Higgins                       | Name unknown                           | 374            |
| John Merchant's heirs             | Pt Hampton                             | 404            |
| Gilderoth Ruth                    | Pt Chesmet Bay, and pt Smith's Cliff   | 2 624          |

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

CHAS. S. SMITH, Deputy Collector for Talbot County, in the 2d Collection District of Maryland.

### 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. 3.

### Military School.

MR. WILLIAMS, Professor of the Manual Defence, presents his respects to the Officers of this county, and other gentlemen, and respectfully informs those who may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the manual art, that he intends teaching, during his short stay in this county, the following Military Branches:—The Evolutions of Infantry and Cavalry—the Small and Broad Sword, and the Cut and Thrust—the Manual and the Rifle Exercise.

For terms of tuition, enquire for Mr. WILLIAMS, at Mr. Murdoch's tavern. oct 21 3q

### 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 favor him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

### For sale,

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

CHARLES D. BARROW.

April 22

### 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

### Caroline County Court,

October Term, 1817.

ORDERED by the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of the Real Estate of John M. Collier, late of Caroline county, dec'd, made and reported by THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the 2d day of next term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the first day of January next, in some one of the newspapers published in Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.

The Report states that all the lands and tenements whereof the said John M. Collier died seized, called "Griffith's Purchase," (except the branch and low grounds, heretofore sold to a certain James B. Robins,) sold for two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents.

Test—JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

oct 24 (28) 8

### 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 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

### Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

September 29, 1817.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.

By order of the Board, GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

oct 7 8

### Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their FALL SUPPLY,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

### 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

### Caroline County Court,

October Term, 1817.

ORDERED by the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of the Real Estate of Lewis Wright, late of Caroline county, deceased, made and reported by THOMAS SAULSBURY, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the 2d day of next term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the first day of January next, in some one of the newspapers published at Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.

The Report states that 160 acres of land sold for six hundred and eighty dollars.

Test—JO. RICHARDSON, Clk.

oct 24 (28) 3

### FOR SALE,

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

April 9

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Anne'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. Grahame, Esq. or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.

sept 2 CHARLES NICOLS.

## 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.

| 1 Prize | of   | \$2000 |
|---------|------|--------|
| 1       | 1000 |        |
| 2       | 500  |        |
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1610 Prizes.

1300 Blanks. More Prizes than Blanks.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning,

BY

Thomas Perrin Smith,

PUBLISHER OF THE

Laws of the Union.

## TERMS

OF THE

REPUBLICAN STAR.

The terms are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

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

## For sale.

On TUESDAY, the 11th day of November,

ALL the property of the late James Earle, in the town of Easton, consisting of HOUSES and LOTS. Also one LOT adjoining the town, on a credit of 5, 6, and 7 years. The terms will be more fully made known on the day of sale. Persons wishing to view the property will apply to

WILLIAM H. TILGHMAN.

nov 4 2 acting Ex'r of James Earle, dec'd.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold in Hopkins's Neck, on Monday the seventeenth of November, at the dwelling of Miss Margaret and Rebecca Kirby,

A VALUABLE HORSE &amp; GIG,

TOGETHER WITH

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

A credit of nine months will be given from the day of sale, on all sums of eight dollars and upwards, by the purchaser giving note with approved security; all sums under eight dollars, the cash will be required. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and attendance given by the subscriber.

JAMES DENNY.

oct 28 3

## SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises, a tract of Land called

FORREST LODGE,

CONTAINING eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Colonel Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of Land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty-four acres, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, and about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, Esq. deceased. About five hundred and fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN SHAAFF STOCKETT.

oct 28 5

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the County of Caroline, to me directed, at the suit of George and William Reed, will be sold at public sale, in Greensborough, on Wednesday the 26th November inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. for cash only, all the right of Clement R. Chance, in and to part of a tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called "Taylortown," containing by metes and bounds ten acres of land, be the same more or less—to satisfy the debt and costs due thereon.

nov 4 4 GEO. A. SMITH, Sheriff.

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fiskier, situate in Queen-Anne'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.

## Kendal F. Holmes

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Saddle and Harness Making, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Murdoch, immediately opposite the Court house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keeping a constant supply of materials in his line, of the best quality, all of which he will manufacture and sell low for CASH.

His intention is to do a cash business, therefore those who wish to deal in that way, may find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL.

oct 21

## Notice.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH ENNALLS.

Georgetown, Dorchester county, nov 4 6

## New Establishment at the Old Stand.

## EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAMUEL GROOM, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment.

The Public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEFFER.

nov 4

## Union Tavern.

S. LOWE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded pretty much in the winding up of his old business, for which he declined, and has again commenced in the

## UNION TAVERN.

Which will be put in complete order immediately. And having determined to conduct the House on a different principle from what it ever yet has been, by his own personal attention, and that of an attentive Bar-keeper, and having his stable and granary furnished with an abundant stock of good provender, a trusty ostler, and attentive honest servants, he invites his former customers and travellers to give him a call and make trial.

oct 23

## Lambert Reardon,

TAYLOR,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received his full assortment of

## GOODS,

Which comprise a complete assortment of the most fashionable articles in his line, which he offers to make up in the neatest style and latest fashions, very cheap for cash.

Easton, nov 4

L. REARDON.

## Notice.

IT having become a custom in all kinds of business to make a difference between cash and credit, and the latter having become so injurious to business, as to render it almost impossible to pay workmen—We the subscribers have (as an inducement to our employers to pay the cash) reduced the price to the following, viz:

| For Cash.               | Credit Prices.          |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fashionable Coat \$5 00 | Fashionable Coat \$6 50 |
| Plain do. 4 50          | Plain do. 6 00          |
| Pantaloons 1 50         | Pantaloons 2 00         |
| Breeches 2 00           | Breeches 2 50           |
| Vests 1 25              | Vests 1 75              |

LAMB. REARDON,

Wm. COOPER.

nov 4

## Patent and other Stoves.

ABBETT'S Patent Cooking Stoves, of various sizes—also 8 and 10-Plate do. assorted, for sale by

EDMONDSON &amp; ATKINSON.

Easton, nov 4

## David Brown &amp; Co.

AT THEIR POTTERY,

Corner of Exeter &amp; Salisbury streets, OLD-TOWN, BALTIMORE,

Have now on hand, and will endeavor to keep, a full supply of the various kinds of

## EARTHEN WARE,

VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

AND also that they have reduced the prices considerably, and deliver it on board vessels and stow it away in a secure manner, at their expense and risk of breakage; and would be obliged by those who may favour them with their custom, to inclose their orders under seal (addressed as above) to prevent imposition.—In so doing they will find it to their advantage to apply as above.

N. B. Orders for STONE-WARE also supplied.

D. B. &amp; Co.

nov 4 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

## To be rented,

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

THAT there will be a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to open a road through the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrey, in the Trappe, where it has been a road for twenty odd years, but is now stopped up.

oct 21 6

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

Wm. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, april 8

## AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

## FIRST PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.

(CONCLUDED.)

Fifth—Selecting and propagating the best heads of the most approved kinds of grain and seeds, the surest method of preserving them undegenerated.

Seeds should be selected in the same manner that breeders are selected.

Farmers, to improve their stock, pick the fairest of the particular breed or variety they want to improve, and procure the improvement with these selected individuals—in the garden and in every field of grain, select such individual plants as excel in vigor and productiveness, under a moral certainty that such plants are peculiarly adapted to such a soil and climate.—Some of the most distinguished farmers of our country have acted upon this principle and with great success. By observing this principle, seeds and grain have been preserved unadulterated, have been made to ripen earlier, and sometimes by it new varieties have been obtained. As an example:—A new variety of wheat was once obtained by a farmer whose observation was ever on the wing in the field of husbandry, by observing a plant of uncommon strength and luxuriance, diffusing its branches on every side and setting its stamens surrounding neighbors at defiance. At harvest, it was removed separately, and the seeds sown afterwards by themselves.

Sixth.—A change, or a judicious rotation of crops is necessary, in order for the soil to produce its utmost.

No principle in agriculture appears to be better established than that a change, or rotation of crops, is necessary. The main principles upon which all practice on this subject proceed are, that some crops are more exhausting than others; that some altho' of a very impoverishing nature, yet being consumed on the farm return to it as much as they deduct from it, and perhaps even more—that some admit of profitable tillage and accurate cleaning during their growth, while by others the land is rendered foul by weeds, is exhausted without return, and when applied in succession, will finally impoverish it.—Hence it has been found by experience, that a certain arrangement or rotation of crops, of these different and opposite characters is necessary to profitable tillage, and to the preservation of the soil. Unless this practice be well understood and attended to, the efforts of the farmers in all others will prove abortive and injurious. The benefit, however to be derived from a change of crops is so obvious & well established, that to doubt it would argue scepticism, bordering on the ridiculous.

The same kind of seed, long continued upon the same ground, almost ceases to yield, losing as it were all excitability, or disposition to be stimulated by the qualities of the soil to which it had been so long accustomed—and yet we find, that other seeds or a different kind of crop will grow in the same soil, with great luxuriance, and will yield abundantly. That rotation of crops is admitted to be the best which enriches the land with abundant manure, preserves it best from weeds, pulverizes the soil most effectually when it is too tenacious, and binds it most completely where it is naturally too open.

Seventh.—Liberality is the economy of agriculture.

There is no principle in agriculture better established, or of more importance to the farmer than this. It is a principle which should always be uppermost in mind—one which should govern him in

all his agricultural pursuits, as upon a particular observance of it depends his prosperity and happiness in this life. But alas! this noble principle has been almost entirely degraded and neglected. Our farmers in general have been guilty of the cruel act of matricide towards their mother earth. Instead of being liberal towards her in giving to her as much as they have extracted, they have continued year after year, to extract exhausting crops from the earth, until at last the poor remnant of life in her is nearly destroyed, and she in revenge now yields them no support. Our mother earth is a kind, tender and affectionate parent, who will abundantly reward every filial and rational attention that is paid to her.—If farmers would only act a rational part, and be as liberal to the earth as she is liberal to them, there would soon be diffused over her face & the faces of her habitants, the exuberance which flows from fertility, and the happiness which flows from plenty.—Although farmers have acted thus cruelly and unreasonably towards the earth, yet if they will add and pursue the maxim, "that liberalty is the economy of agriculture," the labour, which is necessary to kill the remainder of life in their lands will suffice to revive it. Employed to kill, it produces want and misery; employed to revive, plenty and happiness. In all districts and countries where agriculture flourishes, and in consequence of it plenty and happiness, the farmers act upon the only rational mode of succeeding, that of returning to the earth as much or more than they take from it.

Hence their attention is continually directed towards the making of manure in some form or other, in order to be given to the earth. Neither are they sparing in their labor, knowing that land, to produce well, must be well prepared; and always holding in mind that the earth yields nothing to the idle and negligent. In closing this article, I cannot do better than adopt the language of an eminent agriculturalist—"Liberalty constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary occupation to which the adage "the more we give, the more we shall receive," can be justly applied. Liberalty to the earth in manuring and culture, is the fountain of its bounty to us. Liberalty to slaves and working animals, is the fountain of their profit. Liberalty to domestic brutes is the fountain of their manure. By raising in proper modes a sufficiency of meat for our laborers, we bestow a strength upon their bodies, and a fertility upon the ground, either of which will recompense us for the expense of the meat, and the other will be a profit.—The good work of a strong team causes a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves, moreover, half the labor of the driver sunk in following a bad one. Liberalty in warm houses, produces health, strength and comfort—preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals—causes all animals to thrive on less food—and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberalty in the utensils of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously. A pinching, miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profit depends on great improvement of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by penurious efforts. The discrimination between useful and productive, and useless & barren expenses contains the agricultural secret for acquiring happiness and wealth. A good farmer will sow the former with an open hand, and eradicate every seed of the latter.

Eighth.—Deep ploughing, the foundation of agriculture.

Deep ploughing may be considered the basis of agriculture, as upon it principally depend the improvement & preservation of the soil, deep ploughing is rendered highly necessary to insure and prolong its effects by depositing it deep, thereby securing it from evaporation and from being washed off by rain. Deep ploughing is the only sure remedy against washing in hilly lands—particularly, if combined with horizontal ploughing. It is the only means of administering to plants a regular quantity of moisture, and thereby securing them from the effects of drought or too much wet, so fatal to their health and prosperity. It admits of closer planting; for the deeper the soil, the more moisture and nutriment there is for a greater number of plants. Deep ploughing is also attended with a saving of labor. Soils that are worked deep do not require stirring so often as shallow worked soils, owing to the superior texture and openness of the former for imbibing and retaining moisture. And one deep ploughing frequently does more immediate

and lasting benefit to a crop than four or five shallow ploughings, which might often destroy it.

## AGRICOLA.

## INTERESTING TRANSACTION.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS GAZETTE, OF SEPT. 30.

Some time since we noticed the attempt of captain Felix, commanding officer of H. B. M. sloop of war Beaver, then lying in the port of New Orleans, forcibly to transport from this place an individual not attached to his vessel, in defiance of the civil authority of the state. Shortly afterwards, captain Felix was arrested, and his conduct subjected to judicial investigation, during the pendency of which it would have been improper to expose the circumstances of the transaction to the consideration of the public. The investigation of the case having terminated, we now deem it proper to give publicity to the facts, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the inquisitive, and to prevent the circulation of misrepresentations.

While the Beaver lay in this port, an individual, who had resided a length of time in this city, was induced to go on board for the purpose of selling tobacco to the crew. He was there arrested and detained as a deserter from the British navy. When the circumstance was discovered, Mr. Chew, the collector of the port, demanded of captain Felix, by letter, the liberation of the detained seaman warning him at the same time of the consequences of attempting to proceed to sea without referring the matter to a civil tribunal. This application proved fruitless, and some of the seaman's acquaintances applied to the Hon. Joshua Lewis for a writ of *habeas corpus* in his favor. A writ was regularly granted, directed to the commanding officer of the sloop, and ordering him forthwith to have the individual before the judge, to be dealt with according to law.—Captain Felix refused to obey the writ and wrote the following letter to the Judge in justification of his conduct:

"On H. B. Majesty's Service,  
"H. B. M. SLOOP BEAVER,  
Off New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1817."

SIR,

I beg leave to transmit you a copy of the deposition of the British deserter detained on board here. You will perceive by it, his acknowledgment of his being a British subject, a deserter from H. B. M. sloop Bermuda, and not a sufficient time a resident of New Orleans to entitle him to the privilege of a citizen of the United States. You will also perceive, that he states himself to have gone by no other name while in New Orleans than *Capel and Hamilton*; that of *Lamb* does not, therefore, apply to him, nor, while he acknowledges himself a deserter from the British service, do I conceive he can be considered as a person illegally detained. If a writ, describing the individual and accompanied by such legal formalities as may sanction my compliance, be executed, I shall, of course, submit myself to the civil authorities, at the same time that I shall protest against the exercise of power in this particular instance, and leave the further adjustment of the affair to our respective governments; but I trust the present statement will remove any misconception on your part, which, I am persuaded, has arisen from false information having been laid before you in the first instance. I again beg leave to remind you, that the man was not taken by us either from the shore or from any ship or boat, but came voluntarily on board, where he was recognized, and acknowledged himself a deserter from the British service; and being thus, by his consent placed under the power of the British flag, to detain him became my duty. Had I done otherwise, I should have acted contrary to my positive instructions. Immediately after the affair occurred, I waited on the British consul, and begged that he would communicate it to the civil authorities of the place. I feel anxious to obviate any misconception in this case, and to convince you that I have been guided throughout by a desire to act conformably to the mutual rights of the two nations.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with every sentiment of respect, your obedient humble servant,

R. R. FELIX,

Captain H. B. M. sloop Beaver.

To the Hon. Judge Lewis,

New Orleans.

Independently of any question of right as to the detention of the seaman, no greater indignity could have been offered to our laws; no greater outrage could have been inflicted on an individual, than, in contempt of the civil authority, forcibly to deprive him of an impartial hearing before the tribunals of our



country. The Judge therefore immediately issued a writ of attachment, commanding the sheriff to arrest him and bring before him the captain, for his contempt and disobedience of the former writ. The deputy sheriff used every exertion to execute the process: but was resisted, and menaced by the captain, who ordered his crew to fire, if the sheriff persisted in his efforts.

It would have been proper now for the sheriff to call out the posse comitatus; and the rapidity with which a knowledge of these extents circulated through the city, and the burst of indignation which they excited, seemed to point to that measure, and would have rendered it efficacious. But the sloop was under weigh, the calamitous situation of the city was adverted to, nor was it doubted that capt. Felix would be arrested under the guns of Fort St. Philip, especially as it was known that a good citizen and a soldier of no ordinary force commanded that post. An express was dispatched to the fort with legal process directed to the sheriff of Plaquemine, and by great exertion arrived there before the Beaver. Major Humphrey having been properly called upon, with his usual firmness & promptitude informed captain Felix that he must submit to the civil authority of the state, or he would be compelled to do so.

Immediately after his arrest, captain Felix was brought to the city, where he received information (which through motives of humanity had been communicated to him at Plaquemine) that his detention would be protracted till he caused the individual in whose favor the writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, to be forth coming. The seaman was accordingly sent for, brought back, and after mature deliberation discharged. His honor, the Judge, regretted that there was no law on the subject, nor treaty provision between the two governments, and that under these circum-

ciprocally suffer for their inattention to the subject; that controversies of this nature must be governed by the general principles of law, which regulate ordinary contracts; that therefore, if a voluntary contract between the individual and the British government had been proved it could only have been enforced, like other contracts, by a suit; and that force could not be exercised by individuals without the sanction of law. If the captain could not have arrested the individual on shore, and there forced him into a compliance with his contract, he could not exercise force towards him on board his vessel, while she lay in our waters. For, in a country governed by laws alone, accident gives no rights, and individuals cannot exercise higher authority in enforcing compliance with contracts than the civil authority of the country. The captain urged, with some plausibility, that even in the merchant service deserters could be summarily arrested & delivered to the authority of their officers; but it was answered that this was authorized by express statutes, both in England & in the United States; and the fact that statutes were deemed necessary to grant the power in that case proved that it could not be exercised in the other without some legal provision. The orders of his commanding officer to arrest all deserters, which were pleaded by the captain, could not authorize him to violate our laws—indeed on subjects of this nature his orders were suspended by the authority of those laws, while by permission of our civil officers he remained within their jurisdiction. The man was liberated.

The captain having pleaded his ignorance of legal proceedings and the orders of his commanding officers; having manifested, moreover, much regret for what had occurred, and made the most ample apologies, discharged without being imprisoned or even fined.—This was a degree of lenity not perhaps deserved—it was a lenity which was not extended to the saviour of Louisiana, in a case of very dissimilar nature; it was a lenity, however, neither incompatible with the character of the judge, nor displeasing to his fellow citizens, who, while they are willing to sacrifice their lives and fortunes to maintain the dignity of their laws, to protect their inestimable privileges, and to exalt their national character, are above the littleness of personal spite and malignity of feeling.

Our indignation at this outrage of capt. Felix was mingled with no small degree of astonishment, that it should have been committed by an officer of the nation from whom the safeguard of liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, derives its origin—who boast of it as constituting a signal mark of distinction between them and the rest of Europe; a nation in which no man ever refused obedience to it, with impunity, unless it had been previously suspended by an act of the legislature. Even now, when the very existence of the government is menaced; when, if ever, it is necessary to arm the crown with extraordinary powers, the English people view its suspension with an impatience bordering on open rebellion, although constitutionally enacted by parliament. And shall an English officer be permitted to commit an outrage upon this writ in our country that he would not dare to think upon in his own?

Captain Felix may have been misled by fallacious, intemperate, perhaps wicked counsel; he may have been impelled throughout this transaction, by what he deemed a sense of duty: If this was the fact (and we believe it was) we respect his feelings and regret the

morification to which he has been subjected; but we feel a pride and pleasure in the assurance that he was defeated in an attempt to invade the liberty of an individual (however humble his station) who was entitled to the protection of our shores; and that the minister of the law, while he showed the magnanimity to pardon and forgive, where punishment was unnecessary, and example useless, displayed a power adequate to protect our rights from violation, and his own dignity from insult.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

### THE UNITED STATES.

The present situation and future prospects of the United States are perhaps among the most interesting subjects for contemplation in the universe. It is a generally received opinion, that a political, like the human, constitution, has its periods of health and vigour, decline and dissolution. This opinion is founded on history; and it may be considered as a question merely speculative, whether or not, the United States will add one more to the catalogue of those republics, which have flourished for a time, but finally sunk into aristocracy, monarchy, or despotism. This is a question, which time alone can solve. Without stopping, therefore, to inquire on which side of it the probability lies, we would remark, that no people ever had more cause for heart-felt and sincere gratitude to Heaven, for present, and prospective, prosperity, than the citizens of the American republic. Let us run the story through even from our earliest days, and we shall find such to be the fact!

Our struggle for independence and national existence, though protracted and bloody, was crowned with entire success; whilst other nations, fighting with as fair a hope of victory, have lost even the semblance of freedom. At its commencement our revolutionary contest was assuredly one of doubtful issue, and in its progress it became even desperate. But Heaven seemed to have provided, for the emergency, a band of statesmen and heroes to whose bold, decided, and resolute conduct both in the cabinet and in the camp, history can furnish no parallel. Under their guidance we were happily conducted in triumph through this arduous struggle; and at its close were enabled by their wisdom to rear the fabrics of governments that have no complete model on the face of the globe. With national independence and republican institutions Providence has given us a country stretching from North to South through every variety of climate and soil: washed in its whole extent by the Ocean, and intersected by the noblest rivers in the universe. In the second number of the *Federalist*, which is commonly attributed to the pen of Mr. Jay, the peculiar advantages resulting to the United States from local situation, and from a similitude in the language, manners, religion and political notions of its inhabitants are depicted in the most lively and animating colours. "It has often given me pleasure," says this distinguished man, "to observe that independent America, was not composed of detached and distant territories, but that one connected, fertile, wide-spreading country was the portion of our Western sons of liberty. Providence has in a particular manner blessed it with a variety of soils and productions, and watered it with innumerable streams, for the delight and accommodation of its inhabitants. A succession of navigable waters forms a kind of chain round its borders, as if to bind it together; whilst the most noble rivers in the world running at convenient distances present them with high ways for the easy communication of friendly aids and the mutual transportation and exchange of their various commodities.

"With equal pleasure I have as often taken notice, that Providence, has been pleased to give this one connected country, to one united people; a people descended from the same ancestors, speaking the same language, professing the same religion, attached to the same principles of government, very similar in their manners and customs; and who by their joint counsels, arms and efforts, fighting side by side through a long and bloody war have nobly achieved their general liberty and independence. This country and this people seem to have been made for each other; and it appears as if it was the design of Providence that an inheritance so proper and convenient for a band of brethren, united to each other by the strongest ties, should never be split into a number of unsocial, jealous and alien sovereignties."

These reflections produced by a contemplation of our country when in her infancy; and at a time when it was extremely problematical whether the American people would be able, as one great political family, to reap the fruits of that independence, for which they had collectively fought, and collectively obtained at an expense of much blood and treasure. As Mr. Jay is one among the very few surviving statesmen of that day, with what delight must he contrast the present happy and flourishing condition of our country with the dark and gloomy period at which these lines were written.

Then she had just emerged from all the horrors of a tedious and desolating civil war—commerce, agriculture and every useful art were neglected and languished—the public treasury empty—a disbanded and destitute army looking in vain for relief to that country in

whose service they had faced danger without shrinking, endured hunger and thirst without murmuring, and brought to an honorable issue, a contest, on which hung the liberty, the property, and perhaps the life of every active friend to independence—the great body of the people so impoverished by their generous efforts in the same cause as to be unable to bear the pressure of additional taxes, or to relieve the government by loans—a confederation of the states carrying in itself their seeds of dissolution, being inadequate to the preservation of order within or to the repulsion of enemies from without—a people divided and quarrelling among themselves on the great leading points of a new constitution—anarchy and confusion just ready to furnish the friends of arbitrary power with additional and triumphant evidence that "the people are incapable of self-government," and that in this instance they had escaped from the thralldom of legitimate sovereignty, only to fall a prey to their own passions. Such was the picture which our country presented at the time the above quoted passage was written. How different her present situation! Now we see the states united in one grand confederacy, under a constitution which is the result of deliberation and choice, not of accident and force—this union cemented by a deep conviction of its importance, by a sense of the dependence of the states upon each other, by the establishment of public national institutions, and by the gentle but powerful influence of wise and equal laws—now we see the general prosperity and increasing wealth of the people, establishing public credit, strengthening the arm of government, and enabling it to provide for the infirm and decrepid soldier of the revolution—commerce and agriculture mutually aiding & supporting each other—literature and science exerting their mild and benign influence on public morals, gradually developing the character and talents of the nation, and training the youth of the country to usefulness and honor—the liberal policy of our government, the mildness and hospitality of our laws, and the widespread fame of our prosperity and happiness, bringing to our shores the persecuted inhabitants of every clime.

Such is the change which the lapse of a few years has wrought in the situation of the U. States. It is one that ought to fill every American bosom with gratitude, and redouble our attachment to the federal compact, from which these blessings mediately flow.—Experience has demonstrated the excellence of those republican institutions which are the pride and glory of every American. Our constitution has carried us in triumph through two wars, supported us amidst the wild, as well as the deliberate, efforts of party spirit, and withstood the shock of political tempests and revolutions, so desolating in effect as to sweep nations from the map of Europe, so extensive in influence as to embrace the civilized world in their vortex.

The respect with which we are treated abroad, the tranquility which we enjoy at home, our progress in agriculture, in commerce and the useful arts, the gradual extension of our frontiers west, carrying civilization and refinement into the forest which lately echoed to the war-whoop of the savage, all proclaim the wisdom with which our government is administered. Our navy the favorite of our country is gradually increasing, our army is placed on a footing which renders it neither contemptible to our enemies, nor yet formidable to the liberty which it is intended to protect. Every thing indicates prosperity in the people; integrity, wisdom and energy in the government.

As Americans, then, may we not exult in our birth right; as men should we not be prepared to defend it even unto death—and as christians should we not acknowledge the train of blessings which it brings with it?—And though time that corrodes and consumes all things, has left us nought of the Grecian and Roman republics but their names, may we not indulge the pleasing anticipation, that the Sun of America's glory is but just risen; that her career of greatness is just commencing? At least we may venture to predict that the day is rapidly approaching when the declaration, "I am an American citizen," shall in every quarter of the civilized world, protect and dignify all who are truly entitled to the appellation.

W.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

### PENNSYLVANIA.

The triumph of the republican party at the late election in Pennsylvania is not only a subject of gratification to the citizens of that state, but is a most important victory over a combination of disaffected citizens, who have been organizing a confederacy throughout the union, which had for its object the destruction of those principles under the operation of which our country has attained a height of character which none but the factious and ambitious feel disposed to impair. The election, however, presented one important feature, which merits peculiar attention. The federal party throughout the union received a blow by the termination of the war; that weighed them down as was supposed, beyond the power of recovery. That the rights of the country, its interest, its glory, and its character, suffered deeply by the opposition of this party, that our victories were checked, our triumphs arrested, our means circumscribed, and our energies weakened, by their con-

federacies, the country at this day feel & acknowledge: yet, notwithstanding this opposition, they hoped that they would be forgiven, their crimes forgotten, & their power once more strengthened & consolidated. But this was not to be brought about by repentance, by disbanding their forces, by submitting to the will of the people, constitutionally expressed—but by dividing the interest of the republicans, by promoting discord, by lighting up a flame, and then "fanning the embers." This they attempted in Pennsylvania, and failed. Who is there, then, so weak, so imbecile in character, in wisdom and foresight that would, or should say to the republican party—admit the federalists in your ranks? Who is he that cries out unite with such discordant materials? Who is he that is so weak as to believe in the plausibility of amalgamating parties? At the very moment when this cry of union prevailed, when the president received their professions of devotion, respect and attachment, they were organizing a settled plan of opposition to his administration.

