



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1816.

No. 49—873.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

Public Sale.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Talbot county,
WILL be sold at public auction on third day,
(TUESDAY) the 6th of next month, at the residence of Ann Poits, in Easton, nearly opposite Dr. Moore's, all the personal estate of Isaac Poits, dec'd consisting of household and kitchen furniture, among which are, one mahogany secretary desk, mahogany dining and breakfast tables, leather beds and furniture, and a variety of articles too tedious to mention. Also a black boy for a term of years; all which will be sold on a credit of six months on all sums of \$6 and upwards, the purchaser giving bond or note with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
JOSEPH EDMONDSON, Ex'or
of Isaac Poits, deceased.
7th mo. July 23 3

NOTICE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at Capt. Thomas Daffin's, fifty acres of LAND, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, part of a tract where Mr. John Bradley now lives, one negro man named Bimbury, one ditto Dick, ditto ditto Esau, or boy Jim, one ditto Nathan; taken in execution on the property of the said Daffin, to satisfy the claims of Thomas Coward and Solomon Lowe, use of John M. G. Emory. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and attendance given by
JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff
July 30 4

NOTICE.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, will be sold at Sheriff's sale, on THURSDAY, the 22d of August next, for cash only, a part of a tract of Land called Borough's Kelly, lying and being in Queen Anne's county, containing 110 acres, the property of Thomas Aris, sold to satisfy a debt due to Robert Kelly; use of Washington Rice. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. and attendance given on the premises by
RICHARD MOFFETT, Sh'ff
July 23 3

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the "EASTON HOTEL" are requested to meet at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th of August at 3 o'clock; the importance of this meeting is such that it is hoped that none of the stockholders will absent themselves therefrom.
**BENJAMIN BENNY,
WILLIAM BARNETT,
TRISTRAM NEEDLES:**
July 30 3

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.
JAMES PARROTT.
Easton, July 16

LAWS OF THE U. STATES:

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT
Making appropriations for Ordnance and Ordnance Stores for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expense of ordnance and ordnance stores, including arsenals, magazines and armories for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, the following sums be, and the same are hereby respectively appropriated; that is to say: For armories, three hundred and thirty seven thousand eight hundred and forty eight dollars, twenty-five cents; for arsenals, three hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars. For timber for building cannon, seventy-five thousand dollars. For coals, iron and steel, seventy nine thousand dollars. For contracts for gun-powder, ninety three thousand dollars. For contracts for cannon, shot and shells, one hundred and eleven thousand dollars. In part of the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars, appropriated for the purpose of providing arms & militia, eighty nine thousand dollars.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.
H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
March 18, 1816. 77
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Farrer, Wm. Young, Wm. Mosely and Wm. Leech.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized & directed to settle the claims of Thomas Farrer, William Young, Wm. Mosely and William Leech, assistant marshals, appointed to take the census, and accounts of the

manufactures in South Carolina, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ten, and to allow them in the settlement thereof such compensation as may be adequate to the services which they performed in the capacity aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Thomas Farrer, Wm. Young, Wm. Mosely & Wm. Leech, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 78
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Providing an additional compensation to the District Judge of the Southern District of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be paid to the District Judge of the southern district of the State of New York, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, for a compensation for his services in holding the courts of the United States in the northern district of said State.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 79
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Fixing the compensation of the Chaplains of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Chaplains of Congress shall be allowed and paid five hundred dollars per annum, each, as a compensation for their services, to commence with the present session of Congress, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 30, 1816. 80
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of John Crosby and John Crosby, junior.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, on account of the destruction by fire of their store, house, goods and wharf in the town of Hingham, in the state of Massachusetts, and to allow them in the settlement thereof, the value of the said property destroyed as aforesaid.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said John Crosby and John Crosby, junior, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 81
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Charles Todd.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Navy Department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to audit and settle the claim of Charles Todd, for a wagon, horses and tobacco, which he lost in consequence of the wagon and horses being impressed into the service of the United States; by ascertaining the value of the property aforesaid, at the time of its loss, in such manner, and upon such terms as may be reasonable and just.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of such valuation, when ascertained as aforesaid, shall be paid to the said Charles Todd, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 82
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Paul D. Butler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the claim of Paul D. Butler, for a quantity of corn, potatoes and hay, alleged to be used and consumed by the militia under the command of brigadier general Perkins, at Lower Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, in one thousand eight hundred and twelve, by order of the said commanding general, may be heard and decided on, according to the provisions of an act passed at the present session of Congress, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes;" and the commissioner under the aforesaid act shall proceed, in every respect therein, as if said militia had been part of the regular army of the United States.
Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Paul D. Butler, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 83
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of the President & Directors of the Washington Bridge Company.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of the act, entitled "an act to authorize the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes," passed April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of the president and directors of the Washington bridge company, for the injury done to the south western end of the said bridge, by order of the government, or any of its authorized agents, in August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner & form prescribed by the provisions of the aforesaid act.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said president and directors out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 84
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Providing for cases of lost military land warrants and discharges for faithful services.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That when any soldier of the regular army having obtained a military land warrant shall have lost, or shall hereafter lose the same, or the said warrant shall have been or may be by accident destroyed, every such soldier shall, upon proof thereof, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, be entitled to a patent in like manner as if the said warrant was produced.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases of discharges from the military service of the United States of any soldier of the regular army, when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of war that a certificate of faithful services has been omitted by the neglect of the discharging officer, by misconstruction of the law, or by any other neglect or casualty, such omission shall not prevent the issuing of the warrant and patent as in other cases. And when it shall be proved as aforesaid, that any soldier of the regular army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the secretary of war shall cause such papers to be furnished such soldier of the regular army as will entitle him to his land warrant and patent. Provided, Such measure be justified by the time of his enlistment, the period of service, and the report of some officer of the corps to which he was attached.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 85
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To enable the Levy Court of the county of Alexandria to lay a tax for the purpose of defraying the expenses of erecting a Jail and Court House.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall and may be lawful for the levy court of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, to raise, by tax upon the taxable inhabitants of the said county, a sum sufficient to defray the expense of building a jail and court house for the said county, which sum shall be appropriated to the erection of such buildings accordingly under the direction of the said court.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 86
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act entitled "an act granting bounties in land and extra pay to certain Canadian volunteers."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That instead of the treasurer of the United States, as is prescribed by the third section of the act, to which this is a supplement, the paymaster of the army of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to pay to each of the persons described in the act above recited, according to the provision thereof three months pay in addition to that to which they may have been previously entitled, according to the rank they respectively held in the army of the U. States during the late war.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 87
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Wheaton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to pay to Joseph Wheaton, the sum of eight hundred and thirty six dollars and forty two cents, on account of interest due him from the United States, upon sixteen hundred dollars and eighty four cents, from the first of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven, to the twenty first of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, pursuant to the award of George Youngs and Elias B. Caldwell, in a controversy between the United States and the said Joseph Wheaton.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sum of money be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 88
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of the widow and children of Charles Dolph, deceased.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of the Treasury

be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the widow of Charles Dolph, deceased, late of Saybrook, in the state of Connecticut, the sum of five hundred dollars, for the use of herself and the children of the said Dolph, who was killed during the late war with Great Britain, in an engagement between a party of volunteers, raised in said town of Saybrook and the crew of a British privateer, called the Rover, in consideration of the capture of five British prisoners on that occasion, which prisoners were delivered over to the marshal of the United States for the district of Connecticut.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the money herein granted be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 89
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

To authorize the sale of land, forfeited to the U. States in the district of Jeffersonville, at the land office in said district.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the register and receiver of the land office for the district of Jeffersonville be, and they are hereby authorized to expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the land office aforesaid, any tract or tracts of land which may hereafter become forfeited to the United States for non payment, under such terms and conditions as are, or may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any former act of Congress as requires the register and receiver of the district aforesaid to expose to public sale, at the court house of the county in which the said land office is established, any tract or tracts of land which may become forfeited to the United States for non payment, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 90
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary for the department of war be, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause to be paid to Young King, a chief of the Seneca tribe of Indians, quarterly, the sum of fifty dollars, amounting to the sum of two hundred dollars per annum, during the term of his natural life, as a compensation for the brave and meritorious services which he rendered the United States in the late war with Great Britain, and as a provision for the wound & disability which he received in the performance of those services.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said sum be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 91
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

For the relief of Taylor and McNeal, Evans and McNeal, and Henry & John McClester.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the war department be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Taylor & McNeal, Evans & McNeal, and Henry & John McClester, for the use of their services, applied under the authority of the United States, for the purpose of making a temporary bridge over the Basin at Baltimore, in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and to allow them, in the settlement thereof, such compensation as may be reasonable and just for the use aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount thereof, when so ascertained, shall be paid to the said Taylor and McNeal, Evans and McNeal, and Henry & John McClester, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 27, 1816. 92
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Making an appropriation for enclosing and improving the public square, near the Capitol; and to abolish the office of commissioners of the public buildings, and of superintendent; and for the appointment of one commissioner for the public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a sum, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, to enclosing and improving the public square, east of the Capitol, which sum shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of any act or acts as authorizes the appointment of three commissioners for the superintendence of the public buildings be, and the same is hereby repealed; and in lieu of the said commissioners, there shall be appointed, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one commissioner, who shall hold no other office under the authority of the United States, and who shall perform all the duties with which the said three commissioners were charged, and whose duty it shall also be to contract for, superintend the enclosing and improvements of the public square, under the direction [of the President] of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be allowed to the said commissioner, a salary of two thousand dollars, to be paid quarterly, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of such persons as may have been appointed to superintend the repairing

of the public buildings, to deliver up unto the commissioner who shall be appointed in virtue of this act, all plans, draughts, books, records, accounts, contracts, bonds, obligations, securities and other evidence of debt in their possession which belong to their offices.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the third day of March next, the office of superintendent established by act of Congress of 1st of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall cease, and thereafter the duties of said office shall be performed by the commissioner to be appointed by virtue of this act; and to whom the appointment shall deliver all documents, securities, books and papers, relating to said office; and from and after the third day of March next, the commissioner aforesaid shall be vested with all the powers, and perform all the duties, conferred on the superintendent aforesaid.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States shall be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, in repairing the public buildings in the city of Washington, to make such alterations in the plans thereof, respectively, as he shall judge proper, for the better accommodation of the houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and the various departments of the government, or any of them.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 29, 1816. 93
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

AN ACT

Granting to Amos Spafford the right of pre-emption.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Amos Spafford, collector of the district and port of Miami shall have the right of pre-emption to one hundred and fifty acres of land, to include his improvements, situate within the limits of the reserve of twelve miles square, at the mouth of Miami Lake Erie, the boundaries of which shall be designated under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; which tract of land shall be granted to him at the same price and on the same terms and conditions for which the other public lands are sold at private sale.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.
April 26, 1816. 94
Approved, **JAMES MADISON.**

COMPENSATION ACT.