The most remarkable circumstance in the opposition in Pennsylvania was the *meanness*, the want of manly character, which that party betrayed to "fan the embers"—to destroy the republican party—to give the reins to discord and confusion in that party which lately they begged to be considered members of—they confederated with the dregs of faction—they opposed the candidate nominated almost unanimously by a convention of the people—and supported another *professedly* of the same party, but destitute of the ordinary qualifications of a simple well informed citizen. The editor of the *Aurora* and the editor of the *U. States Gazette*, men who, in their opposite qualities, are like fire and ice, were linked together in the holy work of opposition, after many years of contest; and what did they hope to gain by it, a portion of the offices? Not so. They expected to gain nothing by it except opposing a barrier to the administration of the general government, and consolidating all the factions materials throughout the union. They would have given to Pennsylvania, as governor, a man whose talents and acquirements they have repeatedly spoken of in terms of contempt. No advantage can this country derive from such aid; and how cautious, then, should our friends be in recommending any measures which have in view the introduction of men into our ranks who have no sincerity in their professions, and whose only view is, to speculate on the rise and fall of parties. Pennsylvania has cause to rejoice at the result: she is preserved from faction and discord; she has succeeded in selecting a correct and honorable man, of simple republican habits—a man who, for many years, has filled an important and responsible office with ability and correctness; and if he follows the steps of his truly worthy and respectable predecessor, his next election may be unanimous.

If Pennsylvania, then, has cause to be satisfied at the result, this state, and the union generally, should participate in the general satisfaction.

The termination of the Pennsylvania election, by which William Findlay has been chosen governor, is a severe blow to the hopes and plans of the New York speculators. As if to prove how little they were entitled to the name of republicans, hardly had Joseph Heister been nominated when Mr. Clinton's paper in this city concurred in the choice. The Columbian openly advocated the nomination, and re-echoed the foul charges brought against Findlay. The party known as Clintonians calculated, firmly on the election of their candidate; and from the assurances of the *Aurora* they were led into a serious error. Relying confidently on having secured Pennsylvania, they threw off the mask, and *Gustavus*, in the *Albany Argus*, plainly developed their views. The picture drawn of the power of this state, its wealth, military force, splendid state government, and "ATTRIBUTES OF SOVEREIGNTY," plainly indicated the plans devised by the "choice spirits" in the event of having secured Pennsylvania. Most fortunately for the union, their plans are so far frustrated, and, though always deliberating on some scheme to advance themselves, they know that their movements are watched, and that the people are ever ready to defeat, and suitably reward, their efforts.

### AGRICULTURAL.

#### WHEAT.

The following is condensed from a paper by Dr. Akerly, published in the American Monthly Magazine. *An account of the Wheat-Insect (Tipula Vignalis Trivitt, commonly, but erroneously called the Hessian Fly).* The Hessian Fly has only two wings, and is, therefore, of that class of insects, called Dipterous.—It is black, & small, not so large as a mosquito, which it much resembles.—It has two fine transparent wings, from the roots of which three ribs diverge as through the leaf of a plant.

All insects undergo certain changes and transformation which embarrass ordinary observers; being seen in different states, they are taken for different insects. These changes are four: 1. The ovum or egg. 2. The larva, maggot or caterpillar state, (this is its eating period.) 3. The chrysalis, pupa, or dormant state. 4. The imago, butterfly or perfect insect. All the other states are subordinate to this last—in this only does it become a parent, and with won-

derful instinct, or rather directed by its maker, deposits its egg on that substance, which, as food, will best suit the constitution of the future progeny.—From the egg, by the warmth of the sun is hatched the larva worm or caterpillar, which after having attained its growth, and performed all the functions appertaining to this form of being, becomes prepared to sleep away a portion of its short existence in the 3d or dormant state. It is then torpid, and thus continues generally during the winter, until resuscitated by the returning heat it is brought forth into a more resplendent state of existence, apparently partaking of higher enjoyments, and is the imago, the butterfly or perfect insect.

The egg of the Wheat Tipula, or Hessian fly is generally deposited between the lowermost leaf of the wheat and the part which forms the main stalk or straw, as near the root as possible. It adheres closely to the straw. It resembles at first, a very small white nit; and as it grows becomes sluggish, and an almost inanimate maggot of a white color. At this time, the proper & most natural food of the insect, is the sap or juice of that kind of green wheat which has the most delicate straw. By imperceptible degrees it passes into the dormant or chrysalis state; it is then black or brownish, in some degree resembling flax-seed.

This tribulo passes through two generations in the year. The egg is deposited in April—during the months of May and June it is in its larva or caterpillar state, and does its mischief. It becomes torpid or converted into a chrysalis before harvest, and so continues during the months of July and August, and may be thus found until September if the stubble be suffered to stand. In September it becomes perfectly evolved, again deposits its eggs, becomes maggot in time to feed upon the wheat soon in the fall, and is torpid during the winter, ready to begin a new career in the spring.—One generation commences in April and terminates in August, the other commences in September and is finished by the ensuing spring.

These insects travel about 30 miles in a season, going in swarms and alighting in a body upon a field of grain, which it injures in patches as if attacked by different swarms. A dry summer, or a cold moist winter will kill them.—These, however, are not at our disposal, some of the following are:—

#### Sowing late.

If the grain is sown early in autumn, the insect has full time to deposit its eggs on the tender plant, and to undergo the changes into maggot and chrysalis before winter. By delaying as long as the season of sowing will permit, the time for these changes is shortened, and the eggs or maggots are destroyed by the frost.

#### Cultivating the Bearded Wheat.

This kind will not be so much injured as others, because it has a stronger stem and more juices.

#### High manuring.

This produces a strong and rapid growth, faster than the maggot can devour it.

#### Making use of a roller to crush the insect.

This ought to be done early in the spring or just after harvest, or late in the fall. At these times the insect is tender and is easily crushed.

#### Ploughing up the stubble directly after harvest.

This buries the insect and it dies.—The deeper the ploughing the better.

#### Burning the stubble.

If the stubble be entirely burned, the insect must be destroyed. But it nestles very close to the root, and therefore the fire must be well applied or the insect will escape.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

### OUR MAIN PROP.

The most decided advantage of our country over the countries of Europe, is, that the cultivators are the owners of the land. England, as her writers observe, has made small progress in agriculture, compared with that which she has made in manufactures and commerce; and accordingly, while she is supplying half the world with manufactures, she supplies not herself with bread.—That while every branch of her mercantile establishment, gigantic as it is, overflows with capital, capital cannot be found to cultivate her waste lands. The true and adequate reason which they assign for it is, the precarious and discouraging tenure by which land is there held. The cultivator or farmer having no title to the freehold, except by a lease, has no encouragement to improve it further than will apparently be for his present interest; and as little encouragement has the capitalist to employ his capital in ameliorating the soil which is the property of another.—His manufacturing establishments he can call his own, his ships he can call his own: but if he employ his capital in the improvement of land, he is haunted with the discouraging reflection, "that the produce of only a few years must be the sole reward of his labors and risk, while the permanent benefit departs from him to a stranger."

Fortunate Americans! doubly fortunate in this respect. There is not, perhaps, on the whole globe, a country of considerable magnitude, in which



soil is so generally held in fee simple. Here the farmer may regard the soil that he is improving as his own; and every substantial improvement he makes upon it, as redounding to the interest of his posterity. Not an acre of waste land does he bring under cultivation, but with the cheering prospect that his posterity, long after him, will enjoy the profit of it. Not a tree, pleasant to the eye, or good for fruit, does he plant, but promises shade or fuel to his progeny, yet unborn. Who more independent or more happy than the American farmer, whose industrious skill is, year by year, increasing to the stock of his domestic comforts? And what though his acres be few? yet if they be fertile, well directed, and assiduous industry will abundantly replenish his barn, his granary, and his larder. Nothing is more erroneous than the prevailing notion, that an abundance of land is necessary to the comfort of a farmer. So far otherwise. A small farm excellently cultivated, will furnish a more easy and a more plentiful living, than a great one indifferently managed.

The departure of a line of battle ship called the Franklin, to carry a minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain, is an event calculated to fill the mind with precious reflections. A poor printer, the son of a tallow chandler, who, forty years ago, was an insurgent and an out-law, a Jacobin, an atheist, a hypocrite, a demagogue, and much more—all that British denunciation could devise to disparage and destroy an individual—is already canonized with the saints of science and philosophy, acknowledged as one of the founders of a great Republic, and his untitled but radiant and venerable name is printed on its monuments, its states, cities and ships, as an auspice of glory and of fortune. In 1770, Benjamin Franklin was a plain citizen of Philadelphia, a tradesman, of whom to have predicted the renown to which he has since attained, would have been as visionary as to foretell the precise era of a millennium. Without shining parts or attractions, no warrior, no orator, he rose on the foundation of wisdom and virtue alone. In 1817, the noblest specimen in the world of naval architecture, with Franklin's bust on her prow, and his name on her stern, is destined to plough the narrow seas, in which heretofore all the kings of Europe have made obnoxious to the flag of Great Britain, with the star-spangled banner at her peak, flouting the brumal skies of England, we will not say, in proud defiance, but certainly we may say, in conscious supremacy. Yes! Not a man of the indomitable firmness she will carry, the genuine political offspring of Franklin, but will know, and not a Briton but will feel, that the sceptre of the seas has been wrested from the queen of the isles, and that while the navies of legitimate monarchies are consuming with physical and moral dilapidation, the republican navy is marching with giant strides to permanent ascendancy. Wonderful results of modern freedom! which we are too near to appreciate as they deserve—Ancient history has nothing to compare to them.

By way of calling to mind (which cannot be done too often) the cardinal principles of American government and public happiness, we avail ourselves of this occasion to re-publish Dr. Franklin's admirable letter in answer to Lord Howe, one of the British Commissioners, who came to America, in 1775, to prevent the Revolution. In this masterly performance will be found a summary of those humane, pacific, and pure policies, which began with him and Mr. Jefferson, and their associates, and now constitute the creed of the Republicans of the United States. We recommend this letter to the particular attention of all our readers. It is a brief history of the policy of America. And we will go one step further in recommendation. As this is said to be the time when parties are to unite in sentiment, and as the federal party particularly insist that all mere party spirit has disappeared, and that there is now no longer any substantial discord of opinion, we take leave to suggest to their editors of newspapers to re-publish the subjoined correspondence, for the perusal and the profit of their readers. If they do so, and there appears to be a general approbation of the Republican principles contained in Dr. Franklin's letter to Lord Howe, we shall begin to believe the sincerity of their professions of moderation and patriotism. But if they cannot, without offence, venture to submit these historical documents to their side of the house, we shall continue under the apprehension of a radical difference of sentiments and sympathies, and that, like Lord Howe's language to Dr. Franklin, their late conciliatory language is but the language of profession.

#### LORD HOWE TO DR. FRANKLIN.

"I cannot, my worthy friend, permit the letters and parcels which I have sent, to be landed without adding a word upon the subject of the injurious extremities, in which our unhappy disputes have engaged us.

"You will learn the nature of my mission from the official despatches, which I have recommended to be forwarded by the same conveyance. Retaining all the earnestness I ever expressed, to see our differences accommodated, I shall conceive, if I meet with the disposition in the colonies, which I was once taught to expect, the most flattering hopes of proving serviceable in the objects of the king's paternal solicitude, by promoting the establishment of lasting peace and union, with the colonies; but, if the deep-rooted prejudices of America, and the necessity of preventing her trade from passing into foreign channels, must keep us still a divided people, I shall, from every private as well as public motive, most heartily lament that this is not the moment where those great objects of my ambition are to be attained; & that I am to be longer deprived of an opportunity to assure you personally of the regard with which I am, &c.

#### DR. FRANKLIN answered:—

"I received safe the letters your lordship so kindly forwarded to me, and beg you to accept my thanks.

"The official despatches, to which you refer me, contain nothing more than what we had seen in the act of parliament, viz. 'An offer of pardon upon submission;' which I am sorry to find, as it must give your lordship pain, to be sent so far on so hopeless a business.

"Directing pardons to be offered to the colonies, who are the very parties

injured, expresses indeed that opinion of our ignorance, baseness and insensibility, which your uninformed and proud nation has long been pleased to entertain of us; but it can have no other effect than that of increasing our resentments. It is impossible we should think of submission, to a government that has, with the most wanton barbarity and cruelty, burned our defenceless towns in the midst of winter: excited the savages to massacre our peaceful farmers, and our slaves to murder their masters; and is even now bringing foreign mercenaries to deluge our settlements with blood. These atrocious injuries have extinguished every spark of affection for that parent country, that we once held so dear; but were it possible for us to forget and forgive them, it is not possible for you, I mean the British nation, to forgive the people you have so heavily injured. You can never confide again in those, as fellow subjects, and permit them to enjoy freedom, to whom you know you have given such just causes of lasting enmity; & this must impel you, were we again under your government, to endeavor to break our spirit by the severest tyranny, and obstructing by every means in your power, our growing strength and prosperity.

"Your lordship mentions 'the king's paternal solicitude for promoting the establishment of lasting peace, and union with the colonies.' If, by peace, be here meant a peace, to be entered into by distinct states, now at war, and his majesty have given your lordship powers to treat with us, of such a peace, I may venture to say, though without authority, that I think a treaty for that purpose not quite impracticable before we enter into foreign alliances: but I am persuaded you have no such powers.—Your nation thought, by punishing those American governors, who have fomented the discord; rebuilding our burnt towns; and repairing, as far as possible, the mischiefs done us, she might recover a great share of our regard, & the greatest share of our growing commerce, with all the advantages of that additional strength to be derived from a friendship with us; yet, I know too well her abounding pride and deficient wisdom, to believe she will ever take such salutary measures. Her fondness for conquest, as a warlike nation; her lust of dominion, as an ambitious one; and her thirst for a gainful monopoly, as a commercial one, none of them legitimate causes of war, will join to hide from her eyes every view of her true interest, and continually goad her on, in these ruinous distant expeditions, so destructive both of lives and of treasure, that they must prove as pernicious to her in the end, as the crusades formerly were to most of the nations of Europe.

"I have not the vanity, my lord, to think of intimidating by thus predicting the effects of this war; nor, I know that it will in England, have the fate of all my former predictions, not to be believed till the event shall verify it.

"Long did I endeavour, with unfeigned and unwearied zeal, to preserve from breaking that fine and noble porcelain vase, the British empire; for, I knew, that being once broken, the separate parts could not retain even their share of the strength and value that existed in the whole, and that a perfect re-union of those parts could scarce ever be hoped for. Your lordship may possibly remember the tears of joy that wetted my cheek, when at your good sisters, in London, you once gave me expectations that a reconciliation might take place. I had the misfortune to find these expectations disappointed, and to be treated as the cause of the mischief I was labouring to prevent. My consolation, under that groundless and malevolent treatment, was that I retained the friendship of many wise and good men, in that country, and among the rest, some share in the regard of lord Howe.

"The well founded esteem, and permit me to say, affection, which I shall always have for your lordship, make it painful to me to see you engaged in conducting a war the great ground of which, as described in your letter, is, 'the necessity of preventing the American trade from passing into foreign channels.' To me, it seems that neither the obtaining or retaining any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure means of extending and securing commerce are the goodness & cheapness of commodities; and that the profits of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it, and holding it by fleets and armies. I consider this war against us therefore, as both unjust and unwise; and I am persuaded that cool and dispassionate posterity will condemn to infamy those who advised it; and that even success will not save from some degree of dishonor those who have voluntarily engaged to conduct it.

"I know your great motive in coming hither was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation; and, I believe, when you find that to be impossible, on any terms given you to propose, you will then relinquish so odious a command, and return to a more honorable private station.

"With the greatest and most sincere respect, I have the honour to be, &c.

#### NEW HAVEN, Nov. 1.

The Legislature closed its fall session, on Thursday. Among the last acts of the Council, was a vote to reconsider the steps they had taken during the session, with regard to the Bill providing

for the repeal of the Stand-up law.—This vote of reconsideration eventuated in a concurrence on the part of the Council, with the vote of the Lower House, expunging from the statute book the obnoxious *snag* of the election laws, requiring the freemen to stand up and be counted; or as it has sometimes been called, "the Governor Treadwell paragraph."

The privilege of secret ballot, is now secured to the freemen of the State, and it is hoped that this privilege will by no party hereafter ever be abolished or a bridged. Let it be remembered, that this triumph of principle has been gained by the steady perseverance of the popular branch of the Assembly, aided by the manly and independent conduct of a minority of the present Council.

#### THE BATTERY QUESTION ONCE MORE.

We now give from the Minutes of the Corporation a copy of the Letter from the Secretary at War to the Mayor of this city on the subject of erecting buildings on the Battery.

Com. Adv.  
DEPARTMENT OF WAR,  
OCTOBER 24th, 1817.

SIR,  
I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of the letter which you addressed to him on the 4th instant, in relation to a subject which has unfortunately given rise to an unpleasant controversy between the Corporation of New York and the General Officer commanding the troops of the United States in that Department.

Had it been known to the President that the erection of buildings on the main land, ceded to the United States, adjoining the Battery, at New York, was contrary to the wishes of the Corporation of that city, he would not have authorized the erecting of them; and he deeply regrets, that he was not apprised of the fact before the Corporation undertook to direct their Street Commissioner to perform an act incompatible, as he thinks, with the cession of soil made by the corporation of New York, and that jurisdiction made by the state to the United States.

Whether the United States have or have not a right to erect buildings of the description contemplated by the commanding General on the ground ceded to them by the Corporation of New York, is a question on which you justly observe, the judicial authority is, perhaps, alone competent to decide. Until such decision, the President deems it improper to perform any act which may be considered a relinquishment of the right. With this reservation he does not hesitate, in a spirit of accommodation, to yield to the wishes of the Corporation and the citizens of New York. I have the pleasure, therefore, to inform you, that orders have been given to prevent the erection of the buildings in question, & to remove the materials.

I have the honor to be,  
With great consideration & respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
GEORGE GRAHAM,  
Acting Secretary of War.  
JACOB RADCLIFF, Esq.  
Mayor of the City of New York.

#### MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 25.

We learn from a source entitled to credit, that the Seminole Indians have refused to comply with the demand of General Gaines, requiring the surrender of the murderers of our citizens on the St. Mary's river last spring—and that they justify the conduct of their people on the score of retaliation, alleging that the whites were the first aggressors. A rupture with them is consequently unavoidable: and the drafts from this State should immediately prepare for a short campaign, as their services will probably be wanted.



Republican Star,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

#### EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 11, 1817.

Washington, November 5.  
The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY has returned to Washington, from a visit to his native state.

November 8.  
The Directors of the Bank of the U. States have determined to establish a Branch at Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania.

A petition is circulating for signatures in Missouri Territory, praying to be admitted into the Union, on the footing of the other States.

James Gardner, has been appointed President, and Richard W. Wilde, Cashier, of the Branch Bank of the United States, at Augusta, Georgia.

In the state of Vermont primitive simplicity prevails in perhaps a greater degree than in any state in the union. There is as yet no Bank in that state! Propositions are before the Legislature for incorporating three.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Commodore JOSHUA BARNEY has been appointed Naval Officer, for the Port of Baltimore, by the President of the United States; and Col. PAUL BENTALOU, Marshal of this District, the former in the place of Col. RAMSAY, and the latter in that of Mr. RUTTEN, both deceased.

Baltimore Patriot.

#### IMPORTANT REPORT.

Arrived at Boston, on Friday last, the brig Hope, Boden, 33 days from St. Sebastians. Captain Boden informs, that a day or two previous to his sailing, a report was in circulation that war had been declared between the Spaniards and Portuguese, on account of some possessions which each claimed in South America. The report reached St. Sebastians by the way of Madrid, and it was generally believed to be true.

Idid.

EAST FLORIDA.—With regard to that country, we this day present some particulars well worthy of public perusal, and which are requested to be correct. They will be regarded with additional interest, in consequence of the rumors that have from time to time been circulated, and gained considerable credence, that Spain is about ceding East Florida to the United States. On this subject, the National Intelligencer makes the following among other remarks, in an allusion to the article we now introduce on the subject of that country: "However reasonable and probable it appears, that Spain should be willing to divest herself of a territory which is not only of no advantage, but an incumbrance to her; and however willing our government might be to obtain on reasonable terms this country, continually infested as it is by wandering tribes of runaways and outlaws, who hold the neighboring country in terror of their ruffian violence; and however certain it is that this country must, at no distant day, enure to the United States—we are pretty confident the rumor we have alluded to is premature; and, so far from any treaty or compact having been concluded for the cession of that country by Spain to the United States, we are under the impression that no official communications have passed between the two governments on the subject."

Idid.

It is reported that Sir JAMES YAO has denounced the settlement of Sierra Leone, as not promoting the civilization of Africa, or the interests of humanity, and as an expensive experiment, and an unhealthy situation. He thinks the Gold Coast a more proper place for a settlement to control the slave trade.

The following promotions have lately been made of officers in the Navy:

Capt. ALEXANDER S. WADSWORTH, Captain of the U. States ship Independence.  
Lieut. WILLIAM B. FINE, to command the U. States brig Prometheus.

Lieut. JOHN R. MADISON, to command the U. States schooner Lynx, vice Lieut. Storer, ordered to the Congress.

New Haven, October 28.

#### EMIGRATION.

Mr. Alpheus Warner, formerly of Waterbury in this state, who has just arrived from Cleveland, informs us, that on his journey he met, in the course of 14 days, 500 families in waggons, &c. together with an immense number of persons on foot and on horseback, all emigrating to the western country. At Cayuga Bridge he was informed that 5000 families had passed the bridge, on the same direction, in the space of six months.

Richmond, October 31.

A curious fact has been witnessed in the Virginia Museum. A few days ago, a little mouse was put into the same box with four Rattlesnakes.—It was supposed that the snakes, who had had no sort of nourishment for several weeks, would immediately devour the little stranger. Instead of this being the case, the mouse immediately pointed on the neck of the smallest snake, and began to gnaw the flesh at the junction of the neck with the head. The snake vainly attempted to dislodge him; but the mouse continued its attacks during the day with such pertinacity, that finally it had gnawed a deep hole in the neck; and the snake was taken out as dead. It has begun to revive. Next morning the mouse was found dead in the cage, considerably swelled.

A petition is to be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying for a law to incorporate a Trading Company under the title of "The Richmond East India Company."

Gov. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, has appointed Thursday the 25th day of December next, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer. So we shall have Thanksgiving and Christmas together!

New-York, Nov. 1.

It is currently reported that a young man named Williams, who keeps a retail store at Middletown, Connecticut, is ascertained to be the rightful heir to an Earldom in England, with an income of £15,000 sterling per annum; and that documents authorizing him to take immediate possession of his estate and title, have just been received. We understand his parents emigrated from Bermuda. He is said to be a man of fair character, and of unassuming manners.

#### COAT FOR BRICK HOUSES.

The following is handed us as the discovery of an ingenious gentleman at Washington, for coating houses. It is said to be superior to stuccoing:—

"Rosin dissolved in spirits of turpentine till fluid like oil. This mixed with or put into paint first made thick with linseed oil, until of sufficient liquidity to lay on easily. One or two coats of common oil pay over that: vastly superior to rough casting."

N. Bedford-Merc.

CENTS.—The public are informed that Cents to any moderate amount may be had at the Mint of the United States, in exchange for specie, or any notes receivable in the Bank of the United States.

#### Miscellaneous.

An interesting civil cause was determined at the fall circuit of the superior court of Connecticut, which lately closed its session at Norwich. The plaintiff, Amasa Hyde, is a respectable postmaster at Franklin; and the defendant, Roger Bailey, sustains a like office at Lebanon. A treasury note of \$1000, in an envelope, was put into the defendant's office directed to a person in New York, which miscarried, and Bailey charged the plaintiff, without the least pretext, with having taken the same; which gave cause for the action of slander. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with \$650 damages. The court requesting a reconsideration on the subject of damages only, the jury reduced the amount to \$400, which was accepted by the court. Both parties were alike innocent of the embezzlement of the note, which was found in an old letter bag at another office.

Balt. Pat.

A Frenchman's understanding of what is meant by "a good stand for business."

Monieur being about to remove from his shop, his landlord enquired the reason, stating at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business.—The Frenchman replied with a shrug of the shoulders, Oh yes, he's very good stand for de business: by g'f me stand all day nobody come to make me move for de business.

ANDREW RAY, the President of the "Independent Manufacturing Company of Baltimore," has instituted a suit against the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, for the publication of certain articles concerning that case, wherein damages are laid at twenty thousand dollars.—Those who are acquainted with the progress of that institution will be anxious to know the issue of the trial. Mr. Ritchie says he is confident that he has published nothing but what the public interest demanded.

#### CURIOUS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERRATA.

The following singular blunder occurs in the Philadelphia Gazette:

"The civil authority of the City of Washington has passed an edict against Dogs—and have ordered into confinement the whole human race, under pain of extermination."

What a wonderful stretch of authority in the municipality of the City of Washington.

If "the whole human race" are to be immediately confined, *quere*, who are to be the jailors?—for "human" read "canine," and even with this typographical correction, the article presents rather a bold figure to the imagination.—If all the dogs in the world are to be confined, whence does the City of Washington derive its jurisdiction over them? We should think they would have enough to do, to confine all the dogs and puppies in the city.

Richmond Compiler.

#### FEMALE DWARF.

A beautiful German Dwarf, just twenty inches high, and seven years and a half old, has been recently exhibited at Lille, on the frontiers of France. She dances, sings, and answers most intelligently all questions put to her.

MARRIED.—On Tuesday last, the 4th inst. Mr. THOMAS REARMAN, of Chester Town, to Miss CHARLOTTE GARY, of this county.

#### The United States' Ship FRANKLIN, NOW AT ANNAPOLIS. THE STEAM BOAT SURPRISE.

WILL leave Centerville on Thursday next, 13th inst. at 9 o'clock, precisely, on a visit to the above ship, for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen of Centerville and neighborhood, and return in the evening.—Passage, \$2. Good accommodations will be prepared for those requiring them.

On Monday next, 17th inst. at the same hour, she will leave Miles River Ferry, and return in the evening, for the accommodation of those of Easton and vicinity.—Passage, same as above.

nov 11 JONATHAN SPENCER, Com'r.

#### The subscriber

INTENDING to leave his present residence at the end of the present year, offers for sale, on Wednesday the 20th inst. all his personal property, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, hay, blades, a great variety of excellent household furniture, beds and bedding, and a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security; for all sums of ten dollars and under, the cash will be expected.

nov 11 J. TILTON, Jun.

#### Fall Goods.

THE subscriber has moved from Cambridge to Easton, and taken the store-house next door to Lambert W. Spencer & Co. where he has opened a good assortment of

GOODS, suitable for the season.

And offers them for sale on the lowest terms for cash.

Easton, nov 11 LOTT WARFIELD.

#### Timber and Plank.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing the following timber and plank, viz.

500 PIECES OF TIMBER, 27 feet long, 7 inches by 14 inches.

40,000 feet surface or flat measure of PLANK, 3 inches thick, 13 feet 6 inches long.

The Timber and plank is to all of the best quality of white oak, cut down before the last of February next, and be perfectly clear of any sap, rot, split, unsound knots, or other blemish. The Timber must be straight, and sawed from stocks 14 inches square. The Plank must be sawed accurately, 3 inches thick, square edged, straight, and no plank be less than eight inches wide, and if sixteen, or upwards, must be split through the middle. The whole to be delivered at the Washington bridge before the 1st of May next, and be there strictly inspected. A penal bond with good security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be received by DAN'L CARROLL of Dud'n. Pres. Wash. Bridge Company.

nov 11 3

#### To be rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the house and premises on South street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Harbison.

nov 11 4 N. HAMMOND.

#### Dorchester County Court.

OCTOBER 31st, 1817.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Trustees give notice to the creditors of Isaac Charles, dec'd. to exhibit their several claims, to the Trustee, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of February next.

Test. E. RICHARDSON, CLK. Copy. JAMES CHAPMAN, Trustee.

nov 11 3

#### This day is published, BY JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office, A Map of the Bounty Lands

IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

The above Map will exhibit to each soldier of the late army the situation of the farm which falls to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi and Illinois, will describe the soils, timber, waters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the surveyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to appreciate the value of their country's reward for their services.

Printers of the Laws of the U. States who give publicity to the above, shall be furnished with two maps. JOHN GARDINER.

Washington, Oct 31 (nov 11)



**Caroline County Court,**  
October Term, 1817.  
**ORDERED** by the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of the Real Estate of John M. Collier, late of Caroline County, dec'd. made and reported by Thomas Salisbury, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the 2d day of next term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the first day of January next, in some one of the newspapers published in Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.  
The Report states that all the lands and tenements whereof the said John M. Collier died seized, called "Griffith's Purchase," (except the branch and low grounds, heretofore sold to a certain James B. Roberts) sold for two hundred and thirty dollars and twenty-five cents.  
Test: J. O. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
oct 24 (28) 3

**Caroline County Court,**  
October Term, 1817.  
**ORDERED** by the Judges of Caroline County Court, that the sale of the Real Estate of Levin Wright, late of Caroline County, deceased, made and reported by Thomas Salisbury, Trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown by the 2d day of next term: Provided a copy of this order be inserted three weeks prior to the first day of January next, in some one of the newspapers published at Easton, and continued therein for three successive weeks.  
The Report states that 160 acres of land sold for six hundred and eighty dollars.  
Test: J. O. RICHARDSON, Clk.  
oct 24 (28) 3

**Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore,**  
September 29, 1817.  
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.  
By order of the Board,  
oct 7 3 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

**Fall Goods.**  
The subscribers have received a part of their  
**FALL SUPPLY,**  
COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF  
**SEASONABLE GOODS;**  
Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.  
oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

**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.  
oct 20 CLAYLAND & NABB.  
Easton, May 20

**Trials of Speed and Bottom,**  
Over the elegant Easton Course.  
**WILL** be run for on Wednesday, the 19th of November—The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817. The four mile heats.  
On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey Club Colt's Purse of one-third of the subscription for the year 1817. The two mile heats.  
On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars—The distance three miles and repeat, the entrance twenty dollars, to be added to the Purse. A good course has been prepared: weights as aforesaid.  
On Saturday, a Sweepstakes of Fifty Dollars each, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding depositing that sum with the Judges before starting, and carrying weights agreeable to the said Jockey Club Rules.  
By order, THOS. HENRIX, Sec'y.  
oct 14 (nov 4) 3

**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.**  
1 Prize of \$2000  
2 " " " 1000  
3 " " " 500  
4 " " " 200  
5 " " " 100  
11 " " " 50  
48 " " " 20  
50 " " " 10  
300 " " " 5  
1190 " " " 3  
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  
1st on the 1st day's drawing, to 200  
1st on the 13th " " " 500  
1st on the 14th " " " 500  
1st on the 15th " " " 1000  
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th " " " 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 MILECHOP,  
THOMAS FISHER,  
JOHN W. REDDEN,  
JAMES P. LOFLAND,  
Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.  
P. S. Orders, enclosing the price of tickets, post paid, addressed to either of the managers, will be punctually attended to.  
April 1

**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.  
Mope, sep 23

**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, dec'd, in Easton.  
sep 2 ELIZABETH NICOLS.

**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 subscriber, or to his Deputy, THOMAS SALISBURY, on or before the 27th day of November 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 Denton. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock on the said day.

| Persons Names.                           | Lands, with the Description thereof.                | Amount of Tax. Dollars. [cts.] |
|--|---|--------------------------------|
| Benjamin Atwell                          | Adjoining Andrew Baggs                              | 44                             |
| Rosey Bright for E. Bright's heirs       | Near Bar Town                                       | 1 50                           |
| John Bartlett                            | Adjoining Thomas Hardcastle                         | 1 87 1/2                       |
| William Bostick                          | One lot in Bullock Town                             | 36                             |
| Elizabeth Baggs                          | Adjoining Greens meeting-house                      | 2 25                           |
| Robert Broadway                          | Lying on Choptank river near the State line         | 30                             |
| Robert Booker                            | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 41 1/2                       |
| Samuel Colston                           | On the road from Nine Bridge to Greensborough       | 34                             |
| Absalom Clark                            | Description unknown                                 | 13                             |
| William Cannon                           | On the State line                                   | 15                             |
| John Clark, Longfellow tenant            | On the road near Bar town                           | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Joseph Council                           | Adjoining John Leath                                | 1 90 1/2                       |
| Jas Coursey for B. Jackson's heirs       | Adjoining Peter Hardcastle                          | 2 81                           |
| Charles Clayton                          | Near Greensborough                                  | 1 40                           |
| Rachel Coursey                           | On the head of Choptank river                       | 1 87 1/2                       |
| Ann Colgan                               | In the village of Greensborough                     | 37 1/2                         |
| Benjamin Downes [negro]                  | In the village of the Nine Bridges                  | 4 50                           |
| Elizabeth Dodd                           | Near Boonsborough                                   | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Lewis Draper                             | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 96 1/2                       |
| Elizabeth Hay                            | Adjoining the heirs of Joseph Hurd                  | 2 16                           |
| John Harris                              | On the State line                                   | 15                             |
| Pollard Hunter                           | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 37 1/2                         |
| John C. Henry                            | On the State line                                   | 42                             |
| John Henry's heirs                       | Adjoining John Bradleys                             | 2 62 1/2                       |
| Adam Hambleton [negro]                   | Adjoining William Hugglett                          | 1                              |
| Margaret Jones                           | On the road near the State line                     | 64                             |
| Nathan Jones                             | In the village of Nine Bridges                      | 1 46 1/2                       |
| James E. Imbert                          | Adjoining John Boon                                 | 11 1/2                         |
| Deanna Johnson                           | On the road leading from Greensborough to 9 Bridges | 1 41                           |
| Mark G. Cooper                           | In the vicinity of the Nine Bridges                 | 9                              |
| David Kim                                | Adjoining the land of John Henry                    | 12 1/2                         |
| Israel Knotts                            | Description unknown                                 | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Isaac Lee, for Thos. Stedham's heirs     | In the village of Greensborough                     | 75                             |
| John M. Mullen, agt. for R. Tubman       | On the State line near Bullock town                 | 4 20                           |
| Sarah Milbourn                           | In the village of Greensborough                     | 3 97 1/2                       |
| Price Martindale's heirs                 | On the State line                                   | 15                             |
| Edward Milbourn                          | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                         | 1 50                           |
| John Mountaine, for Sally                | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 31                           |
| Sarah M. Combs                           | Adjoining John Boons                                | 1 31                           |
| William Mountaine                        | On the road near Bar town                           | 1 87 1/2                       |
| Sap Mattee [negro]                       | Near Old town                                       | 4 58                           |
| Allen Mattee [negro]                     | Adjoining the land of colonel Whiteley              | 1 50                           |
| Robert Narville                          | Description unknown                                 | 96 1/2                         |
| Timothy Newcomb's heirs                  | On the road from Greensborough to Nine Bridges      | 43 1/2                         |
| Nathaniel Powell                         | Near Bar town                                       | 19 1/2                         |
| Michael Potkin                           | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 1 44                           |
| Philip Potter                            | Adjoining William Hugglett                          | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Charles Richardson's heirs               | On the road near Boonsborough                       | 1 40                           |
| William Sutton                           | At the forks of the road near Greensborough         | 31                             |
| Hatton Smith                             | Near the State line at Bullock town                 | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Harrington Sylvester for B. Blants heirs | Near the River Bridges                              | 30                             |
| William Slaughter                        | On the road near the State line                     | 2 54                           |
| Edward Thawley                           | Adjoining Alexander Robinsons                       | 60                             |
| John Turner                              | Near Bar town                                       | 11 1/2                         |
| Thomas Webber for T. Garrett             | Near Henry Cannon's land                            | 1 12 1/2                       |
| William Wheatley, C. M.                  |   | 4 87 1/2                       |
| Noah Wyatt for Ananias Glensons heirs    |   | 75 1/2                         |
| Thomas Walker                            |   | 37 1/2                         |

| Persons Names.                               | Lands, with the Description thereof.               | Amount of Tax. Dollars. [cts.] |
|--|--|--------------------------------|
| Samuel Barrow's heirs                        | Adjoining Philip Hardcastle's mill                 | 43 1/2                         |
| Samuel Betts                                 | Adjoining Samuel Culbreth                          | 37 1/2                         |
| Robert Cook                                  | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                        | 37 1/2                         |
| William Collins                              |  | 48                             |
| Solomon Cahall for William Cahall            |  | 69                             |
| Jabez Caldwell                               |  | 5 36                           |
| Ezekiel Cooper                               | Near Hillsborough                                  | 1                              |
| Thomas Duhammon                              | Adjoining Richard Coopers, Tuckahoe Neck           | 19                             |
| James Due [negro]                            | Near Hillsborough                                  | 19                             |
| John Ervin for John Ervin's heirs            | Near Wallace's mill                                | 77 1/2                         |
| David Fountain, Wm. Chaffinch ten't          | Near Greensborough                                 | 5 10                           |
| James Fisher's heirs                         | Adjoining William Meloneys                         | 50 1/2                         |
| John Harvey's heirs                          | In the village of Denton                           | 2 46                           |
| David Kennedy [negro]                        | Adjoining William Hugglets                         | 63 1/2                         |
| Stephen Lucas, sen                           | Adjoining John Bradleys                            | 24 57 1/2                      |
| Michael Lucas, M. District                   | In the village of Denton                           | 1 50                           |
| Jacob Lockerman                              | Old Buck House in Denton                           | 4 65                           |
| John M. Ginnis                               | Lying on Tuckahoe creek                            | 37 1/2                         |
| Richard Martindale                           | Adjoining P. Laveys                                | 1 31 1/2                       |
| Isaac Merrick, Stephen Lucas ag't            | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 19                             |
| Henry Martindale's heirs                     | Near Three Bridges                                 | 76                             |
| Mary Martindale                              | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 38                             |
| Ann Martindale, Henry Nicols ag't            | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 91 1/2                         |
| John Peters                                  | Lying on Tuckahoe creek and adjoining Henry Nicols | 1 51                           |
| Vaulx Roe                                    | Adjoining Rachel Knoxes                            | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Susan Richardson for John Richardson's heirs | Near Joseph Anthony's mill                         | 1 87 1/2                       |
| James Rich                                   | In the village of Denton                           | 4 22 1/2                       |
| John Satterfield                             | Near Greensborough                                 | 5 30 1/2                       |
| Charlotte Smith                              | Near Old Bloomery                                  | 1 58                           |
| Joseph Talbot                                | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 5 28 1/2                       |
| Milkey Turner                                | In the village of Boonsborough                     | 2 42                           |
| John Willis                                  | Near Punch Hall                                    | 3 28                           |
| Solomon Wilson                               | Adjoining Abraham Evitt's                          | 19                             |
| James Wright (of James)                      | Near Denton  | 51                             |
| Richard Ward's heirs                         | Adjoining Ann Ross                                 | 42                             |
| Richard A. Wilson                            | Near Denton Bridge                                 | 5 60                           |
| William White                                | On Choptank River and part of the Main             | 1 56                           |

| Persons Names.                        | Lands, with the Description thereof.              | Amount of Tax. Dollars. [cts.] |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| Peter Andrew for Sol Turpin's heirs   | Near Hatfield Wrights tan-yard                    | 3 45                           |
| Nimrod Andrew for Joseph Dawson       | Near George Collins                               | 1 41                           |
| Thomas Andrew (of Samuel)             | Adjoining Michael Todds                           | 1 12                           |
| Isiah Blades                          | Adjoining Jacob Lockerman's land                  | 2 69                           |
| Thomas Blades, sen                    | Near Eliza Dawsons                                | 1 18                           |
| William Alford, Geo. Bozman tenant    | Near Eliza Dawsons                                | 8 81 1/2                       |
| Levin Blades                          | Adjoining Robinsons Stevens                       | 4 64 1/2                       |
| Jesse Brown                           | On Choptank river near Isaac Robinsons            | 4 22                           |
| Benj. Burrs ten't to Phil Dickinson   | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 33 1/2                         |
| Samuel Chase [negro]                  | Adjoining John Rummold                            | 17                             |
| Peter Caulk [negro]                   | Adjoining Peter Willis's land                     | 93                             |
| Jaie Carinean                         | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 1 35                           |
| Elizabeth Collins                     | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 1 23 1/2                       |
| Richard Cheezum                       | Adjoining Abraham Collins                         | 2 91                           |
| Deborah Caulk                         | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 3 90                           |
| Levin Clark, Aaron Clark tenant       | Adjoining Caleb Clarks                            | 36                             |
| Caleb Clark                           | Near Fowling Creek                                | 2 47 1/2                       |
| David Dean (of William)               | Adjoining Jacob Coveys                            | 1 68                           |
| Shadrack Dean                         | Near Sparkins's Blacksmiths shop                  | 46 1/2                         |
| Thomas W. Dawson                      | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 3 82 1/2                       |
| Deborah Dean                          | Adjoining David Dean of Elijah                    | 1 24 1/2                       |
| Thomas H. Douglas                     | Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard               | 2 80                           |
| Moses Deal                            | Adjoining Peter Hubbards                          | 3 31                           |
| Nathaniel Elliott                     | Near Hog Creek at Blair town                      | 1 19                           |
| Peter Eaton, of Thomas & Martin       | Near Hog Creek                                    | 1 44                           |
| Mary Edgell                           | Near Hog Creek                                    | 36                             |
| Noah Eaton, tenant to Isaac Poits     | Near Hunting Creek                                | 15                             |
| Henry Friend [negro]                  | Near Hunting Creek                                | 62                             |
| Mary Ann Faulkner                     | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Thomas Frampton                       | Near Hog Creek                                    | 80                             |
| Thomas Ford                           | Called Hog Creek                                  | 3 57                           |
| James Gray                            | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 30                             |
| John Hubbard & Co.                    | Adjoining Eliza Dawsons                           | 11 87                          |
| Peter Hubbard                         | Adjoining Edward Hubbards                         | 2 25                           |
| Mahala Hubbard                        | Adjoining Edward Hubbards                         | 1 50                           |
| William Hubbard                       | Near Thomas Hubbards                              | 18                             |
| David Jones                           | Near Fraziers meeting-house                       | 39                             |
| Dennis Kelly ag't for Nichl's Hopkins | Near Dover bridge                                 | 37 1/2                         |
| Dennis Kelly guard'n Wm. Kellys heirs | Near Hog Island                                   | 28                             |
| Richard Lockerman                     | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 9 30                           |
| Michael Lucas, L. District            | Adjoining Hunting Creek                           | 3                              |
| Thomas Layton                         | Adjoining Robert Medfords land                    | 1 24 1/2                       |
| John Moore                            | At North-West-Fork Bridge                         | 1 12 1/2                       |
| Mark Marrett                          | Near Fowling Creek                                | 75                             |
| Daniel Morgan                         | Adjoining Mary Porters land                       | 26 1/2                         |
| James M. Quality                      | Adjoining George Collins                          | 75                             |
| Ananias S. M. Cotter                  | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 25                             |
| William Murphy                        | Near Faulkners old mill                           | 37 1/2                         |
| David Neal                            | At the Cross Roads near James Brannocks           | 1 19                           |
| Joshua Polk                           | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 20                             |
| Richard Phillips [negro]              | Adjoining Robins mill                             | 2 68                           |
| Garretson Reese                       | Near Isaac Robinsons                              | 3                              |
| William Robinson, Dorchester          | Hunting Creek                                     | 86                             |
| Joseph Stack                          | Adjoining Levin Tulls                             | 1 5                            |
| Edward Stanford [negro]               | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 3 82 1/2                       |
| William Stevens, B. Smith             | At the Walnut Trees                               | 1 33                           |
| Levin Stewart                         | Near the mill occupied by Turner                  | 1 32                           |
| James Stevens [negro]                 | Near Fowling Creek                                | 1 50                           |
| Ellis Thomas, Robert Thomas agent     | Hunting Creek neck                                | 78                             |
| Levin Tull                            | Adjoining Joseph Stack                            | 36                             |
| Francis Turpin                        | Near North-West-Fork Bridge                       | 3 40 1/2                       |
| Joseph Willis                         | On the Road from Hunting Creek to the Cross Roads | 3 40 1/2                       |
| Thomas Walker                         | Adjoining Peter Willis                            | 3 40 1/2                       |
| Roger Wright                          | Adjoining Garry Mich                              | 3 40 1/2                       |

Angelico Willoughby Near Hog Creek 96  
Isaac Wright, ag't for Isaac Nicols lrs. Adjoining the North-West-Fork Bridge 16 3  
John Willis, Talbot, Adjoining Fraziers meeting-house 2 44  
Thomas Watkins, Near the North-West-Fork Bridge 2 13  
Sarah Williams, Adjoining Severn Dawsons 64  
Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard 2 38  
William and Charles Willis, In the North-West-Fork 4 11  
Rixam Walker [negro] Near Hog Creek 19  
Thomas Waddle, Near Blades mill 1 8  
Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1817. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Md. District.  
Where an Asterisk [\*] occurs, add a half cent. nov 4

**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 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 servant.  
CLEMENT VICKARS  
N. B. The subscriber or his clerk will attend at the Drug store of William W. Moore, every Monday morning until half past nine o'clock, for the convenience of the citizens of Easton, where those having orders will please to call.  
Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

**St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet**  
THE SLOOP  
**HELEN.**  
WILL leave St. Michaels, on Sunday the 13th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M.—Returning, leave Baltimore, on Wednesday the 16th, at the same hour; and continue running weekly the remainder of the season.  
The sloop Helen is in every respect a first rate vessel, built under the immediate inspection of the subscriber, who assures those who may favour him with their custom, that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render general satisfaction.  
june 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

**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, of 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 that 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, "I 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.  
sept 27 (30) 19

**FOR SALE,**  
About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands of Mr. John Seth and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and within a mile of a good Landing. About one half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship-building. On the premises are a framed dwelling house and kitchen, a framed out house including a granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow.—Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber.  
P. W. HEMSLEY.  
sept 2

**Warm Baths.**  
THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Doct. JARVIS'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.  
august 12 JOSEPH SCULL

**To be rented,**  
FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to Easton, oct 21 JOSEPH HASKINS.

**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.

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

**300 Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on Saturday the fourth of this month, a negro man named TOM, who is about thirty eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, well made and lively, and is a very dark mulatto. Had on when he went off, a great coat of drab colour of furred kersey, a short coat and pantaloons of the same, he had a variety of other clothing with him, such as a blue superfine cloth long coat and black pantaloons, with a good hat, shoes and stockings, &c. It is likely he went northward.  
Whoever secures the said negro man Tom, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to two hundred dollars, and the above reward if brought home to me, living in Chestertown aforesaid.  
WILLIAM BARROLL.  
Chestertown, oct 28 8

**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 PEGGY and PERRY. Peg is beginning 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 Ridout, 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)

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**  
Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Dorchester County, Maryland, in the early part of last spring, a negro boy by the name of DANIEL—about five feet high, rather of a yellow complexion, and has a stoppage in his speech.  
Whoever apprehends said boy, and secures him in any jail so that the subscriber gets him again, shall be entitled to the above reward of fifty dollars.  
HENRY PARY.  
Vienna, oct 28 3q

**NOTICE.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick County, Maryland, on the 16th of September last, as a runaway, a mulatto man who calls himself ALLEN KELLY, five feet eight inches high—Had with him when committed a trunk containing sundry clothing, to wit: a blue cloth coat, velvet pantaloons, muslin shirts, a fur hat about half worn, booties; he is a shoemaker by trade, plays well on the violin, says he is free born—he is about twenty four years old. The owner, if any, is desired to come and release him—otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees, as the law directs.  
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick county, Md.  
oct 28 8

**Notice.**  
Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 4th inst. as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself JASON—says he belongs to a Mr. Samuel Ager, near Alexandria, in Virginia. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high—had on when committed a brown coating doublet, tow linen shirt, and several, and old wool hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.  
JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sh'ff of Frederick County, Maryland.  
sep 26 [oct 7] 8

**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 suitcoat, 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;—he runaway from his master two or three years ago, on his way to said state. The owner is desired 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 8

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



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

## TERMS

OF THE  
REPUBLICAN STAR.

The terms are TWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS per Annum, payable half yearly, in advance. No paper can be discontinued, until the same is paid for.

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

## SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises, a tract of Land called

## FORREST LODGE,

CONTAINING eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Colonel Boone. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of Land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty-four acres, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, and about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, Esq. deceased. About five hundred and fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and on terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ben. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN SHAEFF STOCKETT.

oct 28

## The subscriber

INTENDING to leave his present residence at the end of the present year, offers for sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. all his personal property, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, hay, blades, a great variety of excellent household furniture, beds and bedding, and a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security; for all sums of ten dollars and under, the cash will be expected.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, a. m.

nov 11

J. TILTON, Jun.

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Caroline County, to me directed, at the suit of George and William Reed, will be sold at public sale, in Greensborough, on Wednesday the 26th November inst. at 11 o'clock a. m. for cash only, all the right of Clement R. Chance, in and to part of a tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called "Taylor's," containing by metes and bounds ten acres of land, be the same more or less—to satisfy the debt and costs due thereon.

nov 4

GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

## Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fisher, situated in Queen-Anne'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. Grahame, Esq. or the subscriber, residing in the city of Baltimore.

sept 2

CHARLES NICOLS.

## Timber and Plank.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing the following timber and plank, viz:

500 PIECES OF TIMBER,  
27 feet long, 7 inches by 14 inches.

40,000 feet surface or flat measure of  
P L A N K,  
3 inches thick, 13 feet 6 inches long.

The Timber and plank must all be of the best quality of white oak, cut down before the last of February next, and be perfectly clear of any sap, rot, split, unsound knots, or other blemish. The Timber must be straight, and sawed from stocks 14 inches square. The Plank must be sawed accurately, 3 inches thick, square edged, straight, and no plank be less than eight inches wide; and if sixteen, or upwards, must be split through the middle. The whole to be delivered at the Washington bridge before the 1st of May next, and be there strictly inspected. A penal bond with good security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be received by  
DANIEL CARROLL of Dnd'n,  
Pres. Wash. Bridge Company

nov 11

3

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the house and premises on South street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Hands.

nov 11

4

## Fall Goods.

THE subscriber has moved from Cambridge to Easton, and taken the store-house next door to Lambert W. Spencer & Co. where he has opened a good assortment of

## GOODS,

suitable for the season,  
And offers them for sale on the lowest terms for cash.

Easton, nov 11

LOTT WARFIELD.

## New Establishment at the Old

## Stand.

## EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SARGENT, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment.

The Public's obedient servant,

JESSE SHEFFER.

nov 4

## Union Tavern.

S. LOWE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded pretty much in the winding up of his old business, for which he declined, and has again commenced in the

## UNION TAVERN.

Which will be put in complete order immediately. And having determined to conduct the house on a different principle from what it ever yet has been, by his own personal attention, and that of an attentive Bar-keeper, and having his stable and granary furnished with an abundant stock of good provender, a trusty ostler, and attentive honest servants, he invites his former customers and travellers to give him a call and make trial.

oct 28

## Lambert Reardon,

## TAYLOR,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received his full assortment of

## GOODS,

Which comprise a complete assortment of the most fashionable articles in his line, which he offers to make up in the neatest style and latest fashions, very cheap for cash.

Easton, nov 4

L. REARDON.

## Notice.

IT having become a custom in all kinds of business to make a difference between cash and credit, and the latter having become so injurious to business, as to render it almost impossible to pay workmen—We the subscribers have (as an inducement to our employers to pay the cash) reduced the price to the following, viz:

| For Cash.               | Credit Price.           |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Fashionable Coat \$5 00 | Fashionable Coat \$6 50 |
| Plain do. 4 50          | Plain do. 6 00          |
| Pantaloon 1 50          | Pantaloon 2 00          |
| Breeches 2 00           | Breeches 2 50           |
| Vests 1 25              | Vests 1 75              |

LAMB. REARDON,

Wm. COOPER.

nov 4

## Patent and other Stoves.

ABBETT'S Patent Cooking Stoves, of various sizes—also 8 and 10-Plate do. assorted, for sale by

EDMONDSON &amp; ATKINSON.

Easton, nov 4

## David Brown &amp; Co.

## AT THEIR POTTERY,

Corner of Exeter &amp; Salisbury streets,

OLD-TOWN, BALTIMORE,

Have now on hand, and will endeavor to keep, a full supply of the various kinds of

## EARTHEN WARE,

VERY MUCH IMPROVED.

AND also that they have reduced the prices considerably, and deliver it on board vessels and stow it away in a secure manner, at their expense and risk of breakage; and would be obliged by those who may favour them with their custom, to inclose their orders under seal (addressed as above) to prevent imposition—in so doing they will find it to their advantage to apply as above.

N. B. Orders for STONE-WARE also supplied.

D. B. &amp; Co.

nov 4

## Dorchester County Court,

October 31st, 1817.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Trustee give notice to the creditors of Isaac Charles, dec'd. to exhibit their several claims, to the Trustee, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of February next.

Test

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

Copy. JAMES CHAPLAIN, Trustee.

nov 11

## To be rented,

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

Easton, oct 21

JOSEPH HASKINS.

## 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.

## ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

ADJ. &amp; INS. GENERAL'S OFFICE,

November 1, 1817.

## GENERAL ORDER.

Promotions and Appointments to fill vacancies in the Army of the United States.

## Ordnance Department.

1st Lieutenant Rufus L. Baker, to be captain, 21st May, 1817, vice Campbell, dismissed.

2d Lieutenant John W. Thompson, to be 1st lieutenant, 21st May, 1817, vice Baker, promoted.

3d Lieutenant James Simonson, to be 2d lieutenant, 21st May, 1817, vice Thompson, promoted.

## Corps of Engineers.

1st Lieutenant Frederick Lewis, to be captain, 1st October, 1817, vice Cutbush, resigned.

2d Lieutenant J. L. Smith, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st October, 1817, vice Lewis, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieutenant R. W. Pooler, to be 2d lieutenant, 1st October, 1817, vice Smith, promoted.

## Corps of Artillery.

1st Lieutenant John Farley, to be captain, 19th June, 1817, vice Biddle, assist. inspector general.

2d Lieutenant Joseph P. Prince, to be 1st lieutenant, 13th May, 1817, vice Spencer, deceased.

3d Lieutenant Richard Bache, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th June, 1817, vice Randall, resigned.

2d Lieutenant P. J. Neville, to be 1st lieutenant, 19th June, 1817, vice Farley, promoted.

3d Lieutenant M. S. Massey, to be 1st lieutenant, 5th August, 1817, vice Goode, dismissed.

2d Lieutenant T. W. Denton, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th September, 1817, vice Coffie.

3d Lieutenant Charles Anthony, to be 1st lieutenant, 29th Sept. 1817, vice McKensie, dec'd.

2d Lieutenant W. McClintock, to be 1st lieutenant, 24th October, 1817, vice Lent, dismissed.

3d Lieutenant James Monroe, to be 2d lieutenant, 2d May, 1817, vice Roberts, deceased.

3d Lieutenant Robert C. Brent, to be 2d lieutenant, 13th May, 1817, vice Prince, promoted.

3d Lieutenant George A. Washington, to be 2d lieutenant, 13th May, 1817, vice Brown, dec'd.

3d Lieutenant Robert J. Scott, to be 2d lieutenant, 15th June, 1817, vice Bache, promoted.

3d Lieutenant Francis N. Berrier, to be 2d lieutenant, 19th June, 1817, vice Neville, promoted.

3d Lieutenant Alexander C. Cochran, to be 2d lieutenant, 5th August, 1817, vice Massey, promoted.

3d Lieutenant John Johnson, to be 2d lieutenant, 5th August, 1817, vice Dennis, dismissed.

3d Lieutenant Robert I. Forsyth, to be 2d lieutenant, 8th Sept. 1817, vice Bogue, dismissed.

3d Lieutenant Thomas W. Lendrum, to be 2d lieutenant, 30th Sept. 1817, vice Denton, promoted.

3d Lieutenant James Spencer, to be 2d lieutenant, 29th Sept. 1817, vice Anthony, promoted.

3d Lieutenant Isaac A. Adams, to be 2d lieutenant, 14th October, 1817, vice Earle, deceased.

3d Lieutenant Wm. M. Graham, to be 2d lieutenant, 24th October, 1817, vice McClintock, promoted.