The Baltimore Patriot challenges the federal Editors to publish the ayes and noes on this obnoxious law, distinguishing the Republicans from Federalists, and showing the number and proportion of each party that voted for and against it. But these editors will not do this. It will not suit their party purposes. They want to throw all the blame on the Republicans, & let the federalists escape censure. Were they to publish the ayes and noes, distinguishing one party from the other, their readers would see that a greater proportion of federalists voted for this act, than of Republicans; that, indeed, a large majority of the federalists in Congress voted for it; that the whole delegations in both Houses, from the federal states of Connecticut and Delaware voted for it! And knowing these facts, their readers, instead of attaching all the odium to one party, would fix it upon those individuals of both parties who supported it. This would be just; but justice is not the aim of federal editors. On the contrary, their object is to defeat justice whenever it interferes with their primary object of exalting their own party upon the ruins of the Republicans. To effect this purpose, they stoop to the miserable meanness of suppressing information which ought to be in the hands of every man in the community. For fear their readers would judge correctly if they were in possession of the whole truth, they withhold from them an essential part of the evidence. We have often noticed this conduct before, and shall probably do it again. Were a different course pursued by federal papers, the two parties would not be so wide apart as they are; nor would the violence of political animosity continue to poison the sweets of social intercourse. We hope the federal party will not much longer consent to be treated by their editors as if they were too weak to be trusted with all the facts in any case; but that they will insist on knowing the whole truth, that they may be enabled to form correct opinions; for this must be the wish of every honest man of both parties. But how can their opinions be correctly formed, when they are permitted to see only mutilated and distorted statements?

Trenton True American.

ENGLAND.

The props of the "Bulwark," begin to bend with the vast incubent weight of taxation. At the last dates there were about 100 farmers in Carlisle jail, unable to pay their rents, besides many debtors of other descriptions. The jailor had declared that he could take in no more, except "gentlemen of good character." If this be the state of the Bulwark, much may be expected from a few Sampsonian efforts. In truth, we expect more from the good sense and manly spirit of a part of the English people towards relieving the liberties of Europe than from all Europe beside. Let us not confound an honest portion of the people with the most infamous government that ever had existence.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

CIRCULAR

Addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State Banks, in order to facilitate the execution of the Resolution of Congress, passed 29th of April, 1816.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 22, 1816.

SIR,

By the Constitution and Laws of the U. States, Gold, silver, and Copper coins are made the only lawful money of the United States, current as a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

By particular acts of Congress, Treasury Notes issued by the government and notes issued by the Bank of the U. States are made receivable in all payments of the United States.

But, in consequence of the suspension of payments in coin, at many of the principal State Banks, the lawful money of the U. States suddenly ceased to be circulating medium, and the Treasury Notes issued by the government, as well as private citizens, yielded to the necessity of receiving and paying the notes of the State Banks, as a national currency.

The State Banks have hitherto excused the suspension of their payments in coin, upon the alleged necessity of the act; and assurances have been given, repeatedly, that preparations were making to resume those payments.

The effect of such preparations has not however, become visible; and an apprehension has at length been excited in the public mind, that the temptation of profit according to the present irregular course of banking, is too great, to admit of a voluntary return to the legitimate system of banking, upon the basis of metallic capital.

The Banks of the New England States, which have always paid their own notes in coin, are ready to co-operate in the general revival of metallic currency. The Banks of the States to the south, and to the west of Maryland, are ready and willing, it is believed to co-operate in the same measure. The objection of the obstacle to the measure principal rests with the Banks of the middle States; but the most important of these Banks, have converted their unproductive capital of Gold and Silver, into the productive capital of Public Stock, and a restoration of the metallic capital is alone wanting to enable them, also, to resume their payments in coin.

Under these circumstances, it will not be doubted by any candid and intelligent citizen, that a simultaneous and uniform movement of the State Banks would, at this period be successful, in the revival of the public confidence, and the restoration of the lawful currency of the United States. An appeal is therefore made to these Banks, in the hope and confidence, that they will adopt a policy dictated by their own real and permanent interests, as well as by the justice due to the community.

By a resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, it is declared, that from and after the 20th day of February next, no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, ought to be collected, or received, otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, on Treasury Notes, or notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable and paid on demand, in the said legal currency of the United States.

But in addition to this positive limitation, the Resolution "requires & directs the Secretary of the Treasury to, adopt such measures, as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks, which are payable, and paid, on demand in legal currency of the United States." After the 20th of February, 1817, therefore, the Revenue must be collected in the mode prescribed; but even, previously, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to pursue the proper measures, for an earlier establishment of that mode of collection.

It is the sincere desire of this department, to execute the duty thus assigned to it, in a manner the most convenient and acceptable to the State Banks, and, indeed, rather to invite the Banks to a spontaneous adoption of the measures, which appear to be necessary upon the occasion, than to proceed by the mere force of official regulations. In the draft of a Treasury Notice, and which you will consider in the light of an amicable proposition, the view of the Department are conveyed as to the incipient and preparatory steps, that may, I think, be safely taken, with reference to a general resumption of payments in coin, on the 20th of February next. If the State Banks concur in the opinion, so far their interest and operations are affected, their voluntary assent to the arrangement will undoubtedly produce the most beneficial consequences, and I shall proceed to announce it in official form. Permit me, therefore, to request an early communication of the decision of your Bank upon the subject.

The present opportunity is embraced to repeat the assurances, which have been uniformly given and maintained, that the department deems the fiscal interests of the Government, and the successful operations of the Bank of the U. States, to be intimately connected with the credit and prosperity of the State Banks. Upon just and efficient principles

of co-operation, it is hoped that the institutions, Federal and State, will be mutually serviceable. From the State Banks, a sincere and effectual exertion, in the common cause of restoring the legal currency, is certainly expected and required; but, in return, they will merit and receive the confidence of the Treasury & of the National Bank; the transfer of the public funds, from the State Banks to the National Bank & its branches, will be gradual; and the Notes of the State Banks will be freely circulated by the Treasury and National Bank.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient serv't,

A. J. DALLAS.

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the Bank of—

DRAFT OF A NOTICE

Presented for the consideration of the State Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July, 1816.

Whereas, by a Resolution of Congress, passed on the 29th of April, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury is required and directed to adopt such measures as he may deem necessary, to cause, as soon as may be, all duties, taxes, and debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, to be collected and paid in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States: And it is further by the said Resolution of Congress declared, that from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, no such duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money, ought to be otherwise collected or received, than in the manner aforesaid:

And whereas it is deemed expedient and necessary to adopt measures preparatory to the general restoration of the legal currency of the U. States, contemplated by the said Resolution of Congress, as well as to facilitate the collection of the Revenue, as soon as may be, in the manner therein specified:

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, AS FOLLOWS:

That from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes, unless such Notes are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, by the Banks respectively issuing the same.

2d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, Bank Notes of whatever denomination issued by any Bank, which does not pay upon demand its Notes of the denomination of Five Dollars, and under, in the legal currency of the United States, shall not be received in any payments to the United States, for debts, duties, or taxes.

3d. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing or payable to the United States, for the purchase of public lands, or other debts, or for duties of import and tonnage, of the amount of Five dollars and under, and all fractions of such sums of money, and duties, not exceeding the amount of Five Dollars, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable, and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

4th. That from and after the 1st day of October next, all sums of money accruing and payable to the U. States on account of the internal revenue, or direct tax, of the amount of one dollar and under, and all fractions of such last mentioned sums of money, not exceeding the amount of one dollar, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, in Treasury Notes, in the Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States, and not otherwise.

5th. That from and after the 20th day of February, 1817, all duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be paid and collected in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes, or Notes of the Bank of the United States, or in Notes of Banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States.

And all Collectors and Receivers of public money, are required to pay due attention to the Notice hereby given, and to govern themselves, in the collection and receipt of the public dues, duties, and taxes, accordingly.

FROM COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER OF
MAY 4.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The gentlemen, who have written to me on the subject of taking out manuscript to America, shall receive a notification in the next Week's Register, if not sooner written to by post. It is impossible for me to answer all the letters in writing. In answer to one gentleman, who asks me whether it be lawful to take out printing types, I have to observe that types may be exported to America like any other merchandise. The duty in America is, I believe, about 30 per centum on the value. There are very good type foundries in the United States; but if a printer has an office completely furnished, it may be worth his while to take out with him. In answer to the question of a correspondent, who is a mason,

whether there be any danger in his going out of the country, or whether, any one can stop him, I have to observe, that it is impossible for me to say what may be done to any one; but, that, according to the law, as it now stands, such person may go out of the country when and how he pleases, without being liable to any questions from any body. In order to save trouble I may as well state here what the law is, upon the subject of emigration. If any person contract with any artificers in wool, iron, steel, brass, or other metal, clock-makers, watch-makers and other artificers or manufacturers, to go out of the king's dominions, or entice them to go, such person is liable to a fine of 100 pounds and to three months imprisonment. The punishment has since been raised to 500 pounds and a year's imprisonment, and, for the second offence, 1000 pounds and two years' imprisonment. Besides which, there are heavy penalties on masters of ships assisting in such deduction. But, as to the artificer, or manufacturer, himself, the law inflicts no punishment, other than that which may arise from being made an alien.