3d Lieutenant Jas. E. D. Graham, to be 2d lieutenant, 31st October, 1817, vice Gignil, resigned.

3d Lieutenant Charles Despenville, to be 2d lieutenant, 31st October, 1817, vice Graffenriede, resigned.

## First Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant William C. Beard, to be captain, 1st May, 1817, vice Baker, resigned.

1st Lieutenant William Sumpter, to be captain, 31st May, 1817, vice Butler, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Waddy V. Cobbs, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th April, 1817, vice Ross, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Samuel Houston, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st May, 1817, vice Beard, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Wm. K. Paulling, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1817, vice Sumpter, promoted.

## Second Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant W. Browning, to be captain, 1st November, 1817, vice Steele, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Robert M. Harrison, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st Nov. 1817, vice Browning, promoted.

## Third Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John Garland, to be captain, 7th May, 1817, vice Adair, resigned.

2d Lieutenant John B. Clark, to be 1st lieutenant, 7th May, 1817, vice Garland, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Edward E. Brooks, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st June, 1817, vice Conway, resigned.

## Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John McGavock, junior, to be captain, 31st May, 1817, vice Callis, resigned.

1st Lieutenant James H. Gale, to be captain, 31st July, 1817, vice Neilson, resigned.

2d Lieutenant John C. Wells, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1817, vice McGavock, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Francis W. Brady, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1817, vice Gale, promoted.

2d Lieutenant John R. Clark, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st October, 1817, vice Randolph, resigned.

## Fifth Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieutenant Oliphant Martin, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st July, 1817, vice Hovey, resigned.

## Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant William Bee, jun. to be captain, 30th April, 1817, vice Armstrong, resigned.

1st Lieutenant Joseph J. Clinch, to be captain, 31st May, 1817, vice Bell, resigned.

1st Lieutenant Thomas Blackston, to be captain, 31st May, 1817, vice Bailey, dismissed.

1st Lieutenant Jacob Tipton, to be captain, 1st June, 1817, vice Mallory, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Benjamin R. Christian, to be 1st lieutenant, 30th April, 1817, vice Bee, jun. promoted.

2d Lieutenant Charles Betts, to be 1st lieutenant, 31st May, 1817, vice Clinch, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Daniel E. Burch, to be 1st lieutenant, 7th June, 1817.

## Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Thomas Wright, to be captain, 25th September, 1817, vice Meunijoy, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Nathaniel Young, to be 1st lieutenant, 26th June, 1817, vice Hopkins, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Samuel Riddle, to be 1st lieutenant, 13th August, 1817, vice Whistler, dropped.

2d Lieutenant John Manly, to be 1st lieutenant, 20th August, 1817, vice Gray, resigned.

2d Lieutenant Farly Eddy, to be 1st lieutenant, 12th September, 1817, vice Stephens, dropped.

2d Lieutenant Richard B. Mason, to be 1st lieutenant, 25th September, 1817, vice Wright, promoted.

## Rifle Regiment.

1st Lieutenant Joseph Calhoun, Jr. to be captain, 31st March, 1817, vice Kean, resigned.

1st Lieutenant James H. Ballard, to be captain, 22d April, 1817, vice Shipp, deceased.

2d Lieutenant James S. Gray, to be 1st lieutenant, 21st March, 1817, vice Calhoun, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Thomas F. Smith, to be 1st lieutenant, 22d April, 1817, vice Ballard, promoted.

2d Lieutenant Thomas F. Hunt, to be 1st lieutenant, 1st July, 1817, vice Hamilton, resigned.

2d Lieutenant William S. Blair, to be 1st lieutenant, 15th July, 1817, vice Harrison, dropped.

2d Lieutenant Horace Broughton, to be 1st lieutenant, 21st July, 1817, vice Hollingsworth, resigned.

## APPOINTMENTS.

John Riddle, to be assistant inspector general, 19th June, 1817.

William Baker, to be post surgeon, 20th June, 1817.

Claron Kelly, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 31st October, 1817.

S. C. Muir, to be hospital surgeon's mate, 31st October, 1817.

Simeon Knight, to be battalion paymaster, 16th May, 1817.

James Spencer, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

Isaac A. Adams, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

Wm. M. Graham, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

Jas. D. Graham, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

Charles Despenville, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

John C. Kirk, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

John R. Vinton, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817, promoted.

Richard B. Lee, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Frederick L. Griffith, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Edward L. Lambert, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Wm. G. McNeill, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Angus W. McDonald, to be 2d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Henry Berryman, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Constantin M. Eakin, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

John D. Orr, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

John M. Washington, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 17th July, 1817.

Matthew A. Patrick, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 18th August, 1817.

Jeremiah Yancy, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 18th August, 1817.

Wilson Whartley, to be 3d lieutenant, corps of artillery, 4th of September, 1817.

B. Favrot, to be 3d lieutenant 1st infantry, 6th May, 1817.

Wm. Kerr, to be 3d lieutenant 1st infantry, 14th August, 1817.

Robert B. Harney, to be 2d lieutenant 1st infantry, 15th August, 1817.

Richard Douglass, to be 2d lieutenant 3d infantry, 14th July, 1817.

Michael P. Vandever, to be 2d lieutenant 2d infantry, 22d July, 1817.

George W. Stall, to be 2d lieutenant 3d infantry, 4th September, 1817.

Wm. F. Taylor, to be 2d lieutenant 4th infantry, 18th August, 1817.

H. H. Elliot, to be surgeon 4th infantry, 31st October, 1817.

Ephraim K. Barnum, to be 2d lieutenant 5th infantry, 11th June, 1817.

Samuel S. Stacey, to be 2d lieutenant 5th infantry, 22d July, 1817.

Richard H. Ashley, to be 2d lieutenant 5th infantry, 30th July, 1817.

Henry Green, to be surgeon's mate 5th infantry, 22d July, 1817.

Zalaz C. Palmer, to be 2d lieutenant 6th infantry, 16th June, 1817.

Daniel E. Burch, to be 2d lieutenant 7th infantry, 15th June, 1817, promoted.

John B. Hogan, to be paymaster 7th infantry, 25th September, 1817.

Farley Eddy, to be 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, 11th August, 1817, promoted.

Richard B. Mason, to be 2d lieutenant 8th infantry, 2d September, 1817, promoted.

Arthur Nelson, to be surgeon's mate, 31st October, 1817.

William G. Shade, to be 2d lieutenant rifle regiment, 22d May,



foreign banditti who may take advantage of their present helpless condition, until they can gather strength by increasing their population, which they are now endeavoring to accomplish by inviting emigrations from the United States. To accomplish this the smallest indirect hint given to the commandant of the vessels or troops of the United States at St. Mary's would suffice, by shewing any symptom of favor to their endeavors for self preservation.

It now remains to shew what intrinsic value belongs to this territory, bordered on all sides by the Atlantic, or intersected by navigable waters, connected with those of the United States. First, the timber which far exceeds in quality any that grows northerly, consists of forests of live oak, cedar, cypress & pine, all of inexhaustible extent. Secondly, may be mentioned the fertile lands, which from the climate derive qualities not elsewhere to be found: amongst which are, a large tract near Augustine and St. John's, called 12 Mile Swamp, containing 14,000 acres; another extending to Mosquito, 60 miles long; another between Bowlegs and Tampa, 60 miles long, supposed to contain some hundred thousand acres. The whole interior above Alachua, for several days ride, is excellent live oak and hickory land. The interior of the country is unexplored by white people, but said to be fertile and healthy, full of pleasant orange groves and plentifully stocked with wild cattle.

It has been observed that the inhabitants pay no taxes: by this is meant direct taxes. All foreign goods arriving at Amelia or Augustine pay duties, agricultural machines or implements of husbandry excepted. But, as there is no custom house or Spanish post on the Main, which has free communication with the United States, by means of the waters and channels of St. Mary's river, these inhabitants consequently go free of duties, as the Spaniards are unable to enforce their collection. Indeed, the present liberty and independent state of the inhabitants arises rather from a want of the power in the Spanish government than from any royal order or concession made to those inhabitants. But, from motives of convenience, as well as interest, the people and the Spanish authorities maintain the most friendly understanding, as all titles of property, fee simple, & grants of land, in which the government has been very liberal to the people, are derived from that source. Indeed, the government has manifested an uniform disposition to cultivate a good understanding with the people, by granting them every kind of indulgence. It is supposed by the inhabitants, that great encouragement will now be given by the governor to new settlers; as it plainly appears that the invasion of McGregor took place in consequence of the paucity of inhabitants, who, therefore, rather than run the risk of defending themselves, remained neuter.

The town of Fernandina is situated on a peninsula or neck of land, the narrowest part of which may be about two hundred and fifty yards, defended by a strong picket and two block houses, which enclose the whole town.

On the side next the harbor, is a fort well picketed, mounting 8 guns, which commands the anchorage, and reaches far as the middle line of the waters or boundary of the United States.

As the inhabitants are afraid to indulge too sanguine expectations of coming immediately under the government of the United States, they consider it the wisest plan to increase the number of inhabitants by all possible means, so as to protect themselves by their own force, and confirm their independence; which, by lowering the value of the province as a Spanish colony, would induce that nation to part with it on easier terms. But, as the government of the United States is the ultimate object of the people, they hope that their past conduct has so far merited the good opinion of the United States as to induce that government to go as far towards protecting them in their liberties and properties, as policy and the nature of circumstance will allow.

Before I drop the subject of East Florida, it would be well to mention the Indians, who, taking advantage of the absence of the inhabitants then employed in besieging St. Augustine, came in from the westward and killed and plundered all they met with, taking off the negroes to a large amount, for which outrage they have never made the smallest satisfaction, but persist in retaining all they took, and granting protection to all runaway slaves from the United States or Florida, whose frontier inhabitants are daily falling a sacrifice to their resentment, which seems indiscriminately directed against all white inhabitants, with whom they never visit nor have friendly intercourse. Their headquarters at present is about the mouth of Sawanee River called San Juan de Amajura in the old charts, into which river vessels are admitted from New Providence, who supply them with arms and ammunition in exchange for skins, &c. A certain Captain Woodbine has been with them, and was lately; he is a British Officer, and acquired their confidence during the war, by commanding at the British fort of Apalachicola under Colonel Nichols.

Previous to the blowing up of this fort a great many runaway negroes, who composed part of its garrison, doubtful of the event of the siege, deserted from it and after its destruction went to the south east along the shore of

Sawanee; where they joined the other banditti under Bowlegs, and now compose part of those negroes who, together with the barbarous Seminolians, have been robbing and murdering the frontier inhabitants both of Georgia and Florida indiscriminately, and are still continuing it. These are the main enemies the people of Florida have to fear, and against them they desire assistance. This is the grand cause which impedes their growth and hinders them from becoming independent. The Indians are incorrigible in their cruelties. They are naturally enemies to a civilized state of society, as it destroys their independence. They resemble wolves, who rather be exterminated than domesticated.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.

#### BONAPARTE.

Interesting communication from St. Helena.

The following memorandum of observations made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some English gentlemen lately at St. Helena, has been transmitted to us from that island. We have the most positive assurances given to us of the narrative being accurate (though we have not all that passed at length) and it is worthy of the peculiar attention of the public. If it should turn out that any passages are in the slightest degree incorrect, we shall make it our business to point out and rectify the mistake.

#### MEMORANDUM OF OBSERVATIONS,

Made by Bonaparte in a conversation with some gentlemen who lately touched at St. Helena, in their way to England.

"After the usual salutations, Bonaparte alluded to Gardanne's mission, by observing that he had shewn the road from Constantinople to Persia—then rapidly adverting to India, he asked what the Russians were about on their Asiatic frontier? And, with little attention to the replies, proceeded to speak of the power of the different sovereigns and of their views. The Russians he said were the most formidable people in Europe—England and France had not the same military advantages, although their troops had more moral power than any of the other nations. A Frenchman can become a soldier leaves a better country than any he can be called to serve in—and the Englishman in general finds himself worse off abroad than at home—so that only the refuse of the population is inclined to enter the army. The Russian, on the contrary, ceases to be a miserable slave, and becomes literally a freeman when he quits Russia. He improves his condition; he finds comforts which he never could enjoy at home; and consequently Alexander might increase his army to any amount upon service out of his own dominions, and if he organized Poland well, he would secure the command of Europe. Alexander's object had always been to take Constantinople, but he, Napoleon, had distinctly told him that he never would permit the Greek Cross to be placed on the crown of the Czar. Austria was willing to assist the views of Russia, if she herself was to be guaranteed in possession of the provinces contiguous to the Turkish frontier—so that France and England would be left alone to defend Turkey. In speaking of the power of Russia for objects of conquest, he said the Cossacks were formidable, not so much from their numbers as their peculiar ability to endure privations in traversing unknown countries. They also resembled the Bedouin Arabs in the gift of vision—so great in this respect was the faculty of the Bedouins, that when in Egypt upon an occasion when he wished by means of his telescope to observe a body of men that appeared on the horizon, he had scarcely levelled his glass when a Bedouin near him recognized with the naked eye another Bedouin, and described his dress, &c. so as to distinguish the tribe to which he belonged.

"England, he said, could never become a continental power. 45 thousand men, with all the bravery of the nation, never could give her authority on the continent. A naval and commercial system was alone adapted to her situation, and could alone preserve her from the ruin with which she was threatened. Lord Wellesley was right in saying that the distress was permanent. Lord Castlereagh had made himself a courtier to the sovereigns, and had neglected the interests of England. England was like the dog looking at its shadow in the water, and who dropped the meat out of its mouth. If there had been an able minister in the British Cabinet at the arrangement of the affairs of Europe, the terms of the peace would have been very different from those concluded on. The utmost possible extension of commerce, and a total relinquishment of continental military ambition, could alone rescue England from its present difficulties. The king of Portugal should have been made to grant five years exclusive privilege of trade with the Brazils, as the price of the Portuguese throne.

"In former times the English ministers had made peace like merchants, and had filled the pockets of their country. The present ministers had set up for gentlemen and had ruined themselves.

"In the year 1783, England threatened to go to war again, if France did not agree to the Commercial Treaty, which she speedily ruined her. The French ministers were obliged to accede to the de-

mand, as they had no money, though the consequences were foreseen. The documents in the Bureau des Affaires Etrangères would prove this anecdote. England, in throwing away the advantage of her naval power, acted like Francis I. at Pavia, who having stationed a battery of 45 pieces of cannon (in those days a numerous force of artillery), and which battery would have assured him the victory, interposed himself and his Gens d'armes between the guns and the hostile lines that they could not fire; and drawing his magnificent sabre he lost the battle. The naval blockade was like rubbing the body with oil to prevent perspiration, and then suffering as my face does at this moment, (said Bonaparte) an eruption for the want of it. If England made use of her maritime superiority, she might send ambassadors to command foreign courts. —Now she was insulted with prohibitory decrees in every petty state. With 45,000 men, he repeated again & again, England can never become a continental power; besides, the attempt would be fatal to that free constitution, in which the English so justly pride themselves, and which in truth has been the source of her extraordinary power, commensurate with her extent.

What had been the result of her military efforts? She had got possession of his person, and an opportunity to show her want of generosity. She had disturbed the legitimacy of thrones, since he was the lawful sovereign of France. He wished for general peace, as it was his true interest, and the only way by which he could be relieved from the rock on which he was now confined.

"He then entered into a long personal tirade against Governor Lowe, on the treatment he had received, and of the many misrepresentations of his conduct which had been put forth. He spoke of Mr. Warden's publication as unfounded in almost every particular, and expressed himself in severe terms of Lord Bathurst's speech. He was surprised, he said, at Lord Sidmouth's and Lord Liverpool's want of decent propriety towards him on discussion, as he thought he had shown them civilities to assure him a more liberal treatment. England he concluded, was in a curious predicament—she has won all, and is ruined."

#### AGRICULTURAL.

FROM THE RALPH REGISTER.

#### PLOUGHING.

As ploughing is one of the most important operations in agriculture, every mode of it should be recommended and tried, which promises an improvement either in a saving of labor, in making more abundant crops, or in the amelioration of the soil.

I shall, therefore, in this and some of the following numbers, mention some of the best modes of ploughing land, and then urge some reasons, showing the necessity and utility of deep ploughing.

In Pennsylvania, where agriculture is in a high state of improvement, there is a mode of ploughing land which is highly recommended by those to whom it is known to be practicable and easy performed. It is called Trench Ploughing, and the mode of it is now given as described in the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society.

1. Provide a light plough, from 12 to 15 inches wide in the hind part of the span or sole, calculated to pare off the sod from 2 to 3 inches deep according to the depth of the roots of weeds.

2. A strong heavy Trench ploughing, capable of turning a depth from 8 to 10 inches of mould, or earth. This must be one or two inches narrower than the paring plough, or it will cut into the unpared soil.

The first is to be drawn by a pair of horses or oxen. The second by two pair of oxen or strength equivalent.

A trench must be first made, with a trench plough, as deep as practicable. The paring plough must then pare the sod off the next intended furrow, and turn it into the trench. The trench plough follows, constantly after the paring plough. The trench plough throws over a body of earth so as to bury all weeds which are placed too deep for vegetation, and thus by rotting, become manure.

The mould board of the trench plough, should have a thin plate of flexible iron screwed on its upper edge, vertically, so as to extend the surface & accommodate itself to the curvature of the mould board. With this auxiliary, the loose earth raised by the mould board will be thrown completely into the trench. It is otherwise liable to run over, and choke the ploughs, (the latter the most) require cleavages with notches and curved regulators to direct and fix both their depth and lateral course. Trench ploughing should be performed in the autumn, and the field lie through the winter, to attract from the air, what ever is the food of plants; and to receive the benefits of frequent frosts & thaws. The subsequent ploughing need be no deeper than usual in good tillage. A fallow crop only should succeed the trenching the first year; and Indian corn may be best adapted, as it admits and requires frequent stirring and exposure of the soil.

Judge Peters, a distinguished agriculturalist of Pennsylvania, is a great advocate for this mode of ploughing; who thus remarks on it: "It is only to worm out infested fields, that I ever recom-

mended this mode of ploughing. The burying the old soil, exhausted of every fertilizing quality, filled with the seeds of pestiferous weeds, and indestructible stocks & roots; with the bulbs & seed of garlic, St. John's worts & the Daisy; and other such otherwise unconquerable hosts of foes to my culture of profitable crops, was my motive for trench ploughing, progressively, at least fifty acres of my farm. Many years ago I gave an account of my process, and its results in this mode of ploughing. It was not theory, but the actual product of repeated and successful practice. I brought my fields into a fertility & cleanliness of crop, which amply rewarded me; & surprised those who had known those parts of my farm in their apparently hopeless state of exhaustion. So that I have not a trenched field which is not now the better for the operation. A pair oxen, and four horses, were generally all I had, for a large farm. With these I could trench and fall plough, as much as I required. It is certain that all soils are not proper for this operation; though more are so, than is generally supposed. Some have told me that it did harm on such soils as mine, which is generally a light loam; yet I conceive, such soils are the best, for this process. This is certainly a good mode of ploughing on field *worms*, as it peculiarly well calculated to destroy any kind of pestiferous weeds with which they may be infested; for any person who attends to the mode above described, will perceive, that the soil of the old surface is entirely covered, by the accession of the substruction thrown over it. Whereas the edges of the soil, in ploughing ever so deep in any other way, are always exposed to vegetation. The seeds, bulbs or roots of pestiferous weeds, by means of the mode recommended, being deposited in a deep trench, with a deep cover of earth over them which they are unable to penetrate by vegetation, rot, and become an accession of manure to the soil. Judge Peters further observes, that many of his fields which had been brought into *cleanness* of cultivation, by this mode of ploughing, soon regained their cover of weeds and nuisance, when this operation was neglected, by those who had rented them.

There is another mode of ploughing land in use in Pennsylvania, the advantages of which are highly spoken of. It is as follows.

In the first place, coulters the ground with a coulters plough, drawn by two horses, about eight or ten inches deep, the cuts being about one foot apart; then plough the land in an opposite direction with a common barshare plough with 2 horses, to about the same depth, & let a man follow in the furrow with a narrow spade plough three inches broad, and drawn by one horse, to break the understratum four or six inches deep. Thus the surface is turned 8 or 10 inches deep, and the ground effectually loosened from 12 to 15 inches deep. This practice may be adopted on any soil however dry, hard, or sward bound, provided it is not too stony or stumpy.

An implement called a miner, is frequently used in Europe, with the same view as the coulters plough described above, viz. opening ground to a great depth: it is made very strong, but with one share only, not having any mould board; it therefore rather loosens than turns up the earth. In deep stiff soils, it may conveniently be employed in the same furrow after a common plough, in order to stir the ground to a greater depth. It is an extremely useful implement where working deep is necessary, without bringing up the inert understratum or sub-soil, as in loosening the ground for carrots, or other tap-rooted plants, and in eradicating roots, thistles, or other weeds which strike deep in the earth.

#### AGRICOLA.

FROM THE NATIONAL MESSENGER.

Messrs. Dunn & Rind jr. will oblige a friend by giving the following a place in their valuable paper.

#### National Debt of Great Britain.

Q. 1. Suppose the debt to be only \$10 millions of pounds sterling at present, (although it is much more) and that it was all to be counted in shillings; that a man could count at the rate of 100 per minute, for twelve hours each day, till he had counted the whole; how much time would he take in doing it?

A. 692 years, 35 days, 6 hours and 40 minutes.

Q. 2. The whole of this sum, being 18,200 millions of shillings, and the coinage standard being 62 shillings in the Troy pound, what is the whole weight?

A. 293,548,388 Troy pounds.

Q. 3. How many carts would carry this weight supposing a ton in each?

A. 146,776 carts.

Q. 4. The breadth of a shilling being one inch, if all these shillings were laid in a straight line close to one another's edges; how long would the line be that would contain them?

A. 287,245 miles, which is nearly twelve times the whole circumference of the earth.

Q. 5. Supposing the interest of this debt to be only 3 1/2 per cent per annum, what does the whole annual interest amount to?

A. \$1 millions, 850 thousand pounds sterling; and at 5 per cent per annum, 45 millions, 500 thousand pounds sterling.

Q. 6. How doth the government raise this interest yearly?

A. By taxing these who lent the principal, and others.

Q. 7. When will the government be able to pay the principal?

A. When there is more money in England's treasury alone, than there is at present in all Europe.

Q. 8. And when will that be?

A. NEVER.

#### CHARACTER OF COBBETT, LITERARY AND POLITICAL. FROM THE (LONDON) NEW ANNUAL REGISTER, FOR 1816.

"Of all the writers who ever employed the English language—a language better adapted than any other to the appropriate and strong exposition of facts, and which addresses itself more directly and powerfully to the great mass of the people than any other language—none has wielded it with more talent, skill and effect than Mr. Cobbett. Respecting the sincerity or the intensions of this man we shall not speak decidedly though all must agree that both are very suspicious. In America, the enemy of republicans, the despiser of the United States and of its inhabitants, and the panegyrist not only of the theory and good parts, but even of the defects, and abuses of the British constitution;—in England, the panegyrist of all he before abused and the abuser of all he before panegyrized;—he has been consistent in nothing but in the most intemperate and uncharitable abuse of those with whom at the different periods of his life he first agreed and then differed. Totally devoid of consistency himself, he tailed against consistency most virulently in others. Yet notwithstanding his political tergiversation, such is the force of party, such the fondness for the virulence of party, and such the homely vigor and point of his style, the appositeness, and felicity of his illustrations, the directness and pith of his arguments, and the bold and direct manner in which he brings facts clearly and fully before the eyes of his readers—that no writer ever exercised such a general and powerful influence over the minds of the great mass of the people in these kingdoms. Where his charge, or his statements would be weakened by a detail of facts, they were brought forward in a bare and simple manner; but in all cases where detail served his purpose, there it was given in the amplest manner. In the midst of his facts, or argument, he knew well how to throw in a successful appeal to the feelings, the prejudices, or the passions of his readers. His popularity and the effect of his writings were still further increased by the dogmatic confidence of his manner. He often indulged in predictions. If these were corroborated by the events, they were referred to with great satisfaction and triumph; if they failed, they were passed over by him. He was so fully sensible of the effect produced on the minds & feelings of the great mass of mankind by continually repeated and uncontradicted assertions, that he seldom or never admitted into his Political Register any papers which opposed his opinions, being weekly sounded in the ears of the people, and being supported by his own statement of facts, in time made their way and became as so many self evident truths. Yet though Mr. Cobbett professed himself such a friend to the people, he seems to have formed a very low idea of what would constitute their happiness, or of the rank to which they might be raised. He wished them to pay fewer taxes, and to have a greater share in the election of their representatives: but provided they obtained these objects, he does not seem to have considered that they would be substantially benefited by education, or moral or religious improvement."

Cobbett has come out against Sir Francis Burdett! He denounces him as an intriguer, as a lukewarm friend, perhaps a secret enemy, of Parliamentary Reform. His last No. contains an address to Henry Hunt whom he wishes to bring forward as a candidate for Westminster. The Register no longer preserves its original strength.—There is too much sameness, repetition and egotism. The spirit has run off, and we are getting down to the lees. Cobbett must diversify his theme, or the Register will lose its credit. Tom Paine said that a writer showed his sense as much by knowing when to stop as when to write. For his own part he never would write himself out. But even Paine was mistaken. Rich. Eng.

#### THE FLORIDAS.

Captain Arnold of the ship Lucy from Bordeaux has brought out dispatches for government from the American Minister at the court of Spain. It is presumed that these dispatches relate to the negotiations carrying on between the United States and Spain as to the purchase of the Floridas. It is distinctly understood, on very good authority, that Great Britain has said to Spain, "If you choose to keep the Floridas, it is well; but if you determine to sell them, we think we have a right to the preference." "once and we shall expect the first offer." This language has offended and embarrassed the Court of Madrid, although we do not believe it will influence its determination; indeed we feel confident that that determination is made, and is now in the U. States. We come to this conclusion from a knowledge of the fact that the Spanish Minister, Don Onis, has at this moment in his possession sealed dispatches from his Court, which despatches he is directed not to open until the meeting of Congress!!!

Democratic Press.



## NEWLY INVENTED WATER WHEEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

I solicit the liberty of informing the public, through your paper, that I have invented a *Water Wheel* which may be used in working mills with much greater advantage than any wheel ever yet exhibited to the public. I find by experiment (with the fall and quantity of water necessary to the common overshot wheel) the wheel which I have invented will act nearly double the power of the usual water wheel.

My present situation will not allow me to erect a mill with this new wheel. I therefore adopt this method of interesting persons wishing to build mills, and request that such persons will write to me, (postage paid), and I will in reply describe my invention. My anxiety that this wheel should be brought into use, induces me to allow any person applying in four months from the date of this communication, to build on my plan gratis. Printers who are friends to improvement, may render service by inserting this communication to the public in their papers.

This constructed wheel will embrace large water courses where the wheel would otherwise be drowned upon any other construction.

I am, very respectfully,  
Yours, &c.

THOMAS T. NOEL.

We, the undersigned have inspected and examined THOMAS T. NOEL's new invented Diagonal Water Wheel, that may be elevated from 1 degree to 80 degrees, so as to embrace any different fall, [say, for instance, from 1 to 40 feet fall] so as to suit the convenience of those who intend to build mills or any water machinery.—We, the undersigned have examined a common vertical or overshot wheel of 18 1/2 inches in diameter, with a certain head and shoot of water on it, with as much weight suspended to the shaft, so as the certain head and shoot of water will rise to a certain given height, and then the doubled weight applied to the diagonal shaft, with the same head and shoot of water applied to the diagonal wheel—which [to our view] raised the doubled weight the same height. The diagonal wheel was elevated within one half inch of the height of the vertical wheel. The object of tying the diagonal wheel by the vertical, perpendicular, or overshot wheel, was because the perpendicular wheel is known by all, which was the only way to determine the power of a diagonal wheel.—The diagonal wheel in diameter is only 33 inches, which is not the double of the perpendicular or common wheel by 4 inches. If it was double, it is presumed, it would excel the perpendicular wheel considerably more than double in power.

We, the undersigned, do believe, that the diagonal wheel discovered by THOMAS T. NOEL is superior to any common wheel now in use, in so great a degree as to entitle it to particular notice.