Thus: If an artificer, or manufacturer be seen in any foreign country, in America for instance, by an English Ambassador or Consul, and the Ambassador or Consul sternly warn him to return home, and he do not return home in six months from the time of being so warned; then the said artificer, or manufacturer, is disabled to hold lands in this kingdom by descent or by will, he is incapable of taking any legacy here, and is deemed an alien. So that if any artificer or manufacturer be in hopes of having a landed estate by inheritance or by will, or be in hopes of a legacy, he runs a risk of losing them by emigrating to America. That is the only punishment the law inflicts on him. Indeed, it is impossible to inflict any other, for, until the man be in the foreign country, he cannot have committed the offence. The only persons which the law punishes, are, the seducers and the masters of ships: &c. as I have no relish for fine and imprisonment, I must beg leave to decline any interview with any artificer or manufacturer upon the subject of going to America, and must beg to be excused from writing to any such person on the same subject. I will never, as I have said two or three times before, advise any one to go to America, but I will from time to time, give to my readers the best the most useful and most correct information I can obtain relative to that country, the prosperity and happiness of which is without a parallel in the history of nations. Bread does not drop down from the clouds into peoples' mouths in America. Roasted pigs, with knives and forks stuck in their back, do not run about the streets squeaking, come eat me!" But I assert that any able and sober and industrious common labourer may, by common labour, in the cities, earn a hundred pounds sterling in a year: and I also assert, that all articles of food are at a lower price in America than in England. I assert that such a laboring man may if he chooses, have plenty of meat, butter and cheese every day in the week, and a goose, a turkey, or a pair of fowls on Sunday. I assert that any such labourer may live thus, and save, besides, thirty pounds sterling a year. But, the fact is, that in a very few years, every such labourer ceases to be a common labourer. A few years puts him in possession of property, the just reward of ability to labour, sobriety, and industry. The stupid, the feeble, and the decrepit, are badly off in America as well as here, and the idle, the drunken, and the squandering are, & ought to be, miserable in every country.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

If we may judge from the industry in devising new means of assault against the Republicans, the federal party are now disposed to let the question of the late war rest. The "friends of peace," strange to say, have been completely confounded by the glorious peace, by which the struggle in which we were engaged was actually terminated, just in time to throw into the most ludicrous and burlesque the embassy from the Hartford Convention, which arrived at the seat of government a day or two before it. The federalists themselves are so satisfied of the valuable results of the war, that they scarcely make it a ground of objection to any man, that he supported it.

It cannot, however, be so soon or so easily forgotten, how violently the federalists opposed the war, not only at the moment of its declaration, but in the different stages of its progress. Their various offences of this sort, against the principles of an enlightened patriotism, are too recent to need particular enumeration. In whose memory is not registered their opposition, in the outset, to raising men and money—afterwards, to the recruiting, service, to the loans opened by the government, to the requisitions of the militia, &c. What boy of ten years old does not know the history of the Hartford Convention? Who, in short, does not know that, had the avowed views of the federalists prevailed, this nation, instead of arriving at its present elevation of prosperity and character, would have been prostrate at the foot of Britain? It is not yet forgotten, that a week or two before the news of peace arrived, it was more than once predicted, in a print near this place, then principally edited by federal members of congress, that this government would be dissolved before the 4th of July then ensuing. This one fact, out of many, is mentioned, only to illustrate the views of the federal

party at that day; whose opposition to the democrats was of such a nature as to prostrate in its course every moral principle of Republican government. The federal leaders did not, it is true, oppose this government in arms, but they endeavored to wrest from the government those arms with which only it could combat. It was openly declared by Mr. Pickens, in debate on the floor of congress, that he did not feel under the least obligation to support by his vote the public credit; the aid of the militia force was peremptorily refused by several federal governors; and like sentiments were put forth in all the prints devoted to the party, with as much zeal, tho' perhaps not as much sincerity, as by Mr. Pickens and Mr. Strong themselves.

Such, and so desperate was the opposition made, in every shade, by the federal party in the prosecution of a war, which they proclaimed, from the pulpit, the forum and the stump, to be the reverse of just, righteous and holy.

These things the party writers must wish to forget, since they have not lately reminded us of them. They now carry on hostilities, against us by personal attacks on public men; by reviving forgotten slanders, and fabricating new ones; by that general loose and idle declamation against the administration of the government, and against those who compose it, which cannot be answered, because it has no point, and, if it had, is unworthy of reply, because it relates to men, and not to principles.

We ask whether, as politicians, as a party, those deserve the confidence of the people, who clamored for war till the public spirit was roused; who opposed the declaration of the war they had called for; who afterwards opposed its prosecution by every means, justifiable and unjustifiable; who openly expressed their hope that "the administration would be compelled to strike its flag," which they themselves had required to display. Ought such a party, can such a party, standing on their old ground, as they do, continue to receive the confidence of any portion of the people. *Nat. Intel.*

No republican has ever contended that his party are entirely free from a spirit of intolerance towards their political opponents. On the contrary, all must admit, that in the zealous conflicts of party, excesses have sometimes been committed by the most liberal politicians on all sides. These excesses, these acts of illiberality towards their adversaries, which have sometimes taken place on the part of the republicans, are generally the effect of temporary resentment for numberless like injuries which they have received from the federalists. But we maintain that the leaders of the federal party are infinitely and habitually more intolerant than republicans; it appears to be a dictate of their nature, whenever they hold an ascendancy of politics, to persecute their opponents, to discard them even from the most insignificant offices, and, what is worse, to make party distinctions in the employment of men to labor for them, or in patronizing individuals in any branch of business. We do not mean to apply this censure to all the party; many of them are very liberal in their transactions with their fellow citizens. But a review of the conduct of federalists in our legislatures and executives; an examination of their removals from office, and their appointments to it; a close observation of the actions, in private occupations, of some very bitter federal partisans, have produced a perfect conviction in our minds, and in the minds of republicans generally, that the active portion of the party called federal act upon the principle of excluding those who differ with them in politics from all their benefits, favors, and even from common justice.

Not to descend to ordinary transactions, unconnected with politics, the unquestionable fact, that the levy courts of the state, and the judges of elections are constituted of federalists almost exclusively, and that the latter at many elections have rejected sound republican votes, and received illegal federal votes; this fact alone demonstrates, in a striking manner, the extreme injustice and persecuting disposition of Maryland federalism. If the injustice of that party thus appears in the essential case of elections, as it clearly has been often shewn, we cannot be surprized at their want of toleration in subordinate matters. *Balt. Patriot.*

Our attention has been called to an article in a Baltimore federal paper, in which the grain merchants and millers are represented as fabricating extracts of letters from abroad, and otherwise combining, to depreciate the price of wheat, with a view to speculate on and injure the farmers. In the same article, it is stated that flour is selling in New England at 20 dollars a barrel. We cannot well conceive the motive which prompted the publication of this grossly erroneous representation, unless it were to foment a groundless jealousy in the country against Baltimore, and in this way to affect the coming elections, as well perhaps as to induce the farmers to hold up their wheat at a price beyond its real worth. It is a notorious fact, attested not so much by letters from abroad, as by the continued suspension of the exportation of flour in a great measure, that foreign markets are completely glutted with that article, and that it brings much less in most of them than it does in this country. As to the market in New England, flour has not been higher there for many months, than from nine to ten dollars. This fact must have been known to the writer and publishers of the piece,

to which we allude. We are therefore astonished that any paper in Baltimore could suffer its columns to be made the medium of an unjust attack upon our merchants and millers, unsupported by truth, calculated to fill the minds of our agricultural fellow citizens with unfounded suspicions and hatred, and to injure Baltimore. *Ibid.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.

An Englishman, who is supposed to be one of the largest contributors to the Bribing Fund, and who has failed certainly twice, if not three times, and swindled his creditors out of large sums of money, has the hardy impudence to complain, that the farmer, mechanic and honest laborers, have just as much influence in society as himself; and that their votes will pass for as much, on the day of election, as his own: And why should they not? Is not the Englishman in every point of view inferior? Is he not an enemy to our present happy form of government? Does he not wish to see this country again colonies of G. Britain?—Most certainly he does. Yet this man, with all his love for every thing English, and contempt for every thing American, has the effrontery to call himself a Federalist, and talks about feeling a reverence for the virtues of the lamented Washington. In *his* wretch!—You who have robbed many an honest merchant and mechanic of thousands of dollars, to support your own extravagance and profligacy, should now complain that the common people have too much influence in our elections, because such reptiles as you are not permitted to hold some office, which would give you a little authority to tyrannize over your fellow-man. It is high time that all truly American Federalists should separate themselves from the English Federalists: then, and not till then they may calculate on receiving the confidence of the people. What but a firm conviction of a daring and wicked British faction in this country, identified with the Federal party, could have induced such men as John Adams, William Gray, Oliver Wolcott, Governor Plumer, John Q. Adams, Samuel Dexter, and a host of other excellent men, secede from the federal and join the republican party, who have no attachment to any country but America, no confidence in any government but a republican? Freeman of Maryland, think seriously on this subject, and let no article, no force resist, no antidote prevent, your punctual attendance at the polls on the first Monday in September, and give to the friends of the people, the Republican candidates, a unanimous vote.

A MAN OF 1776.

PREDICTIONS COMPARED WITH FACTS.

Faction once idly proclaimed that Mr. Madison was too weak to administer the government, and that under his auspices, the country would surely be disgraced. *Is it so?*

Was there ever a moment when this country more respected herself, or was more respected by others? when she occupied a loftier or prouder station among the powers of the earth?

We have emerged from a second contest with one of the greatest nations of the world, with greater confidence in ourselves, and with a lustre of which no language can give the description. Our feats have won the wonder of the world—Our flag towers sublime—We can count a second roll of heroes—Yet these triumphs were gained when James Madison was President of the United States.

In Europe, the name of an American is a passport to respect.—Yet this is under the administration of James Madison.

We have brought the states of Barbary to our feet—from their hard bosoms wrung reluctant justice—& roused such a maddening sense of jealousy in the British nation as to produce a sham and ridiculous aping of the chivalry, which they had not the magnanimity to equal. Yet this was under the administration of James Madison.

A single frigate has demanded justice from the arrogant sovereign of Carthage—and it was granted. Without a tribute, or any remuneration, the prison gates have flown open, and our countrymen given to our arms. Yet this too was under the administration of James Madison.

We cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the spirit of our countrymen—yet surely something is due to the "chief who now commands." *Enquirer.*

* My head is at your feet, said the Day of Algiers to Com. Decatur.

It is stated in the Richmond Enquirer, that a Convention of Representatives of Chartered Banks in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York (and probably from other quarters) is about to be held at Philadelphia, early in the next month, to devise the best mode of proceeding in respect to the proposed resumption of specie payments.

TRUE PICTURE OF ENGLAND.

Mr. Cobbett, in his 13th letter to the people of America, in a reference to the fabulous accounts of English happiness, says, "Here am I with 12 persons in family, including servants, and with 13 laborers on an average, constantly employed; and the maintenance of TWENTY EIGHT PAUPERS falls fairly on my share!" including a girl of 10 or 12 years

old, drawn in the national lottery, whom he is obliged by law to support and educate for 7 years.

Curran's oratorical flourish about English liberty and the genius of emancipation, by virtue of which he said, every one who touched British ground, stood redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled; has become a satire on the acts of parliament relative to friendly aliens in time of peace. Under the power of the judges, to issue writs of habeas corpus, none can suffer oppression; as the admirers of England say. But the judges have said to friendly aliens, "the alien act debars you from the benefit of the writ."

SUNKEN OR SLIDING LAND.
About 5 acres of land, on Friday last, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Harkimer, into the West Canada creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk.

We have recently had occasion to notice the preposterous use which has been attempted to be made by the opposition prints of the Comptroller's List of Balances due to the United States, which has been lately published, as it has been annually for some years since, though not before thought worthy of their notice.

In the use which has been made of the official character of this document, there has been displayed by the federal leaders, more zeal than prudence, and perhaps more cunning than honesty.

The people of this country are not so much averse to liberal expenditures of the public money, as they are jealous, almost to fastidiousness, of whatever approaches to personal aggrandizement on the part of those concerned in the government. They are justly so; though a false economy in this respect has been lately said, by a very shrewd writer, to be the weak side of the people. This writer is so far right, as it is the side on which the people are ever approached by those who would conciliate their favor. Does a party, by its arrogance and intolerance, forfeit the confidence of the people; we find them courting the return of their favor by the pretence of exposing abuses which never had existence; by the artifice of a holy zeal for the purity of our government, and lachrymal commiseration of the poor robbed and cheated people. Know you a party, whose extravagance, folly and inconsistency have rightly exiled them from popular confidence; do they not forthwith become the champions of the dear deluded people? Aye, truly; they know the speculators in public monies, they see them all around, but are not afraid of them, and will drag the struggling honest men into day! What does all this honest, honest zeal, this very, very patriotic fervor end in? Froth & folly. Have we not seen this language in the public prints? Have we not heard it on the floor of Congress? And have we not seen year after year, session after session pass away, with the iteration of the same sonorous declamation, without even the attempt to substantiate it by evidence, or pursue it by the penalties due to such flagrant enormity.

Let it not be said, that we desire to screen the public defaulter from justice, or the speculator from infamy. There is law for all defined crimes, and there is public exposure for those offences which the law cannot reach. The operation of the one is as wholesome as of the other, and he who attacks the freedom of the press, would as soon subvert the authority of the law, if he dared attempt it. What we hold up our hand against, is general and vague declamation, a cloud of high sounding but empty words, on topics admitting the exercise of reason and the production of proof. It is against such evasions as the federal prints are guilty of, when they call out a few names from the government balance-sheet, state them as public defaulters, avoiding, most carefully, to state the nature and those circumstances of the debts, which make them entirely innocent.

General aspersion is a two-edged sword, which cuts both friends and foes. It is as reasonable to say that every black or blue eyed man is an angel or a villain, as to say that every man of any party is honest or dishonest. Vice and misfortune are not peculiar, but are equally enailed on all classes of society, and on all societies. Applying these remarks to this list of balances, we shall find, or we are much mistaken, that an equal portion at least, if not a majority of those defaulters, who have excited the fiery indignation of the federal demagogues, are or were members of that party which assumes the office of public prosecutor. We wage no war against the dead, by whom a large portion of these balances are due but even of the living public defaulters, there are many decided federalists, whose names are known to us by good and evil report. The reader will at once see the political fraud which has suggested the selection of a few democratic names from the list, and stating them as exclusive public defaulters, without giving them even credit for vouchers admitted to have been furnished, but informal, &c. &c.

It is with no invidious feeling we select an item or two from the list in question, because we have already stated the reason why this annual publication ought not, of itself, to affix a stigma to any man's name.

We find the venerable JOHN ADAMS a debtor to the public, in this list, for \$12,898, "money alleged to have been expended, vouchers not rendered," for furniture for the Presidential residence.

during his term of service. No man can doubt that the money was expended, but it is probable Mr. Adams did not suppose it necessary to exhibit receipts for the expenditure, and therefore did not produce them. And yet, if this case were stated in the way that Mr. Finney's and other accounts have been stated by the factions, Mr. Adams would appear a defaulter to this amount!

We find among the list of defaulters, so called by the federal party, the most prominent men among that party, their last President candidate, RUFUS KING! He is made out debtor to the government for \$395 dollars, "relative to M. la Fayette." Why did the federal commentators overlook so conspicuous a name, or how dare they falsely stigmatize the democratic party, as public robbers and speculators, by choosing a dozen names out of a list in which may be found hundreds of the best men of their own party.

Again we say, shame, on such disingenuousness!

The federal prints unblushingly continue to publish and comment on a list of alleged "public defaulters," when they know that some of the principal persons named in the list do not owe the government one cent in reality, and when they have been distinctly told that Mr. Pinkney's balance at least has been finally settled. They also adhere to the unfounded assertion, that Mr. Monroe had taken public money to purchase a court dress for his lady while in France, after they have been explicitly informed from an authentic source at Washington that such a dress was never purchased at all. The federal writers know perfectly well that the United States may be indebted to many of the persons charged as "public defaulters." They know, for example, that Mr. Pickens stood charged for nine or ten years after he had been in office, as indebted to the government to a very large amount, when in fact he was not at all indebted. They know that many other public officers have been and are in the same situation. They are moreover aware, that a great number of those now charged as "public defaulters," were so under the administration of Gen. Washington and of Mr. Adams; and if these administrations could not adjust the accounts of their own officers, how impudent is it for federal writers to blame Mr. Madison's administration for not having it in their power to produce a settlement!

But, say these writers, is it not possible that these "defaulters," as they call them, can be treated with so much injustice, as to stand charged with debts which they do not owe. This is no argument at all. Every body knows that in private as well as public dealings, with merchants as well as governments, men often appear on their books as debtors when they are not so. This evil is inevitable, as long as any accounts are registered. But the truth is, the federal writers perfectly understand the true state of the thing; their electing purposes are served by wilful misrepresentation on the subject, and we cannot expect honesty from them as long as they may suppose it the interest of their party to remain disingenuous and dishonest.

MARYLAND ELECTORS.

On the first Monday in September, the election for senatorial electors will take place throughout the state. We have 19 counties, each of which elects two electors; and two cities, each of which elects one elector. These 40 electors meet on the 3d Monday of September, and then proceed to choose 15 persons, who constitute the senate of the state for the next five years.

On the first Monday in October our electors for congress and the house of delegates of the state take place. Maryland has then to elect in districts nine members of congress, in counties and cities 89 state delegates; each county sending four, and each city two delegates.

On the 2d Monday of November our election will take place in districts for eleven electors of President and Vice President.

Of the 40 state senatorial electors, we predict with confidence that at least 25 will be republicans; a sufficient number to elect a senate of republicans exclusively.

Of the members of Congress, 80 will be republicans and three federalists.

Of the 80 delegates, we think that about 44 or 45 will be republicans.

Our Governor and Council being elected on joint ballot of the two branches of the legislature, we believe from the above estimate, that republicans will next year fill those executive offices.

The establishment of a Public Observatory has long been an object of much anxiety with men of science in this country, and with those who, without claiming the character, can in some degree appreciate the advantages which might be anticipated from it. We learn, a few days ago, that a celebrated Mathematician in the employ of the government, Mr. Hasler, had returned from Europe with a complete set of Astronomical and other instruments, which he had procured for the public use. It was reported, and we were flattered with the belief of the report, that an observatory was to be established at this place, the centre of the Union, and the nucleus around which such Institutions should be attracted. It is now rumored that this project is deferred for a time. We hope it is not to be abandoned. For it is cer-

tainly that the object is important, to relieve us from a dependence on Europe for an intellect and industry; and that for such an establishment, no point can combine so many advantages, local and political, as the seat of government.

National Bank.

The following is an accurate statement of the subscriptions to the Bank of the United States, in all the places from which intelligence has been received. The Democratic Press says, that if the whole of the capital has not been taken, the deficiency will be made up in Philadelphia, one individual alone to that city having offered to make whatever may remain unsubscribed.

Philadelphia	5,833,600
Baltimore	4,014,000
Charleston	2,613,000
Boston	2,500,000
New York	2,300,000
Richmond	1,702,200
Washington	1,293,000
Providence	750,000
Middletown (C.)	680,000
Wilmington (Del.)	465,600
Portland	310,000
Raleigh (N. C.)	285,000
New Brunswick	230,000
	23,875,500

New Orleans, Augusta, Lexington, Nashville, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, and Burlington remain to be heard from; in these we estimate that between 5 and 6 millions will be taken. We venture to say that the whole capital has been subscribed.

Five positions who have been spoken of as proper for a great naval depot, viz. Norfolk, York river, Patuxent, Annapolis and St. Mary's river. The latter, we understand, is generally acknowledged to be the most eligible situation, as being the best situated for the protection of the commerce and inhabitants bordering on the extensive shores of this most important and capacious piece of water, perhaps one of the finest in every point of view, in the known world.

THE WAR!

Disappointed factionists are in the habit of asking "what good has resulted from the late conflict?" "what have we gained by the war?" Let men of this description enquire of their friends recently returned from Europe. From them they will learn, that we have gained a character; as important to nations as to individuals. Precious to the war, an American in Europe was ashamed of his country. To avoid insult and procure respect, he would style himself an Englishman. Now, it appears, Englishmen are glad to style themselves Americans, for the same reason! Can it be possible to conceive of a greater change! We had so long submitted to the buffeting of bloated royalty, that the world began to think the glorious spirit of 76 was wholly extinct. To rescue our drowning honor, a vigorous effort became necessary. It was made by Republicans—by Americans—and our country now challenges the respect and admiration of the world. Let the Hartford Convention conclude look at the article below, and blush for the depravity of their conduct.