(Signed by Forty Six names.)

From the Richmond Compiler.

## SHORT HINTS FOR MEN OF BUSINESS.

In the course of my life, certain rules have occurred to me as useful to all men engaged in business. I beg permission to lay them before your readers, as the result of an experience, which it would take them some time and trouble to acquire.

1st. Pursue the business you are engaged in with zeal and avidity. Without much industry, and energy, your time will melt away with little or no profit.—It follows from this obvious rule that you ought to concentrate your attention upon one particular line of business, rather than distract it among several. If you have many different irons in the fire some of them will most probably burn.

2d. Mind your own concerns; for, do not trust implicitly to agents or clerks. If you wish anything well done, you must either do it yourself, or see it done by others.—Even your agent will soon learn to despise you, as well as neglect your concerns, unless you show an interest in them, yourself. Attend to your business, and he will attend to it.—Neglect it yourself, your agent will neglect it.—If he does not, take that man to your heart; he is one man out of ten thousand.

3rd. It naturally flows from the last rule, that you must rise early, to see to the course of your business. The man who wastes the first moments of the day in bed, is sure to produce the same habit among all those who live within the range of his influence.

4th. In all cases, prefer your business to your pleasures. The former not only suffers from your neglect, but your reputation as a man of punctuality and industry suffers with it. The world soon despises the sluggard, the debauchee, or even the idle *bon vivant*. The only time you can devote to your pleasures, is your leisure moments, that is, those moments, which you snatch without injury from your usual avocations.

5th. Let your credit always keep pace with your capital. Never stretch it, but on some great emergency; least you snap it.—Let the world see, that you are rather a man of regular business, than of bold speculations—that you would rather make slow and sure gains, than venturesome risks—that you labor rather than gamble in your voca-

tion. Besides, in these dashing enterprises, a man not only risks his own credit, but taxes the good humor of his friends.

6th. Whenever you are under the necessity of appealing to your friends, to incur for you any serious responsibility, you ought never to ask it unless you in your turn incur an equal responsibility for them, or make them secure by a pledge of property.—These transactions I know, are generally ordered in quite a different manner. Men hurry their friends into banks or more perilous places, without caution or security. If they fail, away go their friends with them. This is a risk which very few men ought to incur, or to impose upon others. If you ought to give security of course you have a right to ask it.

7th. Make no important agreement, unless you reduce it to writing. Men may prove scoundrels; or their memories at least may prove treacherous. The ink will remain as it is; but words, volatile words, will fly away, and be forgotten. Nearly a fourth of the causes, that lumber our dockets, proceed from the neglect of this obvious rule. Besides, death may sweep off one of the parties, and the other may be at the utmost loss to prove the existence or terms of the bargain.

8th. Observe the utmost order in the prosecution of your business.

Enter every debit or credit as it occurs.—Beware of the foul feed Ennui; and mind the good maxim, *to do every thing while you think of it.*

Have a place for every thing, and let every thing be in place—more especially your papers—for more time is lost, and vexation incurred by a hunt after some straggling document, than is generally conceived.

Have a place for all papers to be attended to; and particularly for all letters to be answered—for your correspondents will think themselves neglected, and sometimes feel themselves affronted by a want of punctuality.

9th. Take a receipt for all monies you pay, or any debts, in whatever way you discharge them. These receipts must not be taken on loose bits of paper, which may be mislaid from their place, or lost from their file. For what injury may not arise from their loss!—To remedy this inconvenience, I earnestly advise you to have a large blank book set apart for the purpose of registering your receipts. Should not your book be at hand when you settle an account, still you must paste the receipt on the blank leaf of your receipt book. I was particularly struck during the trial of Aaron Burr by seeing a blank book of his, on which he had been so careful as to paste on the blank leaves every scrap of a newspaper which had been published relative to his concerns.—Your receipt book might be pagged and indexed, and thus enable you in a moment to find any receipt which you had occasion to consult.

10th. Balance your day book at the end of every week—and your ledger at least once in every year.

11th. Settle your accounts as far as possible, at least once in every year.—Those who are unable to discharge their debts in cash, may be induced to give you their notes for the same. Keep a note book for this purpose, consisting of blank notes to be filled up.—Your note and Receipt books would be two of the most useful records in your whole establishment.

12th. And should any of you be so unfortunate, in spite of all your care, industry and prudence, to be bankrupt in your circumstances, then break like honest men. Lay your condition fairly before your creditors, give up all your effects and trust to their generosity. You cannot help being bankrupt; but you may help being dishonest. The dishonest bankrupt is the greatest of fools as well as of knaves. Who will trust him hereafter, when he has attempted to cheat those who have trusted him? Who will not trust him again, who under the severest pinch of fortune has proved himself superior to temptation?

Many of these rules are truisms, but they are all worthy of being recollected.—They are all at your service.

## IMPORTANT MISSION.

We are credibly and satisfactorily informed, that the Hon. CASSIUS A. ROBERTSON, of Delaware, JOHN GRAHAM, Esq. of Washington, and the Hon. THEODORE BLAIR, of Baltimore, have been appointed Commissioners to proceed to South America, on business, we believe relative to the independence of that country, and that H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, Esq. of this city, will go out as secretary to the mission. It is expected they will proceed in a few days in the Congress-frigate from Annapolis. We think it proper to remark, that our information is not derived from either of the gentlemen above named, or any one connected with them, yet it may be entirely relied on.

Judge BLAIR, it is probable, will resign his seat on the bench of Baltimore county court in the course of the present week—an event which will be sincerely regretted by the whole bar and the public generally; such is the estimation in which he is held, as a citizen, an impartial, upright and independent judge, & as a man of superior talents and profound legal acquirements.

Balt. Post.

## Republican Star.

AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1817.

Society can but be benefited by a careful perusal of a preceding column, from the Richmond Compiler—a determinate observance of many of the precepts therein contained, must inevitably tend to amend the many vices of the day—they have taken strides of late among us that loudly call for correction, and the aid of every good citizen is called into requisition to correct the procedure.

Washington, November 14.

WILLIAM WINT, of Virginia, has received from the President the appointment of Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. FREDERICK GRIFFIN, Minister Resident and Consul General of H. M. the King of Prussia, has arrived in this city, and was, on Tuesday last, introduced to the President, by the Secretary of State. We announce this circumstance with the more pleasure, as Mr. Griffin is the first Minister that the King of Prussia has appointed to represent him in the United States.

Mr. RUSH has left this city for Annapolis, where he will embark in the Franklin 74 for England. Mr. BENJAMIN DOLE TAYLOR, of this city, goes out with Mr. Rush, as his Private Secretary. Mr. JOHN ADAMS SMITH, at present in England as American Charge des Affaires, will remain as Secretary of Legation.

WILLIAM MCGUIRE, Esq. an officer of the revolutionary army, is appointed Military Storekeeper, at Harper's Ferry, vice Col. Lloyd Beall, deceased. Nat. Intelligencer.

## FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE. INDIAN MISSION AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The following Indian Chiefs arrived in Washington on Wednesday last, on a short visit, under the direction of Isaac Walker, to accomplish the final adjustment of the purchase of the Ohio lands, lately ceded to the United States. They have a peaceable deportment, and seem highly gratified with the disposition of the administration, as well as the citizens towards them.

Danquothe, or Half King, head Chief of the Wyandot nation, from Sandusky, (Tau-yau-tow-too-yau, or between the Logs) head Speaker.  
Dawautout, Manowetue, Scotch.  
Tau-yau-dou-tou-sou, Sque-du-tu, You-dou-tou-saw, Captain Pipe, Silas Armstrong, Captain Smith, John Hicks, Thomas, George Punch, John Hat, Little Town, Delaware Chief, Seneca Chief.

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. MASSACHUSETTS REPRESENTATION.

Seeing erroneous statements in several of the papers, of the political complexion of the Representatives to Congress, elected from Massachusetts, I take the liberty of stating, that there have been trials to elect in November, 1816, and in January, May, July, and September, 1817. At the first trial fifteen were elected; at the second, one; at the third, two; at the fourth, none; and at the fifth, one; total 19. Of these nineteen, nine are Republicans, and ten Federalists. Their names follow, with figures, denoting at which trial (after the first) each was elected. Republicans in Italics; members of the last Congress with an asterisk.

Benjamin Adams Samuel C. Allen Walter Folger, Jr. (3) Timothy Fuller Josiah Gage John Holmes James Lloyd Elijah H. Mills Marcus Morton Jeremiah Nelson (3) Benjamin Orr Albin K. Parris Nathaniel Ruggles Zabdiel Sampson (2) Henry Shaw Nathaniel Silsbee Solomon Strong Ezekiel Whitman John Wilson.

Mr. Lloyd has lately resigned; whence the present number elected is eighteen, nine Republicans and nine Federalists. The two vacancies will be probably filled by one Republican and one Federalist.

## SOMETHING SINGULAR.

On Sunday morning last, the schooner Traveller's Friend, Capt. Allen, sailed from a port on the Eastern Shore of this State, near to New Market, in Dorchester county, bound for Petersburg in Virginia, and thence for a port in Georgia, having on board besides the captain, two white men, and 27 negroes, men, women and children, claimed as slaves by the white passengers. On Tuesday morning, in the mouth of the Patuxent, where the schooner was at anchor, while the captain and his two white passengers were below at breakfast, ten of the men—slaves who were manacled, broke their fetters, declared themselves free, put the white men in irons, hoisted anchor and sail, and brought the schooner into Baltimore, where she arrived early this morning.

The captain, passengers, and nearly all the slaves were this day brought before the Judges of Baltimore City Court for the purpose of investigating the transaction. The two passengers state, that during the voyage up from Patuxent, they were robbed by the negroes of nearly all their wearing apparel, a large sum of money, and all their papers. They claim to have purchased the negroes as slaves from various persons on the Eastern Shore. Fed. Gaz.

It has been erroneously asserted that a sword and other honorary tokens had been awarded by the Legislature of Connecticut to Com. Hull. That laudable measure, originating in the lower House, was defeated by the upper Branch, which is yet federal. The list of Councillors, carried by republicans at the late election, formed a nomination, to be voted for at next Spring Election; until when, the old federal Council remains.

Det. Watchman.

FROM THE DUBLIN CHRONICLE.  
The Americans have a fleet in the Mediterranean. It was, when the last accounts came a way, cruising off Leghorn. The commander was on board the Washington, an 86 gun ship, with a crew of 780 men. We believe, says the Catholic official paper, it would be difficult for any vessel in the world to take her. This is the first vessel of her class the Americans have. She bears the name of one of the greatest men that the sun ever shone upon. He found his country a pitiful province of Britain, & left her—Oh, glorious destiny!—an independent nation!

MARRIED.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Wellers, the Rev. THOMAS BAYNE, to Miss CAROLINE SINGLETON, daughter of John Singleton, Esq. of this county.

DIED.—On Thursday last, Mrs. Ann Thomas, relict of the late Mr. James Thomas, of this county.

## Miscellaneous.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE COURIER, Nov. 8.

St. Mary's, Nov. 1, 1817.

Amelia is still quiet, but much is wanted to get things as they ought to be. Twenty eight English officers of the 18th regiment (disbanded) have arrived from St. Thomas—Colonels, captains, lieutenants, &c. &c. are showing themselves, but not a man to command. It is supposed the greatest part of Gen. Anny's cavalcade will go away southwardly. Annexed you have what is just come from Amelia. All the privaters are fitting out, and most of the goods gone.—No late arrivals.

## FLORIDAS LIBRES.

Extract from the minute of the Junta or Supreme Council.

Resolved, That every person who will volunteer his services for the conquest of St. Augustine, be entitled to bounty lands to be set apart in a tract hereafter to be designated, as follows.

|                                |          |           |
|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| 6 months                       | 9 months | 12 months |
| Every private acres 320        | 420      | 800       |
| Every non-commissioned Officer | 420      | 1120      |
| Every Ensign.                  | 1600     |           |
| Second Lieut.                  | 2000     |           |
| First Lieut.                   | 2500     |           |
| Captain,                       | 3200     |           |
| Major,                         | 4480     |           |
| Lieut. Col.                    | 5760     |           |
| Colonel.                       | 7360     |           |
| Brig. General,                 | 10,000   |           |

Resolved, That no volunteer will be received for a term less than six months.

Resolved, That every volunteer, who shall be in service at the fall of St. Augustine, receive in addition to the above bounty, one hundred and sixty acres.

W. P. YOUNGE, Sec'y.

Government House, Fernandina, Oct. 9, 1817.

## The new Easton Packet.

SLOOP

Edward Lloyd,

EDWARD AULD, Master.

Will make her first trip from Easton to Baltimore on Thursday the 20th inst. and continue to run regularly the remainder of the season.

The EDWARD AULD is an elegant new vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers: she has a large and commodious cabin with 12 bunks, and two state rooms with 8 bunks, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Letters for and from Baltimore, are left at the Drug Store of Thomas H. Dawson, where the subscriber attends every Thursday morning for the transaction of business, until half past 9 o'clock.

EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, Nov 18

## The Sloop

SEA GULL,

Is in complete order for the reception of Grain, or any other freight that may offer, and will continue running until the commencement of the frost. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

JAMES DAVIS, Master.

N. B. The sloop SEA GULL is in every respect a first rate vessel, purely copper fastened and copper bottomed, and is a remarkably fast sailer, and has a good cabin for the reception of passengers.

nov 18 J. D.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership trading under the firm of Clayland & Nabb, was dissolved on the 18th October last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are hereby requested to make immediate payment to LAWRENCE CLAYLAND, with whom the books are left, and who is fully authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.

L. CLAYLAND.

CHAS. W. NABB.

## The Subscriber

HAVING taken the stock of GOODS on hand, and having added to it a very handsome assortment of

## Seasonable Goods,

Which are on their passage, and will be here in a few days from Philadelphia, means to continue business at the old stand, where he is determined to sell Goods cheap for Cash.

nov 18 6 L. CLAYLAND.

## NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening,

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations,

Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine.

The highest prices allowed for Feathers, Rags, Corn, Tow Linen, &c. nov 18 3

## The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks for the favours he has received in his line, and solicits a continuance—he is prepared with good workmen and materials for carrying on the

Coach and Harness Making, in all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

He has for sale, some new and second hand GIGS AND CHAIRS,

Which he can recommend, and will sell low, for cash or country produce.

nov 18 7 JOSEPH PARROTT.

## Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 21st of October last, a negro man who calls himself LAMORE, and says he belongs to Mary Ann Barnes, near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md. Lamore is 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, tolerably black, no marks perceptible about him. He had on when committed an olive coloured coat and pantaloons, two linen and two cotton shirts, and an old fur hat. The owner of the above described negro is desired to release him from jail, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. as the law directs.

DANIEL SCHNEELY, Sheriff.

Washington County, Md. Sheriff's Office, Nov 1 (18) 3

## MARYLAND:

Queen-Ann's County Orphans' Court, November 8th, 1817.

On application of HORATIO DAILEY, Administrator of Benjamin Benton, late of Queen-Ann's county, deceased.—It is ordered, that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied 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 eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen.

THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r Wills, Q. A. County.

## This is to give notice,

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 Benjamin Benton, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.

Given under my hand, this tenth day of November, 1817

HORATIO DAILEY, Adm'r of Benjamin Benton, dec'd.

nov 18 3

## Caroline County, scf.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by the several petitioners in writing of HENRY HARDING, JAMES HARPER, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, JOHN BURGESS, and BENEDICT CRANOR, of Caroline County, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for 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 supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can recollect, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they (each) having satisfied me by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application—and they each having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their personal appearance at the County Court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against them:—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they each be and appear before the County Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against them by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week four successive weeks, three months before the said Tuesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court house door in Denton, three months before the said Tuesday, to appear before the said County Court, on the said day for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed for.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

Test, nov 18 4

## Caroline County Court,

October Term, 1817.

The Creditors of BOWDLE BLADES, CHARLES WILLES, WILLIAM COX, EMORY RUSSELL, JOHN ROE, SENR, NATHAN MATTEE, PHILIP WINGATE, GOVE SMITH, JAMES LIMBER, and GEORGE NEWNER, of Caroline County, are hereby requested to take notice, that an application of the said Bowdle Blades, Charles Willes, William Cox, Emory Russell, John Roe, senr, Nathan Mattee, Philip Wingate, Gove Smith, James Limber, and George Newner, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as Insolvent Debtors, 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 they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, and at such other times as the court shall direct, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Bowdle Blades, Charles Willes, William Cox, Emory Russell, John Roe, senr, Nathan Mattee, Philip Wingate, Gove Smith, James Limber, and George Newner, should not have the relief prayed for.

By order,

JO. RICHARDSON, CLK.

nov 18 4q

## 200 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on Wye River, Queen Ann's County, on the 9th Oct. last, a negro man named PHILL, and sometimes goes by the name of PHIL SYLVIN; he is about twenty six years old, very black, stout made, and he has very large white teeth, which he shows very much when he laughs, his large feet and very remaining on the inside, and what is generally called kidney feet. It is probable he may have a forged pass.

Also, runaway at the same time, from Mr. Sarah Blake, living on said river and county, a negro man named STEPHEN GRIFFIN. He is about twenty seven years old, dark mulatto, not very stout made, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a down look when spoken to. It is probable he may also have a forged pass.

The above reward will be given for them, if taken and secured in any jail so that I get them again.

WILLIAM RINGGOLD.

nov 18

## Almanacks for the year 1818.

For Sale at the Star Office.



## POETRY.

FROM THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE.

### The Little Waist's Defence.

In defence of her sex sure a woman may speak  
Pray what is it now that you men would be at?  
Do you think that we mind each occasion you seek,  
To laugh at our dress, little waist, and all that!

No do not believe it, such nonsense must fall,  
Convinced when we look but a moment at us.  
That whether we're large waist, or no waist at all,  
You can't for the life of your souls do without us.

'Tis silly to sport with our fancies and dress,  
Since we can subdue you whenever we please:  
For surely we've power you all must confess,  
To make you ask pardon for that on your knees.

Then prithee, dear sirs, leave our dresses alone,  
'Tis the whim of the day, and we'll have it, don't doubt us.  
So give o'er your jesting, and candidly own,  
You can't for the life of you, men, do without us.

That women have tongues, I believe you all know,  
But pray do not force us to put them in use,  
For if you once give them freedom to go,  
You'll find it quite hard to stop their abuse.

Besides, look at home on the dress of yourselves,  
With your Waterloo long-tails all swinging about us.  
But I'll tell you again, O ye confident dves,  
You can't for the life of your souls live without us.

### Commercial & Farmers Bank of Baltimore.

September 29, 1817.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.

By order of the Board,  
oct 7 8 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

### Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their

### FALL SUPPLY,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

### SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

### Trials of Speed and Bottom.

Over the elegant Easton Course.

Will be run for on Wednesday, the 19th of November. The first day's Jockey Club Purse of two-thirds of the subscriptions for 1817. The four mile heats.

On Thursday the 20th November, the Jockey Club Colt's Purse of one-third of the subscription for the year 1817. The two mile heats.

On Friday the 21st November, a Town's Purse of Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars. The distance three miles and repeat, the entrance twenty dollars, to be added to the Purse. A good course has been prepared: weights as aforesaid.

On Saturday, a Sweepstakes of Fifty Dollars each, the two mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding depositing that sum with the Judges before starting, and carrying weights agreeable to the said Jockey Club Rules.

By order, THOS. HENRIK, Secy.  
oct 14 (nov 4) 3

### 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.

#### S C H E M E.

| 1 Prize | of   | \$2000 |
|---------|------|--------|
| 2       | 1000 |        |
| 3       | 500  |        |
| 4       | 200  |        |
| 5       | 100  |        |
| 10      | 50   |        |
| 20      | 20   |        |
| 30      | 10   |        |
| 300     | 5    |        |
| 1190    | 3    |        |

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

1st on the 13th day's drawing, to 200

1st on the 14th day's drawing, to 300

1st on the 15th day's drawing, to 500

and the last drawn ticket on the 16th day's drawing, to 1000

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.

300 tickets per day.

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

Milford, 25th Feb. 1817.

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

april 1

### 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

### 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 be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman. The house is near Woodenhaws 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.  
Hopes, aug 26

## 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 subscriber, or to his Deputy, THOMAS SATSURY, on or before the 27th day of November 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 Denton. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock on the said day.

### UPPER DISTRICT

| Persons Names.                             | Land, with the Description thereof.                 | Amount of Tax, Dollars & Cts. |
|--|---|-------------------------------|
| Benjamin Atwell                            | Adjoining Andrew Baggs                              | 1 50                          |
| Rosey Bright for E. Bright's heirs         | Near Fair Town                                      | 1 50                          |
| John Bartlett                              | Adjoining Thomas Hardcastle                         | 1 50                          |
| William Bostick                            | One lot in Bullock Town                             | 36                            |
| Elizabeth Baggs                            | Adjoining Greens meeting-house                      | 25                            |
| Robert Broadway                            | Lying on Choptank river near the State line         | 50                            |
| Anthony Banning                            | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 41                          |
| Robert Booker                              | On the road from Nine Bridge to Greensborough       | 34                            |
| Samuel Colston                             | Description unknown                                 | 12                            |
| Absalom Clark                              | On the State line                                   | 15                            |
| William Cannon                             | On the road near Fair town                          | 13                            |
| John Clark, Longfellow tenant              | Adjoining John Leeth                                | 1 12                          |
| Joseph Council                             | Adjoining Peter Hardcastle                          | 1 90                          |
| Jas Coursey for B. Jackson's heirs         | Near Greensborough                                  | 2 81                          |
| Charles Clayton                            | On the head of Choptank river                       | 1 40                          |
| Rachel Coursey                             | In the village of Greensborough                     | 2 87                          |
| Ann Colgan                                 | In the village of the Nine Bridges                  | 37                            |
| Benjamin Downes (negro)                    | Near Boonsborough                                   | 1 50                          |
| Elizabeth Dodd                             | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 12                          |
| Lewis Draper                               | Adjoining the heirs of Joseph Hard                  | 1 58                          |
| Elizabeth Hay                              | On the State line                                   | 2 16                          |
| James Harris                               | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 37                            |
| John Hutchins                              | On the State line                                   | 45                            |
| Pollard Hunter                             | Adjoining John Bradleys                             | 2 62                          |
| John C. Henry                              | Adjoining William Hughlett                          | 1 64                          |
| John Henry's heirs                         | On the road near the State line                     | 1 46                          |
| Adam Hambleton (negro)                     | In the village of Nine Bridges                      | 11                            |
| Margaret Jones                             | Adjoining the lands of colonel Whiteley             | 11                            |
| Nathan Jones                               | Adjoining John Boon                                 | 1 41                          |
| James E. Imbert                            | On the road leading from Greensborough to 9 Bridges | 12                            |
| Deanna Johnson                             | In the vicinity of the Nine Bridges                 | 75                            |
| Mark G. Cooper                             | Adjoining the land of John Henry                    | 1 12                          |
| David Kim                                  | Description unknown                                 | 3 20                          |
| Isaac Lee, for The Steadham's hrs.         | In the village of Greensborough                     | 3 97                          |
| John M. Mullen, agt. for R. Tubman         | On the State line near Bullock town                 | 15                            |
| Sarah Milbourn                             | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                         | 1 50                          |
| Price Martineau's heirs                    | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 34                          |
| Edward Milbourn                            | Adjoining John Boons                                | 1 87                          |
| John Mounificue, for Sally                 | On the road near Fair town                          | 4 38                          |
| Sarah M. Combs                             | Near Old town                                       | 1 50                          |
| William Mountaine                          | Adjoining the land of colonel Whiteley              | 96                            |
| Sap. Mattee (negro)                        | Description unknown                                 | 43                            |
| Allen Mattee (negro)                       | On the road from Greensborough to Nine Bridges      | 19                            |
| Robert Narville                            | Near Fair town                                      | 44                            |
| Timothy Newcomb's heirs                    | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 1 12                          |
| Nathaniel Powell                           | Adjoining William Hughlett                          | 1 40                          |
| Michael Pinkine                            | On the road near Boonsborough                       | 31                            |
| Philip Porter                              | At the forks of the road near Greensborough         | 1 12                          |
| Charles Richardson's heirs                 | Near the State line at Bullock town                 | 20                            |
| William Sutton                             | Near the River Bridges                              | 2 54                          |
| Hatton Smith                               | On the road near the State line                     | 60                            |
| Harring (on) Sylvester for B. Blunt's hrs. | Adjoining Alexander Robinsons                       | 11                            |
| William Slaughter                          | Near Fair town                                      | 1 12                          |
| Edward Thawley                             | Near Henry Cannon's land                            | 1 87                          |
| John Turner                                | Adjoining Philip Hardcastle's land                  | 37                            |
| Thomas Webber for T. Garrett               | Adjoining Samuel Culbreth                           | 78                            |
| William Wheatley, C. M.                    | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                         | 87                            |
| Noah Wyatt for Ananias Glenns hrs.         |   |                               |
| Thomas Walker                              |   |                               |

### MIDDLE DISTRICT.

|   |  |       |
|---|--|-------|
| Samuel Barrow's heirs                       | In the village of Hillsborough                     | 2 43  |
| Samuel Betts                                | Adjoining Daniel Dukes                             | 37    |
| Robert Cook                                 | Adjoining Edward Carter                            | 48    |
| William Collins                             | Adjoining Nathan Todd                              | 36    |
| Solomon Cahall for William Cahall           | Adjoining James Rich                               | 69    |
| Jabez Caldwell                              | Near Hillsborough                                  | 1 19  |
| Ezekiel Cooper                              | Adjoining Richard Coopers, Tuckahoe Neck           | 1 19  |
| Thomas Duhammon                             | Near Hillersburgh mill                             | 19    |
| James Due (negro)                           | Near Wallace's mill                                | 77    |
| John Ervin for John Ervin's heirs           | Adjoining William Meloney                          | 10    |
| David Fountain, Wm Chaffinch ten't          | In the village of Denton                           | 5 10  |
| James Fisher's heirs                        | Adjoining William Hign                             | 2 46  |
| John Harvey's heirs                         | Adjoining John Bradleys                            | 24 57 |
| David Kennedy (negro)                       | In the village of Denton                           | 1 50  |
| Stephen Lucas, sen                          | Old Buck House in Denton                           | 4 65  |
| Michael Lucas, M. District                  | Adjoining P. Lareys                                | 37    |
| Jacob Lookerman                             | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 1 68  |
| John McGinnis                               | Near Three Bridges                                 | 76    |
| Richard Martindale                          | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 28    |
| Isaac Merrick, Stephen Lucas agt.           | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 91    |
| Henry Martindale's heirs                    | Lying on Tuckahoe creek and adjoining Henry Nicols | 1 51  |
| Mary Martindale                             | Adjoining Rachel Rhoades                           | 1 12  |
| Ann Martindale, Henry Nicols agt.           | Near Joseph Anthony's mills                        | 1 24  |
| John Peters                                 | Susan Richardson for John Richardson's hrs.        | 1 87  |
| Vaulx Roe                                   | In the village of Denton                           | 2 24  |
| Susan Richardson for John Richardson's hrs. | Near Greensborough                                 | 4 38  |
| James Rich                                  | Near the Old Bloomery                              | 2 36  |
| John Satterfield                            | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 1 58  |
| Charlotte Smith                             | In the village of Boonsborough                     | 2 42  |
| Joseph Talbot                               | Near Punch Hall                                    | 3 28  |
| Milkey Turner                               | Adjoining Abraham Evitt's                          | 19    |
| John Willis                                 | Near Denton  | 51    |
| Solomon Wilson                              | Adjoining Ann Ross                                 | 42    |
| James Wright (of James)                     | Near Denton bridge                                 | 5 60  |
| Richard Ward's heirs                        | On Choptank River and part of the Man              | 1 56  |
| Richard A. Wilson                           | Near Whiteleysburgh                                |       |
| William White                               |  |       |