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in France, dated Paris, May 26.
"The most agreeable circumstance to an American, in travelling in this country, is the high standing of our character in Europe since the war, and the Algerine affair. The only inconvenience is the chance of being mistaken for Englishmen, who are universally disliked. I expected this in France but am surprised to learn that the feeling is still stronger in Holland and Belgium. So marked is the difference of feeling towards us and the English on the continent, that English travellers have even found it expedient to assume our cockade and eagle."

FUEL.
Some time since a member of Congress who was not content with the usual drink allowed by the House (molasses & water) begged for a little spirituous mixture. The door-keeper remonstrated against this innovation, on the ground of not knowing to what account he should charge this expenditure: "to what account do you charge the customary drink?" said the honorable member. "To that of stationary," replied the door-keeper; then charge the brandy," rejoined the member, to that of fuel!"

"HARD TIMES!"
Hard times, indeed, and the times will continue hard, until the people turn over a new leaf. They must retrench their expenditures. Credit has been the great cause of their present embarrassments. People have ventured beyond their strength; they have pushed too far from shore. They must return to those plain, common sense maxims, which will show them the way to prosperity. Let them quit speculation for industry; extravagance for frugality; intemperance for sobriety; and the people will in a great measure be relieved of their embarrassments. Unless this be done, the times are they are better, will become worse, fourfold.—Mass. Spy.

Toast drunk at New-York—A GOOD ONE.
The Hartford Convention. The everlasting disgrace of "New England"—the worst nation that ever seized a Yankee—and the only one which he cannot peddle about.

REPUBLICAN STAR,
or
General Advertiser.
EASTON:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1816.

Easton, July 30, 1816.
Agreeably to an adjournment to this day the Republican committee from the several districts of Talbot, met for the purpose of selecting four suitable persons to serve as Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, when
EDWARD LLOYD,
SOLOMON DICKINSON,
SAMUEL TENANT, and
WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.
Were unanimously chosen, and they are hereby recommended to the patriotic support of the Republicans of Talbot county.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Calvert—Electors of the Senate.
Edward H. Veazey, Joseph Harlan.
Kent—Electors of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvel.
Talbot—Electors of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.
Queen Ann's—Electors of the Senate.
George Palmer, Gustav W. T. Wright.
Caroline—Electors of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keyser.
Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleson.
Harford—Electors of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.
City of Baltimore—Electors of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.
Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.
George Harman, George P. Stevenson.
City of Annapolis—Electors of the Senate.
William Killy, Esq.
Calvert—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.
Washington—Electors of the Senate.
Frisby Tighman, John T. Mason.
Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.
Frederick—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

The Washington Benevolent Society is said to have appropriated ONE THOUSAND THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be divided amongst Calvert, Prince George, Frederick, Alleghany, Cecil, Kent, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester and Worcester counties, to secure the success of a federalist at the ensuing September election. This acknowledgment has been made by a wealthy, prominent and leading member of the Washington Benevolent Society in Baltimore. Are the people of this state prepared to be swayed by their rights by a gang of uneducated desperadoes? It remains with themselves to determine on the first Monday of September next. It remains with them to say whether republicans or federalists shall administer their government; whether virtue or depravity shall triumph. Let them look to it before it is too late.—M. Rep.

A friend, residing in the neighborhood of Wilmington, informs us that Farenheit's thermometer gave, in the same position and shade, a mean temperature, at 6 o'clock, A. M. during July, 1815, 73 3 10
At 6 A. M. July, 1816, 72 3 10
Making July, 1816, eleven degrees and two tenths colder, taking one day with another, than the same month of the year 1815.—Del. Gaz.

Grand Concert.

Vocal and Instrumental, at the COURT HOUSE—BY REQUEST OF SEVERAL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN OF EASTON.
SIGNOR PUCCI.
Respectfully informs the inhabitants, that on THURSDAY EVENING the 9th inst. at half past 7 o'clock precisely, he will exhibit a performance on that much admired and fashionable instrument, the HARP.
GRAND PEDAL HARP.
Signor Pucci having had the honor of performing in all the principal cities of the United States, has no doubt of giving satisfaction to such as may favor him with their company.
PARTICULARS OF PERFORMANCE:
A Grand Concert on the fashionable and much admired Grand Harp.
Also—ON THE SPANISH GUITAR.
PART I.
Overture, Lodoiska.—On the Harp.
The New-Orleans fashionable Shaw Dance.
Soft Melody.—The Rising Sun.
Song—Sweet Maid—Accompanied with the Harp.
Ballet of Matengo.
Several Waltzes, with variations, composed by Signor Pucci.
A Grand March.
PART II.
Grand Sonata, composed by Cardon.
Italian air, accompanied with the Spanish Guitar—Sul margine d'un rio.
Variations on the Harp—La Pira de Tobac.
Waltz, Pucci.—The Rising of the Lark.
Italian air—Sopra la smitta pace—accompanied on the Harp.
General Washington's March.
Quick step—Allegro—with variations.
To conclude with several National Airs.
TICKETS (price One Dollar) to be had of THE STAR OFFICE—BAR of the UNION TAVERN and COURT HOUSE DOOR.
At the close of the Exhibition, Signor Pucci will have the pleasure of entertaining the Ladies and Gentlemen with a few COTILLIONS.
August 6

WAS COMMITTED.
To the jail of Talbot county, Md. on the 21st of July last, as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of HERRIOT; says she was sold by Mrs. Fraize, of Baltimore, to a Mr. Stapleton, of South Carolina—she is about 20 or 21 years of age, dark mulatto, 5 feet 11 1/2 inches high, her clothing when committed was a black cambric frock. Her owner is desired to come & select her, otherwise she will be sold according to law for her prison fees.
JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff of Talbot county, Md.
August 6

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Judge of Worcester county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at James Selby's tavern in Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of August, all that tract or parcel of Land, of which David Johnson died seized, situate on St. Martin's River; a description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale—the terms of sale as prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond or bonds with security to be approved by the trustee for the payment of the purchase money (with interest thereon) within twelve months from the day of sale. The property will be sold entire, or in parcels, as the convenience of purchasers may require.
CORDE HAZARD, Trustee.
August 6

PEPPER, PORK & SHOT.

JUST landing and for sale,
50 bags Heavy Black Pepper,
50 bbls New York Prime Pork,
29 tons American Patent Shot, from T. to No. 8, inclusive, from the Manufactory of Paul Beck, Philad. & Co.
IN STORE,
53 kegs Pennsylvania yellow Butter in nice shipping order,
200 bags Jamaica Pimento, &c. &c. &c.
12 hds. New Orleans Sugar, its quality,
8 do. Surinam Molasses,
50 bags Fresh Fibers,
30 do. Shell Shelled Almonds,
10 do. Shelled do.
Russia, Cotton, and Ravens Dark, Russia Sheetings, entitled to drawback, Boston No. 1 Bees,
Wrapping, Sheeting and Sugar Loaf paper,
Refined Salmeter, White Lead in oil,
An invoice of Drugs,
dittos, Cudbear,
ditto, Earthenware.
NATHL F. WILLIAMS,
August 6, No. 14 Barclay's wharf.

Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission of Grocery business, under the firm of **PEARCE & SEITH**, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Groceries, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of **GROCERIES**, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.
NATHL. PEARCE,
JAS. C. SEITH.
August 6.

Seventy Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber, living near Hells Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the 24th of June last, a negro girl named Anna, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limps a little in her right foot in consequence of a fall she has lost one of her lower front teeth; and has on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she has passed fifty dollars will be paid if she is taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that she will not get her, and the above reward is taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.
SAMUEL HEATHERS,
August 6

Notice.

The members of the "Orizanian Club" are requested to meet at the **Hawthorn Cottage**, near the Three-Bridges, the 2nd. Friday in August, next. Any gentleman wishing to become a member, will attend on that day at 4 o'clock P. M.
JUBITER,
THUNDER BOLT,
STORM THE FORT,
NEVER FAIL.
August 6

War Department.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that where any **MILITARY LAND WARRANTS** shall be lost or destroyed, upon the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldiers as will entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary of the Department of War has directed, that in case of military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, country, and township in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be advertised one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown, to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost **DISCHARGES**, the deposition, in addition to the time, place and manner of the loss, or destruction of the **DISCHARGE**, must set forth the time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words **"HONORABLY DISCHARGED"** or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of his non production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be substantiated in the manner prescribed in the case of warrants. Where the precise date or number cannot be stated, they may be stated in the best of the recollection of the witness, whose testimony the magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.
The publishers of the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.
July 29, (Aug. 6) 3

FEMALE ACADEMY, CHESTER-TOWN.

The Professor, anxious to give public proof of the discharge of a literary duty, invites ladies and gentlemen, particularly the parents & guardians of those intrusted to his Institution, to attend on Thursday, 15th August, on which day the respective classes will undergo examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Punctuation, and Composition; Ancient & Modern History, Geography with the use of the Globes applied to Astronomy.

The offices of the Academy will be resumed on Monday, 2d September, when a department will be open for the reception of Males in general, & shall be so arranged, that during the hours of tuition, there can be no communication between either.

The public's obedient servant,
PATRIC QUIN.

July 30
N.B. Six Boarders can be genteelly accommodated.

THOS. P. BENNETT, HAYING RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE.

WITH A HANDSOME
ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Offers them to the public at very reduced prices for CASH.

T. P. B. will give the highest prices, either in Cash, or in Goods at cash prices, for WOOL, cotton, wool, or Merino.

Easton, July 16

THOS. P. BENNETT, Continues to receive as usual at PAR, in pay- ment for Dry Goods,

NOTES ON THE BANKS OF
CAROLINE, Laurel, Somerset & Wor-
ter, &c. &c.

July 30

MORSELL & LAMBDIN, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE, WILL NEITHER SHAVE OR SHAVE.

But for the accommodation of those who may have on hand,

NOTES OF THE BANKS OF
Elkton, Caroline, Somerset & Som-
erset & Worcester,

WILL RECEIVE THEM AT PAR FOR
DRY GOODS,

If application is made within 30 days.

July 23 3

Canton China, Liverpool and Glass-Ware,

RECEIVED BY LATE ARRIVALS.

A VERY EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT.

Selling to storekeepers at the most reduced prices by

CARTER & TYNDAL,

No 111, North Front St. Philadelphia.

June 18 29

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE

London cloths and cas- Cambric muslins, cali-

ameres, co's, gingham,

French and India silks Silk shawls,

(of various descriptions) Comp's handanna hand-

kerchiefs,

Colored & black Can- Twill'd and plain cotton

crapes, shawls,

Pancy mill and leno Seersucker and carada-

muslins,

Silk & cotton hosiery, Marcell's vesting, white

bleen loom and other and colored, &c.

shirtings,

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and

invite their friends and the public to call and view

their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his

fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and ele-

gant SCHOONER in complete order for busi-

ness, wish to inform the public that every ex-

amination shall be used to please those who may favor

them with their custom—grain or other produce

will be taken on freight on the usual terms, and

the interest of the owners particularly attended

to; every encouragement they meet with will be

received with thankfulness. For freight or oth-

erwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or

W. MARKLAND, Oxford.

July 23 7

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master,

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning

next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave

Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the

season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent ac-

commodations for passengers) apply to the Cap-

tain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at

the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will

be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come

well recommended, is wanted as a House Keep-

er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.

Apply at the Star office.

may 7

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Ann's cir-
cuits, will be held (to commence on WEDNES-
DAY, the 21st day of August, and to close on the
Tuesday following,) adjacent to the main road
from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile
of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe
creek. The place set apart for this Religious
purpose being within a few hundred yards of
sloop navigation and immediately at a good land-
ing place, is rendered easy of access to persons
disposed to visit it by water.

July 9 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber will sell on very moderate
terms, a Lot of LAND, containing about 80 ac-
res, situate on Great Choptank River, near
Cambridge, and adjoining "Palestine," the prop-
erty of Levin H. Campbell, Esq. This property
must be extremely desirable to a person fond
of good society, and of residing on the salt
water.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT.

Cambridge, July 23 3

FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-
borough—This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is stiff
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces we corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water which might be
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardesty, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

may 21

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND,
part of a tract called Hopton, situate in Talbot
county, near Wye river, adjacent to the Lands
of Mr. John Seib and Mr. Chas. Gibson, and
within a mile of a good Landing. About one
half of this tract is arable, the remainder is in
wood of very fine timber, well adapted for ship
building. On the premises are a framed dwell-
ing house and kitchen, a framed out house in
cluding a granary and corn house under one roof.
There is also a small dwelling house and a hop
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 ac-
res of branch, which might be converted into
good meadow.—Any person wishing to pur-
chase will, it is presumed, take a view of the pre-
mises, and may apply to the subscriber

P. W. HEMSLEY.

april 9

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore

aug. 29

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the pub-
lic in general, that he has taken the

Fountain Inn Tavern,

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Bar-

row. He returns his thanks for the encourage-

ment he has received, and solicits general pa-

tronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 16

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John
R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, ei-
ther on bond, note, or open account, are request-
ed to come forward and settle at an early date,
as it is the wish of the executor to settle the es-
tate; and all persons having claims against said
deceased's estate are desired to present them le-
gally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL STE-
VENS, Jun. who is authorised by me to receive
and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'rx.

July 16

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to
WILMINGTON in one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-
ing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go
to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-
ing by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go
to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-
ed the next morning by the way of Centerville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-

daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-
lic, that their Line shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,

THOS. PEACOCK,

SAM'L CHAPMAN,

JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Car-

riage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance

of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall,

running the same day of the Line's Stages. Al-

so the baggage at the risk of the owners.

STOPPED.

Supposed to be stolen a bank note; the own-

er by proving property and paying the expense

of this advertisement, may have it by calling on

the subscriber.

THOMAS HOPKINS, Jun.

Easton, July 23 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816

On application of John Warrent, administra-
tor de bonis non of Thomas Warrent, and Thomas
Hopkins, late of Caroline county, deceased—it
is ordered by the Court, that he give the no-
tice required by law for creditors to exhibit their
claims against the said deceased's estate, & that
the same be published once in each week for
the space of three successive weeks, in each of
the newspapers printed at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans' court of the county aforesaid, I
have hereto set my hand, and the seal of
my office affixed, this 25th day of June,
A. D. 1816.

Test—**JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of**

Will for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That all persons having claims against the said
deceased's estate, are hereby warned to exhibit
the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the sub-
scriber, at or before the 1st day of February
next; they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Given under
my hand this 18th day of July, 1816.

JOHN WRIGHT, adm'r d. b. n.

of Thomas Warrent & Thomas Hopkins,

late of Caroline county, deceased

July 23 3

Caroline County Orphans' Court.

Tuesday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1816.

On application of WILLIAM POTTER, ad-
ministrator of Thomas Richardson, late of Ca-
roline 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 each of the newspapers at Easton.

In testimony that the above is truly copied
from the minutes of proceedings of the
orphans' court of the county aforesaid,
I have hereto set my hand, and the seal of
my office affixed, this 1st day of July,
anno domini eighteen hundred and
sixteen.

Test—**JOHN YOUNG, Reg'r of**

Will for Caroline county.

In compliance with the above Order—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That all persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same,
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at
or before the first day of February next; they
may otherwise by law be excluded from all bene-
fit of the said estate. Given under my hand this
18th day of July, 1816

WILLIAM POTTER, adm'r

of Thos. Richardson, dec'd.

July 23 3

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and
the public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various
patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary
for his line of business, and of the latest fashions
from England—Likewise a handsome assort-
ment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.
He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER,
which, with regard to quality, was never surpas-
sed in this place; and with which, from the at-
tention he has paid to its selection, he confident-
ly expects to be able to execute his work with
neatness and dispatch, and to give general sat-
isfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and

those gentlemen only for whom I have had the

honor of working, can judge of the quality; and

other gentlemen who will do me the honor to

call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, march 26

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now got his vessel in com-
plete order for the reception of grain, &c. He
returns his sincere thanks for the encourage-
ment he has received, and solicits a continuat-

ion of the same. Yours, &c.

NOAH BULLEN.

Easton, July 16

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber hath obtained from the
Orphans' Court of Dorchester county, in Mary-
land, letters testamentary on the personal estate
of William Lecompte, late of Dorchester county,
deceased—All persons having claims against the
estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to ex-
hibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the
subscriber, on or before the 1st day of February,
1817, they may otherwise by law be excluded
from all benefit of the said estate. Persons in-
debted to the estate of the said deceased are de-
sired to make payment to the subscriber imme-
diately. Given under my hand this 17th day of
July, 1816.

BENJAMIN W. LECOMPT, Ex'or

of Wm. Lecompte, deceased.

July 23 3

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel

William H. Whiteley, late of Caroline county, dec'd.

either on bond, note, or book account, are re-

quested to come forward and settle their respec-

tive claims: And all persons having claims a-

gainst said deceased's estate, are requested to

bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement

Wm. Whiteley, &

Henry Whiteley,

Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del. nov. 7

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Three or four good Mules, well broke & true

to the draft.

FOR SALE.

A well broke gig horse—he is a remarkably

fast trotter, and a good hack.—Enquire of the

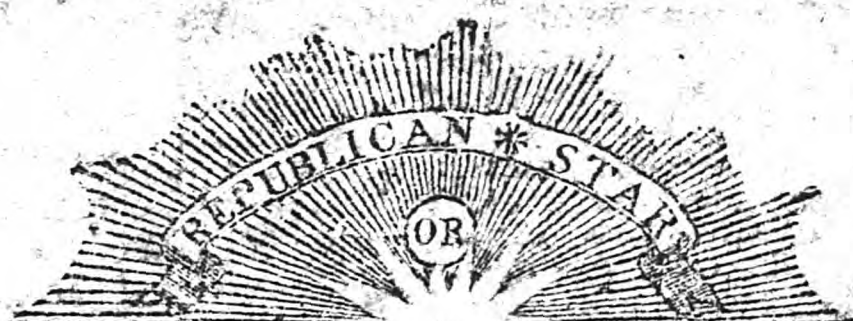
Printer.

July 23 3

CASH.

And liberal prices will be given for FORTY

YOUNG NEGROES, of both sex. For infor-



VOL. XVII.

EASTON, (Md.) TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1816.

No. 50—874.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERLIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Allowing pay to certain persons made prisoners
with the revenue cutter "Surveyor."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby
authorised to settle the accounts for pay of the
boatswain, gunner, cook, and ten marines, captured
on board the revenue cutter Surveyor, during the late war
with Great Britain, up to the period of their release and return from captivity,
and to pay the amount to them, or their legal representatives,
out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,
and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to settle
with Samuel Traverse, late master of the cutter
Surveyor, and pay him up to the seventeenth day of
May, one thousand eight hundred and four-
teen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To increase the compensation now allowed by
law to the inspectors, measurers, weighers,
and gaugers, employed in the collection of the
customs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
an addition of fifty per cent. upon the sums al-
lowed as compensation to the inspectors, or per-
sons acting as occasional inspectors, employed in
aid of the customs, and to the measurers, weigh-
ers or gaugers, by the act entitled "an act to es-
tablish the compensations of the officers employ-
ed in the collection of the duties on imports and
tonnage, and for other purposes," passed on the
second of March, one thousand seven hundred
and ninety nine, be, and the same is hereby al-
lowed to the said inspectors, measurers, weigh-
ers, or gaugers, to be ascertained, certified, and
paid, under the regulations prescribed in the a-
bove mentioned act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the heirs of Alexander Rox-
burgh.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the proper accounting officers of the Treasury
Department be, and they are hereby authorised
and required to liquidate and settle, agreeably to
the provisions of the laws heretofore in exist-
ence on that subject, the claim of the heirs of A-
lexander Roxburgh, arising on a final settle-
ment certificate, issued to the said Alexander
Roxburgh on the eighteenth day of August, one
thousand seven hundred and eighty four, by John
Pierce, commissioner for settling the army ac-
counts, for four hundred and eighty dollars and
eighty seven ninetieths of a dollar, bearing inter-
est from the first of January, one thousand seven
hundred and eighty two, and numbered eighty
one thousand and sixteen, letter I, and that the
sum which shall be found due thereon be paid
to the heirs of the said Alexander Roxburgh, out
of any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 23, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for re-building light
houses and for completing the plan of lighting
them, according to the improvements of
Winslow Lewis, for placing beacons & buoys,
for preserving Little Gull Island, and for sur-
veying the coast of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the sums hereinafter mentioned be, and the same
are hereby appropriated for the following pur-
poses, to wit: For re-building the light house on
Point Judith, Rhode Island, seven thousand five
hundred dollars. For completing the fitting up
of all the light houses with Winslow Lewis's im-
provements, in addition to the sums heretofore
appropriated for that purpose, sixteen thousand
dollars. For the construction of works deemed
necessary for the preservation of Little Gull Is-
land, thirty thousand dollars. For re-building
the light house on New Point Comfort, Virginia,
seven thousand dollars. For re-building the
light house on Baker's Island, Massachusetts,
four thousand dollars. For the following ob-
jects, being the balance of former appropriations
for the same purposes, carried to the surplus
fund. For erecting light houses at the mouth of
the Mississippi, and at or near the pitch of Cape
Look Out, North Carolina, thirty-four thousand
nine hundred and ninety five dollars. For re-
building a light house at New Haven Island, near
Tarpaulin Cove, Massachusetts, two thousand