### LOWER DISTRICT.

|                                      |   |       |
|--------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Peter Andrew for Sol Turpin's hrs.   | Near Hatfield Wrights tan-yard                    | 3 45  |
| Nimrod Andrew for Joseph Dawson      | Near George Collins                               | 1 12  |
| Thomas Andrew (of Samuel)            | Adjoining Michael Todds                           | 2 59  |
| Isaiah Blades                        | Adjoining Jacob Lookerman's land                  | 1 18  |
| Thomas Blades, sen                   | Near Elisha Dawsons                               | 2 81  |
| William Alford, Geo Bozman tenant    | Adjoining Robinson Stevens                        | 4 28  |
| Levin Blades                         | On Choptank River near Isaac Robinsons            | 17    |
| Jesse Brown                          | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 93    |
| Benj. Burris, ten't to Phil Dickmon  | Adjoining John Rumbold                            | 1 35  |
| Samuel Chase (negro)                 | Adjoining Peter Willis's land                     | 2 91  |
| Peter Caulk (negro)                  | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 2 90  |
| Elizabeth Collins                    | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 36    |
| Richard Cheezum                      | Adjoining Caleb Clarke                            | 2 47  |
| Deborah Caulk                        | Near Fowling Creek                                | 1 68  |
| Levin Clark, Aaron Clark tenant      | Adjoining Jacob Coveys                            | 46    |
| Caleb Clark                          | Near Sparklin's Blacksmiths shop                  | 3 82  |
| David Dean (of William)              | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 1 24  |
| Shadrack Dean                        | Adjoining David Dean of Elijah                    | 2 60  |
| Thomas W. Dawson                     | Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard               | 3 31  |
| Deborah Dean                         | Adjoining Peter Hubbards                          | 19    |
| Thomas H. Loughs                     | Near Hog Creek at Blair town                      | 36    |
| Moses Deal                           | On the road from Walnut Trees to the Cross Roads  | 1 12  |
| Nathaniel Elliott                    | Near Hog Creek                                    | 15    |
| Peter Eaton, of Thomas & Martin      | Near Hunting Creek                                | 12    |
| Mary Edgell                          | Near Hunting Creek                                | 62    |
| Noah Eaton, tenant to Isaac Poits    | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 80    |
| Henry Friend (negro)                 | Near Hog Creek                                    | 25    |
| Mary Ann Faulkner                    | Called Hog Island                                 | 11 36 |
| Thomas Frampton                      | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 2 25  |
| Thomas Ford                          | Adjoining Elisha Dawsons                          | 1 18  |
| James Gray                           | Adjoining Edward Hubbard                          | 2 30  |
| John Hubbard & Co                    | Near Thomas Hubbards                              | 39    |
| Peter Hubbard                        | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 37    |
| Mahala Hubbard                       | Near Dovers bridge                                | 28    |
| William Hubbard                      | Near Hog Island                                   | 9 30  |
| David Jones                          | Adjoining Hunting Creek                           | 3 24  |
| Dennis Kelly agt. for Nich's Hopkins | At North-West-Fork Bridge                         | 1 12  |
| Dennis Kelly guard'n Wm Kelly's hrs. | Near Fowling Creek                                | 75    |
| Richard Lookerman                    | Adjoining Mary Porters land                       | 25    |
| Michael Lucas, L. District           | Adjoining George Collins                          | 29    |
| Thomas Layton                        | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 25    |
| John Moore                           | Near Faulkners old mill                           | 37    |
| Mark Marrett                         | At the Cross Roads near James Brannons            | 1 19  |
| Daniel Morgan                        | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 2 68  |
| James M'Quality                      | Adjoining Robins mill                             | 84    |
| Ananias S. M'Cottre                  | Near Isaac Robinsons                              | 1 36  |
| William Murphy                       | Hunting Creek                                     | 1 5   |
| David Neal                           | Adjoining Levin Tulls                             | 8 32  |
| Joshua Polk                          | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 1 32  |
| Richard Phillips (negro)             | At the Walnut Trees                               | 1 12  |
| Garretson Reese                      | Near the mill occupied by Turner                  | 50    |
| William Robinson, Dorchester         | Hunting Creek                                     | 78    |
| Joseph Stack                         | Adjoining Joseph Stack                            | 37    |
| Edward Stanford (negro)              | Near North-West-Fork Bridge                       | 56    |
| William Stevens, B. Smith            | On the road from Hunting Creek to the Cross Roads | 3 40  |
| Levin Stewart                        | Adjoining Peter Willis                            | 2 44  |
| James Steel (negro)                  | Adjoining Grey Mills                              |       |
| James Stevens                        |   |       |
| Ellis Thomas, Robert Thomas agent    |   |       |
| Levin Tull                           |   |       |
| Francis Turpin                       |   |       |
| Joseph Willis                        |   |       |
| Thomas Walker                        |   |       |
| Roger Wright                         |   |       |

|   |                                      |      |
|---|--------------------------------------|------|
| Angelico Willoughby   | Near Hog Creek                       | 36   |
| Isaac Wright agt. for Isaac Nicols hrs.                               | Adjoining the North-West-Fork Bridge | 16 3 |
| John Willis, Talbot   | Adjoining Fraziens meeting-house     | 2 44 |
| Thomas Watkins  | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge      | 2 13 |
| Sarah Williams  | Adjoining Seven Dawsons              | 64   |
| Roger Wright, agent for Hatfield, Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard |                                      | 2 58 |
| William and Charles Willis, In the North-West-Fork                    |                                      | 4 11 |
| Rixam Walker (negro)  | Near Hog Creek                       | 19   |
| Thomas Waddle, Near Blades mill                                       |                                      | 1 8  |

Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1817. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Md. District.

Where an Asterisk [\*] occurs, add a half cent. nov 4

### 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, Junr. Attorney at Law, or to the subscriber.

Talbot county, april 8 Wm. HAYWARD.

### Easton & Baltimore Packet.

THE SLOOP General Benson, CLEMENT VICKERS, 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 obed't serv't. CLEMENT VICKERS

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

Easton-Point, Feb. 5.

### St. Michaels & Baltimore Packet.

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

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

June 10 WILLIAM DODSON.

### 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 recorded 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, of 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 that 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, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioners of the General Land Office.

sept 27 (30) 19

### Kendal F. Holmes

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Saddling and Harness Making, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Murdoch, immediately opposite the Court house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keeping a constant supply of materials in his line, of the best quality, all of which he will manufacture and sell low for CASH.

His intention is to do a cash business, therefore those who wish to deal in that way, may find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL. oct 21

### Notice.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay. JOSEPH FENALLS, Green-Street, Dorchester county, nov 4 6

### This day is published, BY JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office.

### A Map of the Bounty Lands

IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

The above Map will exhibit to each soldier of the late army the situation of the farm which falls to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi and Illinois, will describe the soil, timber, waters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the surveyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to appreciate the value of their country's reward for their services.

Printers of the Laws of the U. States who give publicity to the above, shall be furnished with two maps. JOHN GARDINER, Washington, oct 31 (nov 11)

### Notice.

THAT there will be a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to open a road through the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrey, in the Trappe, where it has been a road for twenty odd years, but is now stopped up. oct 21 6

### For sale.

A FARM, situated on Wye River, containing two hundred acres, more



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.

#### SALE.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of November next, on the premises, a tract of Land called

#### FORREST LODGE,

CONTAINING eight hundred and seventeen and one quarter acres, lying and being in Caroline county, adjoining the lands of Colonel Keene. And on the following day, on the premises, two tracts of Land called Part of Wright's Hope, and Wright's Forrest, containing one thousand and forty-four acres, lying and being in Queen-Anne's county, and about three miles from Forrest Lodge, late the property of Arthur Bryan, Esq. deceased. About five hundred and fifty acres of Forrest Lodge, and the whole of the last mentioned tracts, are in wood. The land will be divided so as to suit purchasers, and upon terms which will be advantageous, which will be made known on the day of sale. Any communication relative to the said lands can be made to Robert Welch, of Ren. of the city of Annapolis, who is in possession of the plats and title papers. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN SHAEFF STOCKETT.

#### The subscriber

INTENDING to leave his present residence at the end of the present year, offers for sale, on Wednesday the 26th inst. all his personal property, consisting of cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, hay, blades, a great variety of excellent household furniture, beds and bedding, and a great variety of articles too tedious to enumerate. The above will be sold on a credit of nine months on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser giving his note with approved security; for all sums of ten dollars and under, the cash will be expected.  
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.  
nov 11 3 J. THLTON, Jun.

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of Caroline County Court, to me directed, at the suit of George and William Reed, will be sold at public sale, in Greensborough, on Wednesday the 26th November inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. for cash only, all the right of Clement R. Chance, in and to part of a tract of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, called "Taylorston," containing by metes and bounds ten acres of land, be the same more or less—to satisfy the debt and costs due thereon.  
nov 4 4 GEO. A. SMITH, Sh'ff.

#### Timber and Plank.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of December next, for furnishing the following timber and plank, viz.

500 PIECES OF TIMBER,

27 feet long, 7 inches by 14 inches.

40,000 feet surface or flat measure of

#### PLANK,

5 inches thick, 13 feet 6 inches long.

The Timber and plank must all be of the best quality of white oak, cut down before the last of February next, and be perfectly clear of any sap, rot, split, unsound knots, or other blemish. The Timber must be straight, and saved from stocks 14 inches square. The Plank must be sawed accurately, 3 inches thick, square edged, straight, and no plank be less than eight inches wide; and if sixteen, or upwards, must be cut through the middle. The whole to be delivered at the Washington Bridge before the 1st of May next, and be there strictly inspected. A penalty bond with good security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The proposals will be received by  
DAN'L CARROLL of Dnd'n,  
Pres. Wash. Bridge Company.

#### 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,

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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.

W. HAYWARD.

Talbot county, April 8

#### Dissolution of Partnership,

THE Partnership trading under the firm of *Clayland & Nabb*, was dissolved on the 18th October last past, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern are hereby requested to make immediate payment to LAMBERT CLAYLAND, with whom the books are left, and who is fully authorized to settle the affairs of the said firm.  
L. CLAYLAND,  
CHAS. W. NABB.

#### The Subscriber

HAVING taken the stock of GOODS on hand, and having added to it a very handsome assortment of

#### Seasonable Goods,

Which are on their passage, and will be here in a few days from Philadelphia, means to continue business at the old stand, where he is determined to sell Goods cheap for Cash.  
nov 18 6 L. CLAYLAND.

#### NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM CLARK

Has just received from Philadelphia, and is now opening,

#### AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

#### Seasonable Goods,

Of the latest importations,  
Which he invites his friends and customers to call and examine.

The highest prices allowed for Feathers, Rags, Corn, Tow Linen, &c. nov 18 3

#### Fall Goods.

THE subscriber has moved from Cambridge to Easton, and taken the store-house next door to Lambert W. Spencer & Co. where he has opened a good assortment of

#### GOODS,

suitable for the season,

And offers them for sale on the lowest terms for cash.  
LOTT WARFIELD.

Easton, nov 11 1834

#### Fall Goods.

The subscribers have received a part of their

#### FALL SUPPLY,

COMPRISE A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

#### SEASONABLE GOODS;

Which they offer for sale extremely low for cash.

oct 21 LAMBT. W. SPENCER & Co.

#### Lambert Reardon,

TAYLOR,

INFORMS his customers and the public, that he has just received his full assortment of

#### GOODS,

Which comprise a complete assortment of the most fashionable articles in his line, which he offers to make up in the neatest style and latest fashions, very cheap for cash.  
Easton, nov 4 L. REARDON.

#### Land for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale those valuable Lands owned by his deceased father, which were long under the superintendence of Mr. John Fisher, situate in Queen-Anne'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.

#### The Subscriber

RETURNS his thanks for the favours he has received in his line, and solicits a continuance—he is prepared with good workmen and materials for carrying on the

#### Coach and Harness Making,

In all its various branches, with neatness and dispatch, on reasonable terms.

He has for sale, some new and second hand

#### GIGS AND CHAIRS,

Which he can recommend, and will sell low, for cash or country produce.

nov 18 7 JOSEPH PARROTT.

#### Kendal F Holmes

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the *Saddlery and Harness Making*, in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. James Murdock, immediately opposite the Court house, Easton, Md. where he contemplates keeping a constant supply of materials in his line, of the best quality, all of which he will manufacture and sell low for CASH.

This intention is to do a cash business, therefore those who wish to deal in that way, may find it to their advantage by giving him a CALL.  
oct 21

#### To be rented,

FOR the next year, the house and part of the farm now occupied by Uriah Chapman. The house is near Woodenhaws 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. 30

#### The new Easton Packet.

#### SLOOP

*Edward Lloyd,*

EDWARD AULD, Master,

Will make her first trip from Easton to Baltimore on Thursday the 20th inst. and continue to run regularly the remainder of the season.  
The EDWARD LLOYD is an elegant new vessel, substantially built of the very best materials, copper fastened, and completely finished in the first rate Packet style for the accommodation of Passengers: she has a large and commodious cabin with 12 berths, and two state rooms with 8 berths, furnished with every convenience.

All orders left with the subscriber, or in his absence at his office at Easton-Point, will be thankfully received and faithfully executed.

Letters for and from Baltimore, are left at the Drug Store of *Thomas H. Dawson*, where the subscriber attends every Thursday morning for the transaction of business, until half past 9 o'clock.  
EDWARD AULD.

Easton-Point, nov 18

#### The Sloop SEA GULL.

Is in complete order for the reception of Grain, or any other freight, that may offer, and will continue running until the commencement of the frost. For freight or passage apply to the master on board.

JAMES DAVIS, *Miles River.*

N. B. The sloop SEA GULL is in every respect a first rate vessel, purely copper fastened and copper bottomed, and is a remarkably fast sailer, and has a good cabin for the reception of passengers.  
nov 18 J. D.

#### Easton & Baltimore Packet.

#### THE SLOOP

*General Benson,*

CLEMENT VICKERS, 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.

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The Public's obedient servant,  
CLEMENT VICKERS

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 15th 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.

#### New Establishment at the Old Stand.

#### EASTON HOTEL.

THE subscriber having leased that large and commodious establishment, lately erected by Mr. SAWYER GROOMER, in the town of Easton, with the view of keeping a House of Entertainment for travellers and boarders, and gentlemen whose business or pleasure may call them to town; and having furnished the house in a handsome style, and provided himself with the choicest Liquors, and careful and attentive servants, and being determined to provide the best of provisions that the different seasons afford, together with his own exertions to give satisfaction, he hopes will insure him a portion of public patronage. Attached to the establishment are very extensive stables, which shall at all times be furnished with the best of provender, and attended by careful ostlers.

Select parties can at all times be furnished with private rooms and the best entertainment.  
The Public's obedient servant,  
nov 4 JESSE SHEFFER.

#### Union Tavern.

S. LOWE informs his friends and the public generally, that he has succeeded pretty much in the winding up of his old business, for which he declined, and has again commenced in the

#### UNION TAVERN,

Which will be put in complete order immediately. And having determined to conduct the house on a different principle from what it ever yet has been, by his own personal attention, and that of an attentive Bar-keeper, and having his stable and granary furnished with an abundant stock of good provender, a trusty ostler, and attentive honest servants, he invites his former customers and travellers to give him a call and make trial.  
oct 28

#### Dorchester County Court,

October 31st, 1817.

ORDERED by the Court, that the Trustee give notice to the creditors of *Jacob Charles*, dec'd, to exhibit their several claims, to the Trustee, duly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of February next.

E. RICHARDSON, Clk.

JAMES CHAPMAN, Treasr.

Test  
Copy  
nov 11

#### FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

#### ALABAMA TERRITORY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Whilst the public curiosity is alive as to this part of the national domain, there can be no well authenticated facts with relation to it, which will be altogether uninteresting. One of the principal enquiries made at a distance, is—what are its towns, and what are its principal sea-ports? From the accounts published in some of the newspapers, strangers would be induced to believe that there really are some towns of magnitude & importance already sprung into existence in the Alabama territory. The fact, however, is, that it is only by way of courtesy that we can speak of any towns in the Alabama territory; and it must depend on the penetration, the judgment, and exertions of those who are emigrating to the country, to say where towns ought to be, and where they shall be. Men of business are more powerful than legislators. The General Assembly of the Mississippi territory, which heretofore governed the present territory of Alabama, seldom refused to pass a law establishing a town on the lands of any man that asked for it, and they were once on the point of providing by law for the election of a mayor or corporation for the government of a town in which there was not a single inhabitant! These paper towns, therefore, are by no means scarce in the Alabama territory.

In the first place there is the paper town of Wakefield, now twelve or fourteen years of age, and created by the legislative wisdom of the Mississippi territory, in which it is said there lives the half or perhaps the fourth part of one whole family. There is then the paper town of Dumfries, the old Sarum of the country for its power in filling the Legislative Assembly, which possesses a court house and empty gaol, and one family in the suburbs.

Then comes another legislative paper town called Bell something (for I have not the statute at hand in which its name is recorded) and which boasts of one whole family, who certainly occupy one of the most beautiful spots in nature. And last of all is the town of Blakely, (the rival of the ancient city of Mobile) which the legislature decreed should be a town in the year of our Lord 1814, & in which, (if report be true) although no corporation is yet elected, there is laid the foundation of one or more respectable store houses. It does not, to be sure, possess the same handsome view of the bay as the town of Mobile; but it is said to possess a much better harbor for vessels, which will probably be found to be the fact when vessels shall visit the place; and that its water is excellent, is already declared by travellers, and will be ascertained to a certainty by the inhabitants when the town shall possess any. That none are to be found there at present, may naturally enough be ascribed to the want of a mayor or corporation, which it was expected would have been provided for it two years ago, by legislative foresight.

Strangers who have visited the Alabama territory, and others who have long resided there, have been much struck with a situation about 40 miles above the town and bay of Mobile, and the site of the proposed town of Blakely. This situation was purchased at the late public sales in St. Stephen's, by thirty or forty persons, who happened to be present at the place of sale. The shares did not cost 20 dollars each, but they presently rose to four and five hundred, and all the land adjacent to the site was immediately entered. This place, which is now called Shipping Port, occupies the ground where Fort Stoddart formerly stood. It is about a league below the junction of the Tombigby and Alabama, and about the same distance above that division of the river which occasions the formation of one channel communicating with the bay on its western side, near the town of Mobile, and another which communicates with the eastern side of the bay about three leagues distant from the former, and below the town of Blakely. The river and Shipping Port is about 400 yards wide, and its depth is more than sufficient to allow any vessel which can come up the bay, to unload close to the shore. The situation of the ground is remarkably handsome and commanding; and a natural terrace running parallel to the river, at the distance of about 70 poles from it, will afford a variety of elegant sites for the dwelling houses of families who will not be compelled by their business to reside immediately on the river bank. River lots of 42 feet in front are already estimated at 250 dollars each, though no improvement has yet been made; for the value and importance of the spot as a place of deposit

for St. Stephen's, Fort Claiborne, the proposed town of Alabama, and other establishments on the Tombigby and Alabama rivers, as well as for those adjacent to the Big Bend of Tennessee, are fully understood in the upper country. The navigation is good at all seasons of the year. The depth of water in the river, between Shipping Port and the bay of Mobile, is greater than that in the bay itself; and as the river is, on the whole, remarkably straight, the same wind which will bring a vessel up the bay, will bring it up to Shipping Port.

It is another circumstance of considerable importance with relation to this place, that there are not and probably never will be, any settlement of importance between Shipping Port & the sea coast. The land will not admit of them. Though this is a cotton country, yet if the town of Mobile, or the projected town of Blakely be taken as a centre, and a circle be described having a radius of forty miles, it is probable that one hundred acres of cotton would not be found within the whole area of the circle. In fact, nothing would be found of any consequence. There is equally a want of population and of soil. Hence it is certainly desirable, that the port of importation which is to supply the upper country, should be higher up the river than the head of the bay; and if one, two or even three days be consumed in advancing with a cargo forty miles farther into the country, and forty miles nearer to the people, who are to consume the articles imported, it is surely an object well worth attending to. Exports likewise can be deposited with greater ease and safety at Shipping Port than at any place near the bay. Lumber particularly, which will be a great article of exportation, is much endangered by the winds near the bay; rafts are sometimes broken into pieces by them—and the labor of months may be lost in a moment.

The Pascagoula river lies west of the Mobile. It is not navigable for vessels destined for distant countries. The people who reside on its waters have been in the habit of trading to Mobile; it will be more convenient to most of them to trade to Shipping Port. Yet Shipping Port itself as well as Mobile, and the ideal town of Blakely is certainly farther than could be wished from any part of the country at present possessed of a numerous population. But it is the highest point of elevated land below the junction of the Tombigby and Alabama rivers; and those rivers are too crooked to render it advisable, though practicable, for sea vessels to ascend them any considerable distance. Shipping Port is about half way between the town of Mobile, at the head of the bay, and that part of the country where something like a compact population begins to shew itself. It will, after a while, become perhaps the centre of the richest settlement in the whole country. There is probably a greater body of rich river low grounds within three leagues of the spot, than there is within the same distance of any other spot on the river. It will be the centre of sugar cultivation should the cane be attempted with success. But the lands on the eastern side of the river have not yet been offered for sale.

The pine woods at the back of Shipping Port are high and rolling, and the fine springs and commanding views on a range of hills between two and three miles to the west of it will afford a variety of beautiful situations for those who may wish to retreat from the river in the summer season. No settlements as yet are made, nor any establishment, in the proposed town: for it was only in July last that the lands west of the river were offered for sale. Shipping Port, therefore, like other places already mentioned, is at present a mere paper town; it does not even boast of legislative patronage; this could be obtained by asking for it; but some of the proprietors have imbibed the strange conceit, that they may rely, with greater confidence, on the patronage of nature!

It is not the wish of the writer of this article to bias the mind of any one, emigrating to the Alabama territory, in favor of any particular spot. No man can safely select a situation for another: nor can any man safely select one for himself when at a distance. He should endeavour to visit a new country with his mind open and disengaged. But it is of vast importance to him to know before hand what the points are which may merit his attention. The preceding sketch may afford some addition to the stock of memorandums already scattered through the public papers. In this point of view it may be acceptable and useful.

Almanacks for the year 1818.

For Sale at the Star Office.



## NATIONAL POLICY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN.

In our paper of Saturday we noticed the speculations of London prints, relative to the policy by which the American government were influenced. The speculations alluded to seem to have grown out of the act of Congress to increase our naval establishment; or rather out of the prompt manner in which that act was carried into effect. But had these transatlantic writers known, that efforts were making by the government to increase our means of internal defence, their jealousies and suspicions would probably have been strengthened and confirmed. On this subject it may be remarked, that some of the United States regiments have been employed during the last summer in cutting military roads. The topographical engineers are busily engaged in surveying and making notes & maps of our coast. That several distinguished officers of the army and navy have recently been appointed by the President, for the same purpose. That the scientific General Bernard, late of the French army, is making a tour of observation as an engineer, in the service of the United States. But, while we are unable to enter into detail, as to the state of our fortifications in the south, we can assure the London prints, that our frontier posts in the north and west are principally undergoing great and important repairs or additions.

On Lake Champlain, at Rouse's point a formidable fort is erecting. During the last autumn, the water in that lake was some feet lower than it had been known for forty years. The favorable moment was seized on to lay the foundation of the work. An eminent engineer was employed to construct and superintend the building of this battery, which, it is believed, in the event of another war, will be of great importance, as a means of defence.

At the foot of Lake Ontario, at Sackett's Harbor, during the last two years, a most splendid range of barracks have been erected. They are entirely of stone, and two stories high; thus, affording the men lodging rooms in which, separate from the rooms in which they cook. They are commodious and extensive, and evince a determination, on the part of the government, to render Sackett's Harbor a permanent and strong military post. The parade and other public grounds contiguous to them, are laying out in a manner to blend taste with usefulness. A great portion of the labor has been performed by the soldiery. As only a few thousand dollars are requisite to complete these barracks, it is probable the work will be performed early next season.

At the other extreme of Lake Ontario is Fort Niagara. It will be recollected that this fort is nearly opposite Fort George, on the British side of the river Niagara; and that it is built at the mouth of that river, where it empties into Lake Ontario. It is on a most commanding spot of land, and completely overlooks, and consequently is capable of silencing the British batteries on the opposite shore. Early in the late war this fort was surprised and taken by the enemy, under circumstances the most disgraceful and suspicious, as it relates to the officer under whom it was commanded. While in possession of the British it was much improved and strengthened. Among other things in the interior of it, a covered work was built under ground, bomb proof, and capable of containing at least five hundred men. The wash of the Lake was undermining what is termed the old French mess house, a massy stone building of uncommon solidity, that has stood more than a century, and on the top of which cannon were placed during the late war. For the purpose of protecting this building, and increasing the strength of this already powerful fortress, the foundation of additional works were laid during the summer of 1816, and they have still been progressing whenever the season would permit. It is probable, however, from their nature and extent, it will require one or two years more to complete them; but, when completed, Fort Niagara may be considered almost impregnable.

In May last, major Grafton, of the engineer corps, was ordered to Michilimackinac, for the purpose of laying out and commencing immediately, new and additional works at that place. From thence, it is understood he may proceed to the upper military posts, having the same object in view.

This hasty and imperfect outline will tend to shew that our permanent means of defence are not confined to the navy exclusively. But we deny, in the most peremptory manner, that it is an evidence of the government possessing hostile feelings towards any nation on earth. They are only precautionary measures called for by the times, and by the voice of the nation. We are willing, however, to admit, that the late war has had a great influence upon the minds of the American people. It has taught them their own power. It has, in some degree, infused into them a military spirit. It has strengthened the government, because it has increased the confidence of the people in it and it has contributed to annihilate the violence of party asperities, by making the nation feel the folly, if not the wickedness, of foreign predilections.

It would be presumption in us to pretend that we possessed any particu-

lar information upon which our opinions were founded, as to the question of National Policy. Our reflections result from the fact, that the people determine the policy of the government; and we know, as remarked in a former paper, that the American people are just and pacific. With these preliminary remarks we venture to assert, that every reasonable means will be adopted by the government, to restrain its citizens from committing aggressions on any power with whom we are at peace; and that should violence be committed by them, under the American flag, the act will be disclaimed. But as we have uniformly contended, since the establishment of our government, that the subjects of other countries possessed a natural and inherent right to expatriate themselves, it would be strange, indeed, if we should attempt to deny that right to our own citizens.

On the other hand, if aggressions are committed upon us, by the subjects of other countries, or by their military or naval force, negotiation will be resorted to. A redress of the injury will be demanded, and every means rational and reflecting government can honorably adopt to obtain that redress without any appeal to arms, will be adopted.

Under these impressions, we see not a speck of war in the horizon. All is serene and calm. Our foreign relations present that aspect which we think indicates a long peace. In our domestic concerns we are prosperous and happy. The progress of science—the increase of internal improvements—the almost total cessation of party feuds and animosities, excepting among a few unprincipled and interested men—these excite emotions the most gratifying and consolatory in the bosom of every good citizen, while he triumphantly exclaims—Hail Columbia! Happy Land!