four hundred and seventy five dollars. For re-
erecting a beacon and placing buoys near the en-
trance of Savannah river, two thousand four hun-
dred and ninety four dollars & eighty five cents.
For placing buoys and beacons at or near the en-
trance of the harbor of Beverly, Massachusetts,
three hundred and forty one dollars and ninety
five cents. For erecting two light houses on
Lake Erie, to wit: at or near Bird Island, and
on or near Presque Isle, one thousand five hun-
dred and ninety dollars. For placing beacons
and buoys on Georgetown bar, and in Winyaw
Bay, South Carolina, one thousand five hundred
dollars. For re-building the Baldhead light
house in North Carolina, fifteen thousand dol-
lars. For defraying the expense of surveying
the coast of the United States, fifty four thousand
seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty seven
cents. For repairing piers in the harbor of New-
buryport, Massachusetts, a sum not exceeding
seven hundred dollars. Provided, That the in-
judicious of the said where such piers are erect-
ed shall be ceded to the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To increase the compensation of the Superin-
tendents of the manufactories of arms at
Springfield and Harper's Ferry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
in addition to the pay and rations, as at present
fixed, of the Superintendents of the manufacto-
ries of arms at Springfield and Harper's Ferry,
they shall receive thirty dollars per month and
one ration per day.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Ephraim Shaler.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the proper accounting officers of the War De-
partment be, and they are hereby authorised and
directed to audit and settle the accounts of E-
phraim Shaler, late a lieutenant in the army of
the United States, and to allow him, in the set-
tlement thereof, such credits as may be equitable
and just.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas Ap Catechy Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are
hereby authorised and directed to audit and set-
tle the accounts of Thomas Ap Catechy Jones, a
lieutenant of the navy of the United States,
and to allow him, in the settlement thereof, such
credits as may be equitable and just.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Asher Palmer.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the proper accounting officers of the navy department be, and they are
hereby authorised and directed to audit and set-
tle the claim of Asher Palmer, for a small schooner
captured by the British forces in the late war,
while the same was in the service of the United
States, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascer-
tained, the value thereof, in such manner as shall
be reasonable and just.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the amount thereof, when so ascertained,
shall be paid to the said Asher Palmer, out of
any money in the treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing payment for prisoners captured by
private armed vessels.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorised and re-
quired to settle and pay unto the owners, officers
and crew of private armed vessels, the bounty
allowed by law for prisoners captured and
brought into port, and delivered to the agent of
the United States, captured on board any British
vessel, after the exchange of the ratification of
the treaty of peace between the United States
and Great Britain, but before the said treaty took
effect in the latitude wherein the capture was
made; and the secretary of the treasury is here-
by authorised to pay the aforesaid claims out of
any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Dick, William Bruce
and Asa Litchel.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That
the final certificate of Samuel
Dick, issued on the thirteenth day of June,
eighteen hundred and one, by the Register of
the land office in the Cincinnati district, for six
hundred and forty acres of land; also the final

certificate granted to William Bruce, by the re-
gister aforesaid, for a section of land, dated about
the same time, shall respectively be received by
the commissioner of the general land office, as
complete evidence of payment, for the tracts of
land therein specified, and patents shall be issued
thereon as in other cases.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Judges of the Circuit Court,
and the attorney for the District of Columbia,
to prepare a code of jurisprudence for the said
District.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the judges of the circuit
court, and the attorney for the district of Colum-
bia, be, and they are hereby authorized to pre-
pare and digest a code of jurisprudence, both ci-
vil and criminal, for the said District, to be here-
after submitted to the Congress of the United
States, to be modified, altered, or adopted, as to
them shall seem proper.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the sum of one thousand five hundred dol-
lars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to
be paid to the said judges and the attorney aforesaid,
as a compensation for their services in this
respect, out of any moneys in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Elizabeth Hamilton.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the proper accounting offi-
cers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby re-
quired to settle the account of Elizabeth Hamil-
ton, widow and representative of Alexander Ham-
ilton, deceased, and to allow her five years full
pay for the services of her deceased husband, as a
lieutenant colonel in the revolutionary war,
which five years full pay is the commutation of
his half pay for life; to be paid out of any moneys
in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Thomas H. Boyle.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That Thomas H. Boyle, or his
legal representatives, be authorised to enter with
the register of the land office, without payment,
twelve hundred and eighty acres of land, includ-
ing his settlement in the Mississippi territory,
and on return being made to the commissioner
of the general land office, a patent shall issue as
in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That there be allowed to the said Thos. H. Boyle,
three months pay as a captain in the army of the
United States, to be paid out of any moneys in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for repairing certain roads
therein described.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand
dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated,
and payable out of any moneys in the Treasury
not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of
repairing and keeping in repair the road between
Columbia, on Duck river, in the state of Tennes-
see, and Madisonville, in the state of Louisi-
ana, by the Choctaw agency; and also the road
between Fort Hawkins, in the state of Georgia,
and Fort Stoddard, under the direction of the
Secretary of War.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To increase the salary of the Register of the
Treasury.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That there be allowed and paid
to the Register of the Treasury, for his annual
salary, from the first of January, one thousand
eight hundred and sixteen, the sum of three
thousand dollars.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 30, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Confirming the titles of certain purchasers of
land, who purchased from the board of Trust-
ees of the Vincennes University.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the several persons, who
purchased land in the township numbered two,
south of range numbered eleven west, in the dis-
trict of Vincennes, from the board of Trustees
for the Vincennes University, which was incor-
porated by an act of the Legislature of the Indi-
ana Territory, entitled "an act to incorporate a
University in the Indiana territory," passed
on twenty ninth day of November, one thou-
sand eight hundred and six, be, and they are
hereby confirmed in their titles in fee simple, re-
spectively.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To establish a land district in Illinois territory,
north of the district of Kaskaskia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That so much of the public land
in the land district of Kaskaskia, and lying north of
the base line in the Illinois territory, shall form
a new land district, for the disposal of the said
lands, and for which purpose a land office shall
be established at Edwardsville, Madison county,
under the direction of the register of the land of-
fice and receiver of public moneys to be appointed
for that purpose, who shall reside at the place;
give security in the same manner & in the same
sums, and whose compensation, emoluments,
duties and authority shall be every respect the
same in relation to the lands which shall be dis-
posed of at their office as are or may be by law
provided in relation to the registers and receivers
of public moneys in the several offices, estab-
lished for the disposal of the lands of the U. States,
north west of the river Ohio.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the said lands shall be disposed of in the
same manner, and on the same terms and con-
ditions, as are or may be provided by law for the
sale of public lands in the district of Kaskaskia,
provided that no tract of land, excepted from the
sale by virtue of any former act, shall be sold by
virtue of this act.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph S. Newall.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That Joseph S. Newall shall be
permitted to withdraw an entry made at the land
office at Canton in the State of Ohio, from the
north west quarter of section number five in
township twenty one of range number sixteen
in the district of land offered for sale at Canton,
and the money paid on the said entry shall be
placed to the credit of said Newall on any pur-
chase he may make or may have made of public
lands in said district.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the
general assembly of the state of Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the assent of Congress is
hereby given and declared to an act of the gen-
eral assembly of Virginia, entitled "an act incor-
porating a company for the purpose of improv-
ing the navigation of James River from Warwick
to Rockett's Landing," which act was passed on
the 23d day of February, in the year one thou-
sand eight hundred and sixteen.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.

JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

A few words will suffice to explain
the origin of the following letters. In a
late number of the British Quarterly Re-
view, there appeared a basely abusive
attack on the character of Com. Porter,
the accomplished hero of the Essex.
This article we did not notice, nor did
we copy the comments that had been
made on it, because it appeared to us un-
worthy even of castigation. Mr. Cob-
bett, the celebrated British writer, has
through the medium of his Register, ad-
dressed the Commodore on this subject,
in an article which we have taken the lib-
erty to insert below, as being the ground-
work of the Letter in reply to it. We
are pleased at the opportunity of spread-
ing Capt. Porter's letter before the Pub-
lic eye.

Nat. Intel.

[FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER OF A-
PRIL 27.]
TO COM. DAVID PORTER,
Of the U. States Navy.

SIR,
In the last Quarterly Review but one,
there was a very base attack upon your
character and conduct. In order to con-
vince you, that you ought not to suppose
that all my countrymen approved of such
vile publications, I inserted in No. 11 of
this volume, a letter to the author or e-
ditor of that work, whose name is Wil-
liam Gifford. I there gave an account
of this literary hero; but in my state-
ment of what he received out of our tax-
es, I was, I find, guilty of an omission,
which I now proceed to correct. I said
that he had been rewarded with a sinecure
of more than 300£. under the title of
Clerk of the Foreign Extracats, and that
he was a Commissioner of the Lottery.

But I now find that he has another place,
that is, the place of "paymaster of the
Band of Gentlemen pensioners," at 300£
a year. A most suitable office, you
will say for the whipper in of a set of
hired Reviewers!—What particular
Band of pensioners this may be I do not
know.—Perhaps the whole Band
may be reviewers; if so sir, I leave
you to guess what a chance the jour-
nal of your celebrated cruize stood in
their hands!