## EXTRAORDINARY ELEPHANTS.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

The following copy of an official letter from the officer commanding the Ramghur Battalion, in Bengal, to the Magistrate of that Zilla (division) is, we understand, new to the public:

"I have the honour to state to you, that on the 24th of March at midnight, I received information that two Elephants, of an uncommon size, had made their appearance within a few hundred yards of the cantonments, and close to a village, the inhabitants of which were in the greatest alarm. I lost no time in dispatching all the public and private Elephants at the station in pursuit of them, and at day-break of the 25th was informed, that their very superior size, and apparent fierceness, had rendered all attempts for seizure unavailable, and that the most experienced driver was dangerously wounded, the elephant on which he rode having been struck to the ground by one of the wild ones, which, with its companion, had afterward retreated to a sugar plantation, adjoining the village of Jusipoor. I immediately ordered out the guns of this place: but very desirous, in the first instance, to try every means, of catching them. I assembled the inhabitants of this neighborhood, with the assistance of Rajah Ragnath Sing, and caused two deep pits to be prepared on the edge of the Sugar Cane plantation, in which our Elephants and people, with the utmost difficulty, contrived to retain these animals during the day. When the pits were reported ready, we repaired to the spot, and they were with much difficulty driven into them, but unfortunately one of the pits did not prove sufficiently deep, and the Elephant that escaped from it (in the presence of many witnesses) assisted his companion out with his trunk; both were, however, brought back with much trouble, to the Sugar Cane plantation, and no particular instance of vice or fierceness having appeared in the course of the day, I was anxious to make another trial to catch them. The pioneers, therefore set to work to deepen the old, and prepare new holes, against day break, when I prepared making the final attempt. At four o'clock of the morning, yesterday, however, they burst through all my guards, and making for a village three miles distant, entered with so much rapidity, that the horsemen who galloped in front of them had not time to apprise the inhabitants of their danger; and I regret to say, that one man was torn limb from limb, a child trodden to death, and two women wounded. Their destruction was now become absolutely necessary, and as they appeared to show no inclination to quit the village, we gained time to bring up the four pounders, from which they soon received round shot, and abundance of grape each. The largest of the two was soon brought to the ground, by a round shot in the head, but after remaining there a quarter of an hour, apparently lifeless, he got up as vigorous as ever, and the desperation of both exceeded all description—they made repeated charges nearly within one hundred yards of the guns, and had it not been for the uncommon steadiness and bravery of the artillery men (who more than once turned them off by shot in the head when within a few yards of them, many casualties must have happened. We were now obliged to desist for want of ammunition and shot; and before a fresh supply could be obtained the Elephants quitted the village, and though streaming with blood from 100 wounds, proceeded with a rapidity, of which before I had no idea, to Hazarabang. They were at length brought up by the horsemen, and our Elephants, when

within a very short space of a crowder (Bazar), and ultimately, after many renewals of this most formidable attack on the guns, they gave up the contest with their lives. Nineteen four-pound shot have already been taken out of their bodies, and I imagine that eighteen more will be found, I have been thus particular, both because I think the transaction worthy to be recorded, and also from a hope, that you will concur with me in the propriety of an application to Government, for compensation for the damage suffered by the owners of the villages of Jusipoor and Ored, from the destruction of much grain, &c.—I enclose a correct measurement of one of the Elephants which will be read with surprise. I am of opinion, they must have escaped from Hyderabad, or some part of the Decan, for I have never heard of or seen animals of this size in this part of India.

I have the honor to be,  
E. R.  
Captain Commanding  
Ramghur Battalion.  
Hazarabang, 29th Sept. 1810

|  | Feet. In |
|--|----------|
| Length from the end of the trunk to the end of the tail, | 26 9/16  |
| Height   | 11 0     |
| Round the body   | 17 8     |
| Length from the crown of the head to beneath the jaw,    | 7 8      |
| The other Elephant rather smaller.                       |          |

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.  
SALT  
As a Manure, and destroyer of enemies to plants.

Mr. Paulson,  
With great pleasure I perceive, that the agricultural society of Philadelphia, continues to afford its patronage to the agricultural almanack, published by Mr. Conrad, No. 87, Market street. It seems that it is an experiment to diffuse information in a cheap way, through our country. I have been chagrined, on inquiry, to find that this experiment, so laudable in its object, has not been met with the zeal which it so indubitably merits. All the friends to the subject, which is, beyond any other, the most conducive to the prosperity of our country, should exert themselves to give currency to this endeavor to convey instruction to our farmers. In the almanack just published for the year 1818, a most important subject is submitted to the consideration and experiment of our husbandmen. The facts and opinions of agriculturalists in England have been collected, to prove that salt, in small quantities, is the cheapest and most efficacious manure for land, when properly applied. I see in the preface to the last years almanack, that the plan of pointing out substitutes for dung, in the improvement of soils, is one of the objects proposed: and a most desirable one it would be, if the result should be found answerable to the praiseworthy expectations of those who have suggested the design.—When the difficulties which the introduction of plaster experienced are recollected: and the amazing extent of improvement which that substance has accomplished, are contrasted with its unpromising commencement; no suggestion of the uses of other auxiliaries to fertility should be neglected. To render my assistance in recommending trials of salt for the purposes intended, I have copied, from the Farmer's Journal, of Sept. 15th, 1817, a paper taken from the Edinburgh Chronicle.

## "THE GRUB WORM."

SIR,  
I hope any information that may prevent the recurrence of such a calamity as the grub for the future, will not be unacceptable to the agricultural community. It was my lot for some considerable time, to exercise the duties of a farmer where the climate or soil, or both, subjected the crop, almost invariably, to the ravages of the above destructive animal. More for the sake of making an experiment, than with any hope of success, I mixed a little common salt with the seed; but the result was beyond my expectation. The season was such as last; all around me suffered from the grub, and had, where the seed was not so treated, fields much injured. But so far as that seed went, there was not a stalk touched. In order to be sure that this could be owing to nothing but the effects of the salt; the next season I sowed part of the same field with seed without salt, and part with it, carefully marked the several parts; the seed also was of the same kind and quality, and at harvest, every ridge where the salted seed was sown, could be distinctly pointed out by its abundance, independent of the marks I had made; while the rest of the field was greatly injured and deficient. I have since continued the practice, carefully varying the circumstances; and the result has been a thorough conviction on my mind, that if it is persevered in, success cannot fail to attend it, of which, I hope, its general adoption will soon convince every agriculturalist. There are many persons of great credulity whom I could name, who can vouch for the facts stated.

WILLIAM BROCK.  
West Lothian, August 9th, 1817.

N. B. The proportion of salt to grain which I tried, was about half a peck to the Bolt; though perhaps a little more or less would have the same effect.

A writer in the Farmer's Journal, says, that sand in the interior, will bear more salt than those on sea coasts; the

\* A Scotch Bolt is about six bushels, but it varies in different shires.

latter being saturated with salt, from the ocean and in the air.  
12th Nov. 1817. A. B.

Country papers, in which the above fact is republished, would greatly benefit farmers.

## BRITISH MANUFACTURES OUT-DONE IN ONTARIO.

Much has been said, and many accounts published, of the celerity with which English manufacturers of cloth have gone through the various operations attendant on the manufacturing that article from the fleece to the garment. A few weeks since we published an account taken from an English paper, in which it was stated, that at one of the Manufactories in England the fleece had been taken from the sheep, and manufactured into a coat, in the short space of 13 hours and 20 minutes. Messrs. Buck, Brewster & Co. Managers of the Ontario Manufactory at Manchester, in this county, on perusing that article, became sensible, from the perfection of their machinery, and the dexterity of their workmen, that the same operations might be accomplished even in a shorter time. Immediately a wager of 500 dollars was offered, and accepted by the managers, that they would perform the same operations in 12 hours. The wool was taken from the sack in its natural state, and in 9 hours and 15 minutes precisely, the coat was completed and worn in triumph, by one of the parties concerned. The wool was picked, greased, carded, roped and spun—the yarn was warped, put into the loom, and woven—the cloth was fulled, colored, four times shorn, pressed, and carried to the tailor's, and the coat completed, all within the time above stated. We saw the coat the next day after it was made. The cloth was not of the finest texture, but was very handsomely dressed, and fitted the person who wore it, remarkably well. The truth of the above statement can be attested by many respectable witnesses besides Messrs. Buck and Brewster.—The only difference between this and the English experiment, is the time occupied in shearing the fleece, and any farmer in the country knows that that operation may be dispatched in ten minutes. The above named gentlemen now confidently assert that they can manufacture a coat of elegant superfine broad cloth, and have it completed, in 12 hours.  
[Canandaigua Mess.]

## FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

### LAND MARKS.

If the Mosaic law justly pronounces a curse on him who removes his neighbor's land mark, those are entitled to a blessing who have devised and adopted a system which renders a removal of land marks almost impossible. Such is the system of the United States for the survey of their public lands. Townships six miles square are formed by meridians and parallels to the equator. The magnetic variation is very frequently ascertained; each township is subdivided into thirty six sections, each containing one square mile, or 640 acres; the corners of the sections and quarter sections are marked, so that if one or more corners are lost or destroyed, they can easily and with perfect precision be restored. No serious dispute about bounds and limits can exist. On this system more than fifty millions of acres have been surveyed. Had these regions been taken possession of by location at the will of individuals, innumerable disputes would have existed, and the uncertainty of title would operate powerfully and fatally against permanent and durable improvements. Had the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and the Virginia military lands between the Scioto and Little Miami been surveyed on this principle, those States would have been worth many millions more than they now are worth.

It is like the *erote diasciae*, the divided feast of Homer. The parent presides at the well furnished board, and each member of the family is well supplied. The system of individual location is like that of ungoverned savages at a feast, where the strongest and most daring deprive the rest who are more moderate and feeble. In every point of view this system is most admirable, and proven that its authors had well considered the force of the curse on him who removes his neighbour's land mark.

## FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

### STATE OF OTAHEITE.

The Macquarrie, capt. Campbell, left Otaheite the 25th of April, with a cargo of between 50 and 60 tons of pork, excellently cured. She also touched at Eimeo, one of the Society Islands, where the Missionaries have lately dwelt. There is on the different islands a great quantity of poultry, such as cocks and hens, a few Muscovy ducks, and a number of goats. The Missionaries have a few head of horned cattle, and a few sheep; but hogs and the bread-fruit constitute the chief dependence of the Islands. The bananas seems to have been indigenous to the Islands; the sweet tropical potatoes, the pumpkin and melon, are cultivated with success; and capt. Campbell has we understand, during his late excursion, sown among the Islands, the loquat, the peach, the celery and other garden seeds. Cotton is of spontaneous growth among most or all of the islands, and its quality very various. The country, which was beautiful in itself, has derived lux-

uriance from its intercourse with the British nation; the aborigines, who but a few years, or indeed but a few months since were cruel Pagans, are now converted to Christianity; their idolatry is past; their wars are at an end—and under the guidance of their Missionary friends and brethren, they promise to become a good and happy people. The inhabitants of Bolabola made Capt. Campbell a present of their Delly, which consisted of a log of wood from five to six feet long, and two or three inches thick, with a number of faces carved upon it. They parted with it as a proof of their reformation, and a token of contempt towards their former prejudices. Pomare has not been re-invested with absolute power; the chiefs are still afraid that he might abuse it; but he is so much the convert to Christian principles, that the fear is supposed to be ungrounded. He resides on a small spot, a few hundred yards from Tahitee; and seems in the enjoyment of perfect content of mind; distributing books to all his countrymen that apply for them, and indiscriminately bestowing his favors upon those who had been enemies, as well as upon his approved friends. In fact, so wonderful has been the change, that it may truly be concluded a miracle has been wrought upon the minds of the people.

## FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

### LEADING THE BEST FASHIONS.

Those who are the "makers of man," and lead all fashions, are respectfully requested—if indeed they ever read sermons, to peruse the following short extract from a dedicatory sermon delivered in this town a few days since by the Rev. Mr. Jones, "whose life has been a comment on the doctrine he has taught."

### THE EXTRACT.

"And as on this occasion, there may be present, the younger branches of various christian denominations, who consent that God our Creator ought to be worshipped with the heart because he is good; I would presume to say to them all with the greatest respect and best wishes; never name the name of God your heavenly Father, nor the name of his anointed Son our Saviour, but with religious reverence. It becomes the rising generation who take the lead in their several stations of life, in fashions of apparel, to abandon the habit of profanity, as unchristian and unbecoming any one having the christian name; because the founder of Christianity said *Swear not at all*." Let therefore, this old, worn out ill-shaped habit be folded as a garment, no longer worthy of wearing, and be committed to perpetual oblivion. There can be no rational inducement offered to continue the practice. Let therefore the young men of all christian denominations begin this desirable reformation in *Words*, as well as deeds, and give a new era to this western world! And from this may a pure language without a curse, & without a profane oath go into all lands! I have made this address to the young men of all christian denominations, with no other feeling but that of benevolence; and I have made it because I know it is in their power, to bury this unseemly custom, if they will, in such a deep grave as that its place shall not be found. And the abolishment of such a custom can be no unacceptable offering in its kind, presented in adoration before our heavenly Father."

A long story about love and murder is going the rounds in the northern and southern papers, which we believe to be entirely unfounded, or at least willfully erroneous in some of its particulars. A reciprocal attachment is said to have existed between a Miss Pattan (daughter of Col. Pattan) and a young man whose name we do not at present recollect. An unfortunate disposition to intemperance, however, in the young man, severed the bond of affection, and he was forbad the house. Another suitor soon appeared, and successfully prosecuted his addresses. The intelligence reached the ears of the disappointed lover, and roused him to the most horrid purpose of revenge. He waited for the evening on which the holy rites were to be celebrated, and with a borrowed name, and under a specious pretext, lured the bride to the door, where he shot her dead in her hymeneal robes. The parties were represented as living in this State.—These are the outlines of the story—communicated to some one in the Eastern States—and which we relate from memory.

Now, we have conversed with a number of gentlemen from various parts of our state, who never heard of such an occurrence before, or of the parties mentioned. Indeed, an act of such savage enormity would soon have resounded through the State, and the perpetrator of such an outrage upon humanity would immediately have been exposed to public execration, and quickly have expiated his crime upon the altar of justice. The same notoriety would attach itself to the act, had it occurred in any of our sister States—at least the public would become acquainted with the fact before a relation of the circumstances could travel some 7 or 800 miles, and then return back again to the source from whence they originated. We may therefore rationally conclude, until the story is more clearly substantiated, that it is the production of a writer who has exercised a traveller's privilege, regardless of the character and feelings of a whole community.

Augusta paper, of Nov. 1.



WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

We hear from Annapolis, that the *Franklin*, the new 74, would depart from hence either yesterday afternoon or on this day, taking out Mr. Rush and his Suite, on his Embassy to England. This ship, like our ship *Washington*, (which she is destined to join in the Mediterranean) has attracted numberless visitors to view her exterior as well as interior arrangements, regulations, and superior accommodations for her passengers, officers and crew. She will likely be viewed with much attention even in Plymouth or Portsmouth; and it is not a little creditable to our officers and naval tactics, that Mons. Perron, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, (which gives him rank as a Captain of a frigate in the French service) is regulated as a gun-room passenger in the *Franklin*, merely to become better informed as to the improved machinery, order, discipline and celerity, practised in the American ships of war. Lieut. Perron was readily admitted to this ship through the solicitation of the Marquis De La Fayette to the President.

A deputation consisting of six CHEROKEE CHIEFS arrived at this city on the 18th inst., on a mission to the President of the United States. Their names are:

*En-yaw-naw-ae*, Speaker for the deputation, and *Roman Nose*, Aborigine. *James Brown*, *Richard Taylor*, *Richard Riley* and *George Harlin*, descendants from intermarriages with Cherokee women.

Nat. Int.

NOVEMBER 21.

The revolution in ALGIERS, and the decapitation of the Dey, now confirmed, are events not uninteresting in themselves, and particularly to us. The late Dey had established, among all our countrymen in the Mediterranean, who had opportunities of observing his character, a reputation of probity, elevation, fortitude, and intrepidity—qualities not often united in an Algerine chief of any grade, and therefore remarkable. He had signified himself for the two latter qualities, in a distinguished manner, by the cool and desperate resistance he made to the demand of the British Admiral Exmouth, and afterwards to the attack by the tremendous force employed to enforce them. Whenever he has yielded, as far as we have observed, to the demands of any nation, it has been from policy, when this discriminating observation taught him it would be in vain to prolong resistance. He was an Algerine, it is true, and therefore entertained notions, and pursued a policy, when he dared, reprobated by the laws of nations and obnoxious to the advancing civilization of all Christian nations. But as an Algerine, he was a great man; and his dethronement may prove the harbinger and the cause of the utter annihilation of the power of ALGIERS.

He was dethroned, it is reported, because his reign had been disastrous. Disaster, then, is to be retrieved—and relieved it can only be by re-establishing the former principles and practices of that power, the surrender of which is the disaster of which the Dey was accused. Should the attempt be made on our commerce, we shall be immediately engaged in a war with that nation. It is in this view that we consider the revolution as interesting to us—and that we have been gratified in reflecting, that we have a force in the Mediterranean, should the revolution at Algiers portend a revolution of policy, sufficient to protect our own commerce, and keep the pirates in their ports, if not to annihilate their marine.

Nat. Int.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 10.

INDIAN NEWS.

We learn by an officer of the army, who arrived in town on Sunday last, direct from Fort Hawkins, that hostilities are expected immediately to break out between our troops and the Seminole Indians. Gen. GAINES, with his force, took up the line of march from Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama, to Fort Scott, on the Flint River, about the 27th ult., where he was to be joined by about 600 Creek Indian warriors, who would make his army, including regulars, militia and Indians, amount to about 2,500 men. The Seminoles are said to have in the field 1,500 warriors. Gen. JACKSON and suite it was expected, would join Gen. GAINES at Fort Scott.

The officer above alluded to was despatched here to procure four field pieces for the expedition, and will return immediately.

We learn that Gen. GAINES made a demand upon the Seminoles for the murderers of seven whites—they refused and in reply, stated, that our people had killed ten of their tribe, and demanded the balance to be given up to them, as the only conditions on which they would make peace. The general made no further reply, but immediately put his troops in motion, to operate against them.

HAYTI.

It will be recollected that we lately sent the Congress frigate to Hayti, with a commissioner on board, charged with arranging our affairs with that government. The result of that mission is not generally known. The following account of the arrival of the Congress, as well as despatches from the count of Limonade, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has been furnished by a friend

to the Editor of the National Advocate.

Official note from the Hayti Gazette.

"In order to remove all doubts which the arrival of the American frigate Congress in the port of the capital, having Mr. Tyler on board, may have excited and also to remove all motives of calumny from the enemies of Hayti, we are authorized to publish the following documents.

"A government, strong of itself as well as by its principles, of wisdom and justice, does not fear to make the truth known. There will be seen in these documents the desire which our government has exhibited to establish relations of commerce and friendship with the government of the United States, whenever they should be founded on the political relations, usages and reciprocity which ought to exist between governments. It will be seen that the cause why the lucrative commerce which has for more than 25 years existed between the two nations, has not been more extensive, is owing solely to the government of the United States."

KINGDOM OF HAYTI,

At the palace of La Grande Riviere, Aug. 1, 1817:

14th year of independence

The Secretary of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hayti, &c. &c. to Mr. the Baron de Dupuy, Secretary & Interpreter of the King, &c.

Mr. la Baron,

I have received your letter of yesterday, which announces the arrival of the American frigate Congress in the port of the capital, with Mr. Tyler, who presented himself as Commercial Agent of the United States of America.

On learning the arrival of Mr. Tyler, I waited to receive despatches from his government, and letters which should accredit him at the court of Hayti; but I have been strangely surprised, from the report which you have made to me, that he was the bearer only of a simple certificate, couched in unusual and inadmissible terms—and further, containing the words "Cape Francois," and "of the island of St. Domingo"—expressions which are improper, and offensive to the government of his majesty.

Notwithstanding the desire which his majesty has of seeing relations of commerce and amity established between the two governments, I am under the necessity of charging you to notify Mr. Tyler that he cannot be received and considered as commercial agent, he not being furnished with authentic credentials in good and due form, sufficiently to accredit him with the Haytian government.

As Mr. Tyler is, without doubt, ignorant of the usages established in this kingdom for the diplomatic communications between governments, you will make them known to him, and will send a copy of the king's declaration, dated 20th November, 1816.

I regret that his majesty, being at this moment on a tour, cannot give an audience to Mr. Tyler and the captain of the frigate Congress, as they desire.

I have the honor to salute, &c.

COUNT DE LIMONADE.



Republican Star,  
AND  
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25, 1817.

FOR THE STAR.

Mr. Smith,

A week or two ago I read in your paper some remarks over the signature of Agricola, on the subject of a new road that has been located in this county. He very impartially asks for information on that head, after giving his decided opinion—If he wished for what he asked, why make up his mind before hearing both sides? As one "who possesses every necessary information" on the subject, I will, notwithstanding his effrontery, endeavor to give him and the county a full and fair "statement" of the facts relative to the case. First—The people of the county were not consulted, generally, before the petition was presented to the Legislature; they are taxed for roads generally, and the Legislature ought to have required their unanimous assent, before passing the law. The new road, it is said, is to favour the mail stage; and pray, are the people remote from the road to be heavily taxed for the convenience of mail stages? It is a fact, that the surveyor, employed by the commissioners, was not sworn before he made the survey; so that we have only his bare word for the saving of distance so frequently spoken of. It is a fact, that several widows and orphans will be materially injured by the new road; and ought not their interest and wishes to be taken into consideration? It is also a fact, that not one person below Church Hill will be benefited by the road; on the contrary, the *forerunners* alone will derive every advantage from it; and ought the good people below Centreville, and on Kent Island, to be taxed to complete a work, which will never put one cent's worth into their pockets? I say no. Another and the last fact is, that the persons through whose land the road passes, were never consulted before the law passed; or if they were, they did not know where the commissioners would lay out the road—and ought not individuals to have the say, as to what part of their farms they would have lopped off?—If they have not that right, real property in Queen-Anne's is not worth much. The people of the upper part of the county are continually

teazing the Levy Court with their new roads, and I wonder if every other part of the county has not the same right. They certainly have, but they are contented with their roads as their wise forefathers laid them out. I wish not to cast any reflection on the good people of the forest, for, politically speaking, I admire them.

I hope Mr. Agricola is now satisfied that there are facts in existence of more weight than he imagined; and if he is not now contented to drop the new road, I warrant in my next I will give him such a list of stubborn facts as will make him acknowledge, through the medium of your paper, that he is satisfied I am in the right.

A TAXABLE.

Queen-Anne's county, Nov. 1817.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.

TROUBLE AT ALGIERS.

Captain Mouny, of the brig *Albion*, arrived at this port from Gibraltar, from whence he sailed on the 5th October, states, that the day before he left, information was received, that a REVOLUTION had taken place at Algiers—that the Dey had been deposed; and, together with his Prime Minister, had been decapitated; and that a merchant there of ordinary standing had been chosen to fill his place.

The PLAGUE still raged at Algiers with considerable violence.

The American SQUADRON arrived at Gibraltar on the 1st of October, in 14 days from the coast of Algiers.

SPARE DIET.

A writer in the *Washington City Gazette*, is calling aloud for an augmentation and equalization of salaries to the respective clerks in the departments of the Government. He avers that a congressman has said, "you may count the ribs of the clerks as they walk along, and that the rats were seen going from their houses with *tears in their eyes*, nothing being there to eat!" If their case is really so deplorable as above represented, it is to be hoped they will be looked upon with a charitable eye during the approaching cold winter. We suspect, however, notwithstanding this beggarly outcry, that they all have pretty comfortable quarters; and that but few, if any, would be willing to leave their places, even at the present moderate rates of compensation.

Balt. Pat.

On Friday last, Governor RINGBLY gave a splendid dinner, at Annapolis, to Mr. Rush, commodore STEWART, and the other officers of the *Franklin* 74. Previous to dining, a large party visited the *Franklin*, partook of refreshments on board and returned under a national salute from the ship.

Id.

Washington, November 15.

The Minister of Portugal (the Chevalier CARRA DE SERRA) has taken up his winter residence in this city.

The British Envoy (Mr. BAOR), is the only foreign Minister who has, for some time past, been a regular resident here. He has lately returned to the city from a friendly visit to Mr. Madison, at his seat in Virginia.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

Hazebout Luckin, of Georgia, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Fifth Collection District of Georgia.

Thomas P. Evans, of South Carolina, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Eighth Collection District of South Carolina.

William Crawford, of the Mississippi Territory, Receiver of the Public Monies in the County of Washington, in the said Territory, for Lands of the United States East of Pearl River.

James Ladd, of New Hampshire, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Portsmouth.

Jose Hensley, of the State of New York, Collector of the District of Genesee, and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Genesee.

David W. Hall, of Indiana, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the State of Indiana.

Richard Ransome Gwynn, of North Carolina, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Thirteenth Collection District of North Carolina.

Thomas Jenkins, of Virginia, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Twentieth Collection District of Virginia.

Moses M. Russell, of South Carolina, Consul of the United States for the Port of Riga, in Russia.

James Brobson, of Delaware, Marshal in and for the District of Delaware.

Henry Russell, of Maryland, Collector for the District of Nottingham.

James D. Westcott, of New Jersey, Collector for the District of Bridgetown.

John D. Jones, of North Carolina, Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington.

Montgomery A. Haring, of South Carolina, Marshal in and for the South Carolina District.

Thomas Rhoads, of Rhode Island, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Second Collection District of Rhode Island.

Joshua Gilburn, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States for the Port of Antwerp.

John Heath, of Virginia, Consul of the United States for the Island of Teneriffe.

Martin T. Morton, of Massachusetts, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Nantucket.

Robert Fairchild, of Connecticut, Marshal in and for the District of Connecticut.

John T. Mason, of Kentucky, Marshal in and for the District of Kentucky.

William W. Bibb, of Georgia, Governor in and over the Alabama Territory.

Jonathan Kearney, of Pennsylvania, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Tenth Collection District of Pennsylvania.

William Crawford, of Mississippi Territory, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Third Collection District of the Mississippi Territory.

Henry H. Benson, of Pennsylvania, Collector of Direct Taxes and Internal Duties for the Fifteenth Collection District of Pennsylvania.

Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Boston.

Joseph N. Gordon, of Maryland, Collector for the District of Chester.

Amos Gibbs, of Ohio, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Miami.

Hazekiah Prince, of Massachusetts, Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Thomaston.

Alexander Irvine, of Georgia, Naval Officer for the Port of Savannah.

to treat with the Cherokee Tribe or Nation of Indians.

His Excellency Lewis Cass, Governor of the Michigan Territory, and Duncan McArthur, late a Brigadier General in the service of the United States, Commissioners to treat with all or any of the tribes or nations of Indians, within the boundaries of the State of Ohio.

David B. Mitchell, Esq. of the State of Georgia, Commissioner to treat with the Creek nation of Indians.

His Excellency William Clark, Governor of the Missouri Territory, and His Excellency Amian Edwards, Governor of the Illinois Territory, Commissioners to treat with the Potawatamies and other Tribes of Indians, in the Illinois Territory.

Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of Great Britain.

Joshua Barney, of Maryland, Naval Officer for the Port of Baltimore.

Paul Benton, of Maryland, Marshal in and for the District of Maryland.

Jacob Mark, Consul of the United States at the Port of Cork.

James Fish, of Vermont, Collector and Inspector of the Revenue for the Port of Albany.

John Tadder, Collector of Direct Tax and Internal Duties for the 3d Collection District of Tennessee.

John M. Goodwin, Collector of Direct Tax and Internal Duties for the 6th Collection District of Ohio.

Abijah Tumbling, Collector of Direct Tax and Internal Duties for the 15th Collection District of New-York.

John M. Jett, Collector of Direct Tax and Internal Duties for the 1st Collection District of Louisiana.

William Wirt, of Virginia, Attorney General of the United States.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, to be Secretary for the Department of War.

It is suggested by a writer in the *Baltimore Patriot*, and the suggestion is probably correct, that it is the intention of Mr. CLAY to endeavor to procure at the next session, the passage of a law authorizing a commutation of soldiers' bounty lands for money, at the rate of one dollar per acre. This measure, it appears to us, would be equally advantageous to both parties; to the nation and to the soldier. The one would save at least fifty per cent. of the actual amount of the bounty, computing the land at its lowest real value of two dollars per acre; and the latter would gain at least one hundred per cent. on the amount of his sale, if now made. There is such an emulation among the soldiers to sell their patents the moment they obtain them, that sales are frequently made, it is said, at 50 dollars for the 100 acres. It is desirable, for the interest of the soldiers, that the intention to introduce such a proposition should be generally known. The effect of a diffusion of this information will be, if not to prevent the soldier from selling, to secure to him a price nearer the value of his land, than he can now obtain.

Nat. Int.

CONGRESS.

The first session of the Fifteenth Congress will commence on the first Monday in December next, the day designated by the Constitution of the United States, and which will be the first day of the month. Two new states will appear in the body by their Senators and Representatives, to wit: Indiana and Mississippi. The number of the states are now twenty—the Senators, therefore, will amount, in all, to forty; and the Representatives to one hundred and eighty-four. Besides these, there will be three delegates; that is to say, one from each of the territories of Missouri, Illinois and Alabama.

Washington City Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.

Capt. RILEY, in his very interesting narrative of his sufferings in Africa, mentions the surprising age, to which he was informed many Arabs attained. The following are his words:—"This account from an Arab who was my friend, and the preserver of my life, and on whose veracity I could rely, together with what fell under my own observation, has removed all doubt from my mind on that subject, and I am fully of opinion that hundreds and thousands of Arabs on this vast expanse of desert, actually live to the age of two hundred years or its equivalent." Of his reasons for this belief, one is their constant activity and temperance. "They never taste wine, or any ardent spirits, being entirely out of the way of those articles, and they are besides strictly forbidden by their religion." This fact is sufficient proof of the erroneousness of an idea, that is unhappily too prevalent, that spirituous liquors are useful to the preservation or restoration of health; an idea contradicted by almost universal experience. To use language which we have heard employed on some public occasion, "We know not if ardent spirits ought not to be placed on the same shelf with arsenic and laudanum." Capt. Riley, in his narrative, &c. thus describes some of the oldest Arabs he saw: "They had lost all the hair from their heads, beards, and every part of their bodies, the flesh on them had entirely been worn away, and their skins appeared to be dried and drawn tight over the sinews and bones like Egyptians; their eyes are extinct, having totally wasted away in their sockets, the bones of which are only covered by their eyelids. One of these was reported to be three hundred years old."

AUGUSTA, (GEORGIA) Nov. 8.

We have no recent information from Gen. GAINES. The last accounts of his contemplated expedition against the hostile Florida Indians left his whole regular force on their march for Fort Scott, which is in the vicinity of the unfriendly savages. It is not improbable but his approach will inspire such dread as to cause them to sue for peace, and thus prevent the effusion of blood.

The Commissioners appointed to settle the northern boundary line, have arrived in New York. D. P. Adams, Esq. one of the assistant commissioners, proceeded to Washington on Tuesday morning, with despatches from General Peter B. Porter—Major Fraser is still in the city. The utmost harmony prevailed between the commissioners, and there is reason to hope the business has, or will terminate to the satisfaction of both parties.

N. Y. Gaz.

To Correspondents.

"FRIENDLY SOCIETY," with 50 cents, is received—his place of residence, and 50 cents more, might induce the belief that half-priced applicants to the moon were not his object.

Wanted to hire,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR,

A NEGRO WOMAN who can be well recommended as a good cook, washer and ironer—Also a NEGRO GIRL, who is accustomed to waiting in the house. Apply to

Nov 25

Wm. STARR.

Valuable Property,

AT PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber having removed to Baltimore, intends quitting farming, and will offer at public sale on Wednesday the 10th of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, all his very valuable stock of

Mules, Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs,

(among which are seven of the best mules on the peninsula; two mule colts, sired by the celebrated Jack, Knight of Malta; three brood mares, which were put to the same Jack last spring, and perhaps are in foal; several milk cows, of a superior breed; a bull of the Lancaster Mule breed, very large and handsome; two yoke of oxen; fifteen head of half-blooded Merino ewes, which yielded 140 lbs. of wool at the last shearing.)—Farming Utensils of every kind, together with ten or twelve tons of Clover Hay, Corn, Bladen, and a variety of other articles.

A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give note with satisfactory security, to bear interest from the day of sale; all sums of and under ten dollars, the cash will be required.

I will also sell from 250 to 300

BARRELS OF CORN.

At a reasonable price for cash—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nov 25 3 JONATHAN SPENCER.

THE STEAM BOAT

SURPRISE,

Jonathan Spencer, Commander,

HAS RESUMED HER REGULAR ROUTE TO

THE EASTERN SHORE.

FOR the better accommodation of the public, she will leave Commerce street wharf on

Sundays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock A. M.

ANNAPOLIS and EASTON,

which enables her these short days to get to

Easton before night. She will leave Easton on

Mondays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, for

ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE.

On Tuesdays she will leave Commerce street

wharf at 9 o'clock, for CENTREVILLE, and on

Wednesdays she will leave Centreville at the same

hour for Baltimore.

Carriages and horses will be taken with great

facility and safety.

For passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

GEO. STILES & SON.

Baltimore, Nov 25 6

Education.

The Trustees of the New-Market Academy, having employed the services of Mr. GEORGE E. ROBERTS, to take charge of their Academy, for the ensuing year, can confidently assure the public that as a Classical, Mathematical and English scholar, he stands as high as any gentleman who has ever taught in this county, or on this shore; he having received his education in one of the most eminent Universities in Europe, Trinity College, Dublin, and having successfully taught for several years in public Academies and private schools in this country.

Those persons who are desirous of subscribing, it will be to their interest to apply early. Board can be obtained in New-Market on moderate terms.

JOHN STEWART, Secy.

Nov 25 3q

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

BENJAMIN PARROTT,

CLARK MILLER.

Nov. 21, 1817 (25) 3

Notice.

The subscriber intends preferring a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JAMES M'GUIRE.

Tully's Creek, Queen-Anne's

county, Nov 25 5 9

Commercial & Farmers Bank

of Baltimore.

September 29, 1817.

The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified, that they are required to pay, on Saturday the 29th of November next, an instalment of five Dollars on each share of the capital stock, held by them respectively.

By order of the Board,

oct 7 8 GEO. T. DUNBAR, Cashier.

Patent and other Stoves.

BRETT'S Patent Cooking Stoves, of various sizes—also 8 and 10-Plate do, assorted, for sale by

EDMONDSON & ATKINSON.

Easton, Nov 4

To be rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the House and Lot at present occupied by Col. William King, nearly opposite the Bank. For terms apply to

Easton, Oct. 21 JOSEPH HASKINS.

To rent.

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

July 23 JAMES B. RINGGOLD.

To be rented.

FOR the ensuing year, the house and premises on South street, in Easton, now occupied by Mr. Hanks.

Nov 11 4 N. RAMMOND.

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 12th of September last, as a runaway, a black boy who calls himself BENJAMIN TRUSTY, five feet eight inches high, had on when committed an old cotton doublet, coarse linen shirt, new century pants, coarse new shoes, new wool hat—he is upwards of twenty years old—says he belongs to a Mr. Nathan Levering, 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.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff

of Frederick County, Maryland,

oct 20 [Nov 25] 8

Notice.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 29th of September last, as a runaway, a mulatto man



## POETRY.

### Garrick's advice to married Ladies.

Y<sup>e</sup> fair married dames, who so often deplore,  
That a lover once blessed is a lover no more;  
Attend to my counsel, nor blush to be taught,  
That prudence must cherish what beauty has caught.

The bloom of your cheek and the glance of your eye,  
Your roses and lilies may make the men sigh;  
But roses and lilies and signs pass away,  
And passion will die as your beauties decay.

Use the men that you wed like your favorite guitar,  
Though music in both, they are both apt to jar;  
How tuneful and soft to a delicate touch,  
Not handled too roughly, not play'd on too much!

The sparrow and linnet will feed from your hand,  
Grow tame by your kindness, and come at command;  
Even with your husband the same happy skill,  
For hearts, like your birds, may be tun'd to your will.

Be gay and good hum'd, complying and kind,  
Turn the chief of your care from your face to your mind.  
Tis thus that a wife may her conquest improve,  
And *Women* shall rivet the fetters of Love.

### SAGACITY OF MULES.

An acquaintance of ours, a Farmer in Middlesex, lately made a purchase of a couple of New England Mules. The first day that he employed them in the field, his overseer informed him that as soon as the sun came to the meridian, both the mules instantly stopped, and every means which he tried to cause them to proceed, proved fruitless, until the hour of one, when both the animals, without any compulsion appeared willing to resume their labor. Our friend entertaining some doubts in regard to the circumstance, went himself next day to observe how the mules would conduct themselves. No sooner was it mid day than the mules proved restive as before, and continued so for an hour. This habit they have so invariably observed that his servants are now in the constant practice of looking to the mules to receive their signal for dinner.

### 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.

| Prize | of   | \$2000 |
|-------|------|--------|
| 1     | 1000 |        |
| 2     | 500  |        |
| 3     | 200  |        |
| 4     | 100  |        |
| 5     | 50   |        |
| 6     | 20   |        |
| 7     | 10   |        |
| 8     | 5    |        |
| 9     | 2    |        |
| 10    | 1    |        |

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 \$1000  
1st on the 10th day of drawing, to 200  
1st on the 15th day of drawing, to 500  
1st on the 15th day of drawing, to 500  
1st on the 15th day of drawing, to 1000  
And the last drawn ticket on the 16th day of drawing, to 2000  
The drawing will commence in Milford as soon as two-thirds of the tickets are sold—and continue by adjournments from time to time, until finished—200 tickets per day.

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

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

### Warm Baths.

THE subscriber being appointed Agent to sell Dr. J. C. W. & Co'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.

JOSEPH SCULL.

### 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, of which timely notice will be given in the newspapers. Those who wish to locate their warrants, in Missouri Territory, may send them to the publication of that 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.

JOSEPH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Sept 27 (30)

## 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, or to his Deputy, THOMAS SALTERMAN, on or before the 27th day of November 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 Denton. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock on the said day.

### UPPER DISTRICT.

| Persons Names.                         | Lands, with the Description thereof.                | Amount of Tax. |
|--|---|----------------|
| Benjamin Atwell                        | Adjoining Andrew Baggs                              | 1 44           |
| Rosey Bright for E Bright's heirs      | Near Bar Town                                       | 1 50           |
| John Bardett                           | Adjoining Thomas Hardcastle                         | 1 87           |
| William Bostick                        | One lot in Bullock Town                             | 36             |
| Elizabeth Baggs                        | Adjoining Greens meeting-house                      | 2 25           |
| Robert Broadway                        | Lying on Choptank river near the State line         | 1 50           |
| Anthony Banning                        | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 41           |
| Robert Booker                          | On the road from Nine Bridge to Greensborough       | 15             |
| Samuel Colston                         | Description unknown                                 | 12             |
| Absalom Clark                          | On the State line                                   | 13             |
| William Cannon                         | On the road near Bar town                           | 1 12           |
| John Clark, Longfellow tenant          | Adjoining John Leeth                                | 1 90           |
| Joseph Connel                          | Adjoining Peter Hardcastle                          | 3 81           |
| Joe Coursey for B Jackson's heirs      | Near Greensborough                                  | 2 40           |
| Charles Clayton                        | On the head of Choptank river                       | 1 87           |
| Rachel Coursey                         | In the village of Greensborough                     | 37             |
| Ann Colgan                             | In the village of the Nine Bridges                  | 1 50           |
| Benjamin Downes [negro]                | Near Boonsborough                                   | 1 12           |
| Elizabeth Dodd                         | Near Bullock town                                   | 1 96           |
| Lewis Draper                           | Adjoining the heirs of Joseph Hard                  | 2 16           |
| Elizabeth Hay                          | On the State line                                   | 15             |
| James Harris                           | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 37             |
| John Hutchins                          | On the State line                                   | 42             |
| Pollock Hunter                         | Adjoining John Bradleys                             | 2 62           |
| John C Henry                           | Adjoining William Hughtlett                         | 1              |
| John Henry's heirs                     | On the road near the State line                     | 64             |
| Adam Hambleton [negro]                 | In the village of Nine Bridges                      | 1 46           |
| Margaret Jones                         | Adjoining the lands of colonel Whiteley             | 11             |
| Nathan Jones                           | Adjoining John Boon                                 | 41             |
| James E Imbert                         | On the road leading from Greensborough to 9 Bridges | 9              |
| Deanna Johnson                         | In the vicinity of the Nine Bridges                 | 124            |
| Mark G Cooper                          | Adjoining the land of John Henry                    | 124            |
| David Kinn                             | Description unknown                                 | 75             |
| Israel Knotts                          | In the village of Greensborough                     | 4 20           |
| Isaac Lee, for Tho Steadham's hrs.     | On the State line near Bullock town                 | 3 97           |
| John McMillen, agt. for R Tubman       | In the village of Greensborough                     | 15             |
| Sarah Milbourn                         | On the State line                                   | 1 50           |
| Price Martindale's heirs               | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                         | 1 26           |
| Edward Milbourn                        | Near Bullock town                                   | 87             |
| John Mountaine, for Sally              | Adjoining John Boons                                | 4 58           |
| Sarah McCombs                          | On the road near Bar town                           | 1 50           |
| William Mountaine                      | Near Old town                                       | 1 50           |
| Sap Mattee [negro]                     | Adjoining the land of colonel Whiteley              | 96             |
| Allen Mattee [negro]                   | Description unknown                                 | 43             |
| Robert Narville                        | On the road from Greensborough to Nine Bridges      | 194            |
| Timothy Newcomb's heirs                | Near Bar town                                       | 1 44           |
| Nathaniel Powell                       | Adjoining Bullock town                              | 12             |
| Michael Pinkine                        | Adjoining William Hughtlett                         | 40             |
| Philip Porter                          | On the road near Boonsborough                       | 31             |
| Charles Richardson's heirs             | At the forks of the road near Greensborough         | 123            |
| William Sutton                         | Near the State line at Bullock town                 | 30             |
| Hatton Smith                           | Near the River Bridges                              | 54             |
| Harrington Sylvestor for B Blunts hrs. | On the road near the State line                     | 60             |
| William Slaughter                      | Adjoining Alexander Robinsons                       | 111            |
| Edward Thawley                         | Near Bar town                                       | 124            |
| John Turner                            | Near Henry Cannon's land                            | 87             |
| Thomas Webber for T Garrett            | Adjoining Philip Hardcastle's land                  | 78             |
| William Wheatley, C M                  | Adjoining Samuel Culbreth                           | 37             |
| Noah Wyatt for Ananias Glenns hrs.     | Adjoining Robert Hardcastle                         | 37             |
| Thomas Walker                          |   |                |

### MIDDLE DISTRICT.

|   |  |      |
|---|--|------|
| Samuel Barrow's heirs                       | In the village of Hillsborough                     | 2 48 |
| Samuel Betts                                | Adjoining Daniel Hughes                            | 3 37 |
| Robert Cook                                 | Adjoining Edward Carter                            | 3 37 |
| William Collins                             | Adjoining Nathan Todd                              | 48   |
| Solomon Callah for William Shall            | Adjoining James Rich                               | 69   |
| Jabez Caldwell                              | Near Hillsborough                                  | 36   |
| Ezekiel Cooper                              | Adjoining Richard Coopers, Turners Neck            | 1    |
| Thomas Dulammon                             | Near Hillsborough                                  | 19   |
| James Due [negro]                           | Near Wallace's mill                                | 19   |
| John Ervin for John Ervin's heirs           | Near Greensborough                                 | 77   |
| David Fountain, Wm Chaffinch tent           | Adjoining William Meloney                          | 5 10 |
| James Fisher's heirs                        | In the village of Denton                           | 56   |
| John Harvey's heirs                         | Adjoining John Hughtlett                           | 2 46 |
| David Kennedy [negro]                       | Adjoining John Bradleys                            | 63   |
| Stephen Lucas, sen                          | In the village of Denton                           | 57   |
| Michael Lucas, M. District                  | Old Buck House in Denton                           | 1 50 |
| Jacob Lockerman                             | Lying on Tuckahoe creek                            | 4 63 |
| John McGinnis                               | Adjoining P Lareys                                 | 37   |
| Richard Martindale                          | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 1 68 |
| Isaac Merrick, Stephen Lucas agt.           | Near Three Bridges                                 | 1 79 |
| Henry Martindale's heirs                    | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 78   |
| Mary Martindale                             | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 91   |
| Ann Martindale, Henry Nicols agt.           | Lying on Tuckahoe creek and adjoining Henry Nicols | 1 51 |
| John Peters                                 | Adjoining Rachel Rhoades                           | 1 12 |
| Vaults Roe                                  | Near Joseph Anthony's mills                        | 1 12 |
| Susan Richardson for John Richardson's hrs. | In the village of Denton                           | 4 23 |
| James Rich                                  | Near Greensborough                                 | 2 36 |
| John Satterfield                            | Near the Old Blomery                               | 1 58 |
| Charlotte Smith                             | Adjoining Christopher Pratt                        | 5 28 |
| Joseph Talbot                               | In the village of Boonsborough                     | 2 42 |
| Milkey Turner                               | Near Pumphail                                      | 3 28 |
| John Willis                                 | Adjoining Abraham Everts                           | 19   |
| Solomon Wilson                              | Near Denton  | 51   |
| James Wright (of James)                     | Adjoining Ann Ross                                 | 49   |
| Richard Ward's heirs                        | Near Denton Bridge                                 | 60   |
| Richard A Wilson                            | On Choptank River and part of the Mill             | 1 56 |
| William White                               | Near Whitesburg                                    |      |

### LOWER DISTRICT.

|                                       |   |       |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| Peter Andrew for Sol Turpin's hrs.    | Near Hatfield Wrights tan-yard                    | 3 45  |
| Nimrod Andrew for Joseph Dawson       | Near George Collins                               | 1 41  |
| Thomas Andrew (of Samuel)             | Adjoining Michael Todds                           | 1 12  |
| Isaiah Blades                         | Adjoining Jacob Lockerman's land                  | 2 59  |
| Thomas Blades, sen                    | Near Bliska Dawsons                               | 1 18  |
| William Alford, Geo Bozman tenant     | Adjoining Robinson Stevens                        | 2 81  |
| Levin Blades                          | On Choptank River near Isaac Robinsons            | 4 04  |
| Jesse Brown                           | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 4 22  |
| Benj Burris, tent to Phil Dickmson    | Adjoining John Bould                              | 17    |
| Samuel Chase [negro]                  | Adjoining Peter Willis's land                     | 13    |
| Peter Caulk [negro]                   | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 93    |
| Jane Carman                           | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 1 35  |
| Elizabeth Collins                     | Adjoining Abraham Collins                         | 1 23  |
| Richard Cheezum                       | Near Hogg Island                                  | 2 91  |
| Deborah Caulk                         | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 3 90  |
| Levin Clark, Aaron Clark tenant       | Adjoining Caleb Clark                             | 36    |
| Caleb Clark                           | Near Fowling Creek                                | 2 47  |
| David Dean (of William)               | Adjoining Jacob Coreys                            | 1 68  |
| Shadrack Dean                         | Near Sparklin's Blacksmiths shop                  | 46    |
| Thomas W Dawson                       | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 3 82  |
| Deborah Dean                          | Adjoining David Dean of Elijah                    | 1 24  |
| Thomas H Douglas                      | Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard               | 2 60  |
| Moses Deal                            | Adjoining Peter Hubbards                          | 3 31  |
| Nathaniel Elliott                     | Near Hog Creek at Bar town                        | 1 19  |
| Peter Eaton, of Thomas & Martin       | On the road from Walnut Trees to the Cross Roads  | 1 44  |
| Mary Edgell                           | Near Hog Creek                                    | 36    |
| Noah Eaton, tenant to Isaac Poitte    | Near Hunting Creek                                | 15    |
| Henry Friend [negro]                  | Near Hunting Creek                                | 62    |
| Mary Ann Faulkner                     | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 1 12  |
| Thomas Frampton                       | Near Hog Creek                                    | 3 57  |
| Thomas Ford                           | Called Hog Island                                 | 30    |
| James Gray                            | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 11 87 |
| John Hubbard & Co                     | Adjoining Elisha Dawsons                          | 2 25  |
| Peter Hubbard                         | Adjoining Edward Hubbard                          | 1 50  |
| Mahala Hubbard                        | Near Thomas Hubbards                              | 18    |
| William Hubbard                       | Near Fraziers meeting-house                       | 39    |
| David Jones                           | Near Dover Bridge                                 | 3 37  |
| Dennis Kelly agt for Nich's Hopkins   | Near Hog Island                                   | 28    |
| Bennis Kelly guard to Wm Kelly's hrs. | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 9 30  |
| Richard Lockerman                     | Adjoining Hunting Creek                           | 8     |
| Michael Lucas, L. District            | Adjoining Robert Medford's land                   | 1 24  |
| Thomas Layton                         | At North-West-Fork Bridge                         | 12    |
| John Moore                            | Near Fowling Creek                                | 73    |
| Mark Marrett                          | Adjoining Mary Porters land                       | 26    |
| Daniel Morgan                         | Adjoining George Collins                          | 75    |
| James McQuality                       | Near Browns meeting-house                         | 29    |
| Ananias S M'Cotter                    | Near Faulkners old mill                           | 25    |
| William Murphy                        | At the Cross Roads near James Brannecks           | 37    |
| David Neal                            | Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                   | 1 19  |
| Joshua Polk                           | Adjoining Robins mill                             | 20    |
| Richard Phillips [negro]              | Near Isaac Robinsons                              | 2 68  |
| Garretson Reese                       | Hunting Creek                                     | 2     |
| William Robinson, Dorchester          | Adjoining Levin Tolls                             | 84    |
| Joseph Stack                          | Near Collins Cross Roads                          | 1 5   |
| Edward Stanford [negro]               | At the Walnut Trees                               | 3 32  |
| William Stevens, B. Smith             | Near the Walnut Trees                             | 1 12  |
| Levin Stewart                         | Near the mill occupied by Turner                  | 1 12  |
| James Steel [negro]                   | Near Fowling Creek                                | 78    |
| James Stevens                         | Hunting Creek Neck                                | 57    |
| Elis Thomas, Robert Thomas agent      | Adjoining Joseph Stack                            | 36    |
| Levin Tull                            | Near North-West-Fork Bridge                       | 30    |
| Francis Turpin                        | On the Road from Hunting Creek to the Cross Roads | 44    |
| Joseph Willis                         | Adjoining Peter Willis                            |       |
| Thomas Walker                         | Adjoining George Willis                           |       |
| Isaac Wright                          |   |       |

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Angelica Willoughby, Near Hog Creek  | 96   |
| Isaac Wright, agt for Isaac Nicols hrs. Adjoining the North-West-Fork Bridge | 16 3 |
| John Willis, Talbot, Adjoining Fraziers meeting-house                        | 2 44 |
| Thomas Watkins, Near the North-West-Fork Bridge                              | 2 13 |
| Sarah Williams, Adjoining Severn Dawsons                                     | 64   |
| Roger Wright, agent for Hatfield, Adjoining Hatfield Wrights tan-yard        | 2 58 |
| William and Charles Willis, In the North-West-Fork                           | 4 11 |
| Rixam Walker [negro], Near Hog Creek   | 19   |
| Thomas Waddle, Near Blades mill  | 1 8  |

Given under my hand this 27th day of October, 1817. WILLIAM CHAMBERS, Collector of the Revenue for the 2d Md. District.

Where an Asterisk [\*] occurs, add a half cent. nov 4 4

### Notice.

THE subscriber intends preferring a petition to the General Assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a special act of insolvency, to release him from debts which he is unable to pay. JOSEPH ENNALLS. Goose-Creek, Dorchester county, nov 4 6

### MARYLAND.

Queen-Anns County Orphans' Court, NOVEMBER 8th, 1817.

On application of HORATIO DAILEY, Administrator of Benjamin Benton, late of Queen-Anns county, 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 both of the newspapers printed in the town of Easton.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of proceedings of Queen-Anns County Orphans' Court, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and the public seal of my office, this eighth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventeen. THO. C. EARLE, Reg'r Wills, Q. A. County.

### This is to give notice,

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 Benjamin Benton, late of Queen Ann's county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the first day of May next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this tenth day of November, 1817. HORATIO DAILEY, Adm'r of Benjamin Benton, dec'd. nov 18 3

### Caroline County, set.

On application to the subscriber, in the recess of the Court, as Chief Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Maryland, by the several petitioners in writing of HENRY HARDING, JAMES HARPER, WILLIAM SHERWOOD, JOHN BURGESS, and BENEDICT CRANOR, of Caroline County, stating that they are in actual confinement, and praying for 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 supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, schedules of their property and lists of their creditors, on oath, as far as they can recollect, being annexed to their respective petitions; and they (each) having resided me by competent testimony, that they have resided two years within the State of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of their application—and they each having taken the oath prescribed by the said act, for delivering up their property, and given sufficient security for their personal appearance at the County Court of Caroline County, to answer such allegations as may be made against them:—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, be respectively discharged from imprisonment, and that they each be and appear before the County Court of Caroline County, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, and at such other days and times as the said Court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be made against them by their creditors, and that they give notice to their creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper in Easton, once a week four successive weeks, three months before the said Tuesday in March next, and also by causing a copy of the said order to be set up at the Court house door in Denton, three months before the said Tuesday, to appear before the said County Court, on the said day, for the purpose of recommending trustees for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Henry Harding, James Harper, William Sherwood, John Burgess, and Benedict Cranor, should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements, as prayed for. WILLIAM B. MARTIN. Test, JO. RICHARDSON, Ck. nov 18 4

### Caroline County Court, October Term, 1817.

The Creditors of BOWDLE BLADES, CHARLES WILLIS, WILLIAM COX, EMORY RUSSELL, JOHN ROE, SENR, NATHAN MATTEE, PHILIP WINGATE, GOVE SMITH, JAMES LIMBER, and GEORGE NEWNER, of Caroline County, are hereby requested to take notice, that on application of the said Bowdle Blades, Charles Willis, William Cox, Emory Russell, John Roe, senr, Nathan Mattee, Philip Wingate, Gove Smith, James Limber, and George Newner, by their several petitions to the Judges of Caroline county court, for relief as insolvent debtors, 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 they having complied with the directions of said acts, and given bond with sufficient security, to appear before the Judges of Caroline county court, at Denton, on the Tuesday after the first Monday of March next, and at such other times as the court shall direct, to answer any allegations that may be made against them relative to their said applications. The same time and place are appointed for their creditors to attend, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Bowdle Blades, Charles Willis, William Cox, Emory Russell, John Roe, senr, Nathan Mattee, Philip Wingate, Gove Smith, James Limber, and George Newner, should not have the relief prayed for. By order, JO. RICHARDSON, Ck. nov 18 4

## This day is published, BY JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk in the General Land Office, A Map of the Bounty Lands IN THE ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

The above Map will exhibit to each soldier of the late army the situation of the farm which falls to his lot, its proximity to the rivers Mississippi and Illinois, will describe the soil, timber, waters, &c. (agreeably to the field notes of the surveyors) of his farm, and enable the soldiers to appreciate the value of their country's reward for their services.

Printers of the Laws of the U. States who give publicity to the above, shall be furnished with two maps. JOHN GARDINER, Washington, oct 31 (nov 11)

### Notice.

THAT there will be a Petition to the next General Assembly of Maryland, to open a road through the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Lowrey, in the Trappe, where it has been a road for twenty odd years, but is now stopped up. oct 31 6

### 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 subscribers, living in Baltimore. CHARLES D. BARROW. april 22

### 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 Prevender and a good Oster will be kept for the accommodation of customers and travellers, by LEVI LEE. Easton, Nov. 12—m

### 200 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living on Wye River, Queen Ann's County, on the 9th Oct. last, a negro man named PHILE, and sometimes goes by the name of PHIL SYLVIN; he is about twenty six years old; very black, stout made, and he has very large white teeth which he shows very much when he laughs, has large feet and very rounding on the inside, and what is generally called kidney feet. It is probable he may have a forged pass. Also, runaway at the same time, from Mrs. Sarah Blake, living on said river and county, a negro man named STEPHEN GRIFFIN—he is about twenty-seven years old, dark mulatto, not very stout made, about five feet seven or eight inches high, has a down look when spoken to, it is probable he may also have a forged pass. The above reward will be given for them, if taken and secured in any jail so that I get them again. WILLIAM RINGGOLD. nov 18

### 300 Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living in Chester town, Kent County, Maryland, on Saturday the fourth of this month, a negro man named TOM, who is about thirty eight years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, well made and likely, and is a very dark mulatto. Had on when he went off, a great coat of drab color of filled kersey, a short coat and pantaloons of the same, he had a variety of other clothing with him, such as a blue superfine cloth long coat and black pantaloons, with a good hat, shoes and stockings, &c. It is likely he went northward. Whoever secures the said negro man Tom, so that I get him again, shall be entitled to two hundred dollars, and the above reward if brought home to me, living in Chester Town aforesaid. WILLIAM BARROLL. Chester Town, oct 28 8

### Runaway.

Was committed to the jail of this county, as a runaway, on the 21st of October last, a negro man who calls himself LAMORE, and says he belongs to Mary Ann Barnes, near Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md. Lamore is 25 or 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, tolerably black, no marks perceptible about him. He had on when committed an olive coloured coat and pantaloons, two linen and two cotton shirts, and an old fur hat.