I gave an account in No. 11 of the
conduct of this writer in the cases of
Peter Pindar and Anthony Pasquin, and
also of the conduct and character of the
Judge Kenyon. In short, I showed what
the baseness of Reviewing really was, in
England. But sir, I must again beg of
you & your countrymen and all foreign-

ers, to keep your eye steadily fixed upon
this fact that writers like Mr. Gifford,
are in this country, absolutely in pay of
the government; that is to say, they live
upon the taxes, and of course assist in
producing pauperism and misery. This
is not the case in your country. There
is a writer if he get rich, or if he live by
the pen, it is not receive his income from
the people who voluntarily buy his works.
There he need care little about his read-
ers—his payers are the only persons
that he need care for, or that he does
care for. This writer must have known
very well how base it was in him to as-
sault your character, in the manner that
he did; what a shameful prostitution of
talent he was guilty of; but his mind
had for many years been made up to that,
and had been seared against all reflec-
tions of this sort.

You will naturally ask, how we can tol-
erate, how we can endure, how we can
submit to see our money raised from us
in taxes and earned with our sweat and
almost with our very blood; you will natu-
rally ask how we can submit to see
our money given to a man like this,
while we see nearly two millions of pau-
pers overspread the land. If indeed he
had ever in his whole lifetime rendered
any sort of service to the country; if he
had served at any time of his life in
the army, the navy, or in any other
branch of public business, there might
be some excuse for the heaping of these
sums of money on him; but to give this
man, who was a few years ago tutor to
lord Delgrève, & who has never been in
any kind of public employ, an income to
equal that of 5 or 6 Lieutenants of the
Navy, is, you will say, an act for which
the employers of this man ought to be
hanged, it being neither more nor less
than a robbery of the people.

However sir, I think I can now defy
Mr. Gifford's talent at falsehood and de-
ception as far as relates to America; &
if he continue to deceive the people here
those people are not to be pided. He is
one of those; whose labors, though they
tend to keep up the delusion for a while,
will in the end, make the fall of the ty-
ranny more complete and more memora-
ble.

I have the pleasure to assure you, that
every one whom I have heard speak on
the subject has reprobated the cowardly
and viperous attack made on you by this
sinecure assaiant; but strange as you
will think it very few persons here know
that his statement which represents the
Essex to have been captured by one Eng-
lish ship is falsehood! There is hardly
any one in England out of the pale of
the admiralty, who does not firmly believe
that you were beaten and captured by
the *Phoebe alone*! But if you could
know the state of our press, you would
not wonder at this. As to all matters
relating to the war with America, this
nation generally speaking, are nearly as
ignorant as the dogs and horses. As far
however as the truth has made
its way with regard to its exploits,
they have received the admiration which
is due to them; and there are many men
in England amongst whom I am one, who
most sincerely wish you health, happiness
and success in your present important
employment of adding to the strength
of that navy, towards the fame of which
you have so largely contributed. We
who entertain these wishes, are very far
from desiring to see the power and fame
of our own country diminished. We
are for the prosperity and honor of Eng-
land in preference to those of all the
rest of the world. But

...the time that was calculated to give the thing an air of reality. The English Fleet and the American Fleet came to action in the style; the contest was uncommonly obstinate but at last, poor Jonathan was compelled to haul down his "bits of striped bunting," and "submit to our gallant and magnanimous tars." At this result of the combat, not less than perhaps two hundred thousand voices made the air ring with shouts of triumph; while, at very nearly the same moment, a whole squadron of real English ships were hauling down their colors to an inferior American squadron commanded by Commodore McDonough, on Lake Champlain! We who really love our country, do not think her honored in victories like that of the Serpentine River; nor, though we are always sorry to hear of any of our countrymen being defeated when we consider them merely as our countrymen, can we lament at their overthrow and humiliation, when we consider them the tools of despotism, employed in the work of destroying liberty abroad, in order to enable that despotism more firmly to rivet the chains about our own necks.

TO MR. WM. COBBETT, BOTLEY, ENGL.
Washington, July 29, 1816.

SIR,
Messrs. Gales & Seaton, Editors of the National Intelligencer, did me the favor yesterday to send me a copy of No. 17, vol. 30, of your Register, containing a letter addressed to me, which I read with much attention, and felt myself gratified & flattered by the notice you have taken of me.

I had previously read the Review to which you would have drawn my attention, and although unacquainted with the name of the author until it was made known to me by your letter, I was fully persuaded it was the production of one of those pensioned writers who have for some time past been employed to blacken over National character, hoping thereby to make that of their own country appear by the contrast more fair. I consider myself used in this instance only as a stalking-horse.

In the course of my narrative I have told some truths, and expressed some feelings respecting the conduct and character of British naval officers, which has drawn on me their resentment, as well as that of the Reviewers. My reasons for making known those truths, and expressing those feelings, have not yet been satisfactorily explained by me, and to you, shall I give an explanation, as the first, and only Englishman, who has ever to my knowledge, expressed his disapprobation of that system of persecution which has been practised against me, from the commencement of hostilities to the present moment.

You, sir, have seen your prints teeming with abuse against me; you have been my only advocate in England. I have silently borne the insults that have been heaped on me, although I have seen myself hung in effigy beside our venerable and highly respected chief magistrate; every epithet that could disgrace and add infamy to the character of man has been most bountifully lavished on me; I have been cowardly, deceived, and basely attacked, while confiding in the neutrality of a port and in the word of a British officer, and while he professed to me gratitude and friendship. I have been cruelly arrested in my progress to my country, while confiding in the sacred character of a flag of truce, wantonly insulted in my own feelings, and witnessed the insults to which my brave officers and men were subjected, whose wounds and sufferings became a mockery to a cruel and overbearing enemy. I, sir, only escaped the future persecutions and insults that were intended me, by flight, at the risk of my life, in an open boat. I have been, since, vilely traduced by every petty whelp in the naval service of your king; I have been declared by your admirals and by your captains as being beyond the pale of honor—threats have officially been held forth toward me and scarcely an Englishman except those who have been in my power but has caught the contagion. My prisoners have had a different opinion of my conduct and character until forced to join with the throng and to sail in the general current of defamation. Such conduct on the part of your people produced feelings of resentment in my breast, and under such circumstances it should not have occasioned surprise that I have in some instances expressed them. I have told only truths, of which let those judge who best know British officers. I have confined myself to the events of my cruise. I have related none of those events of a domestic nature, the recollection of which still keeps alive the feelings of every true American: I have not told of the conduct of Admiral Cockburn, of the massacres on our frontiers, nor of the various robberies, rapes, murders, &c. which have been perpetrated by the orders and under the eyes of the Commanders in Chief. I have told none of these things; I leave this task to some future historian, who while he vindicates my character will paint in their true colors the heroes of your navy, on whom "blushing honors" have been heaped, for practising unequalled cruelties against our unprotected and unoffending citizens. Your Cook and your Anson must not escape: they have been marshalled against me and their ashes will be disturbed. The Spaniard will tell of the wanton destruction of Payta, and of cruelties to his countrymen on the one part, while other pens will tell of the equally wanton destruction of the unfortunate natives on the other, until hea-

ven, provoked at the innumerable outrages against humanity, consigned this man, who "lives for ages," to the vengeance of an injured and justly exasperated people, who, by depriving him of his life, gave to him his immortality. The conduct of all may be strictly scrutinized, and those who have been for a long time your nation's boast may prove in the end your nation's reproach. You have yourself given a striking example of the change that may be produced in public opinion, by the pen of a single individual who employs himself in the search and exposition of truth. We have also pens in this part of the world, able to vindicate our national character from unjust aspersions, by making known truths; and the book, entitled the Exposition of the Causes and Character of the late War, is a specimen of what can be done here in that way. It has remained thus long unanswered, and we may therefore presume that it is unanswerable. It will be time enough, when we receive England's reply to that paper, to notice the abuse which has been thrown out against us in the criticism on my Journal.—We are in no haste; we intend to take our own time; and, should we reply, all your heroes shall have their share of notice; even Morgan, whose name has been placed on the same page with mine, may be found, on a clear examination, to bear a much stronger likeness, in some of the most prominent features of his character, to certain naval heroes of England, whose names are more familiar in this country than in their own. Morgan, it must be remembered, was an Englishman, and his historian, who was also one, begs that it may not be considered either a compliment or a reproach to say, that the leading characters among the buccaniers were all Englishmen. Allow me, sir, to make a small extract from the history of the man to whom the reviewers consider that it would be a disgrace to compare me. You can make what erasures you please, and fill up the spaces with such names as will best suit for modern events.

"They spared in their cruelties not sex nor condition, as to religious persons and priests, they granted them less quarter than others, unless they could produce a considerable sum for ransom. Women were no better used except they submitted to their filthy lusts; for such as would not consent were treated with all the rigor imaginable. Captain Morgan gave them no good example on this point," &c. &c. Page 193, Hist. Buccaniers of America.

Speaking of the destruction of Panama, he says, "The same day, noon, he caused fire privately to be set to several great edifices of the city, nobody knowing who were the authors thereof, much less on what motives Captain Morgan did it, which are unknown to this day. The fire increased so, that before night the greater part of the city was in a flame. Captain Morgan pretended the Spaniards had done it, perceiving that his own people reflected on him for that action. Many of the Spaniards and some of the pirates did what they could, either to quench the flame, or by blowing up houses with gun-powder, and pulling down others, to stop it, but in vain: for in less than half an hour it consumed a whole street."—Page 189.

Such was Captain Henry Morgan, the "gallant" and "disinterested" hero of the learned critic, whose attention has been so forcibly drawn to my Journal. O! Ann Bonney, his other pattern of nautical excellence, I have not been able to obtain any particulars. Such bright examples, indeed are less familiar to us on this side of the Atlantic than on the other. I should presume from her name, however, that she was of English origin, and no doubt belonged to that class of British officers for whose actions, the editor of the above mentioned history says, in his preface, he will not take upon himself to apologize since even in the most regular (British) troops, disciplined armies, daily enormities are committed, which the strictest vigilance cannot prevent.

The remarks of the editor are indeed correct, and his whole book seems to shew, in comparison with the later records of British heroism, that altho' his naval countrymen, of high rank, have in some respects degenerated, yet they have not laid aside many of their ancient propensities.

I am persuaded, sir, that you think with me, that I have shewn a great deal of patience & forbearance. How I have deserved the resentment of Englishmen, I do not know, unless it was by doing my duty to my country; but in doing it, I endeavored to make the evils of war bear as lightly as possible on the individuals who fell in my power. When hostilities ceased between the two countries, they ceased with me, until my indignation was roused by this fresh attack in the Quarterly Review, noted and approved of in the Naval Chronicle of March, shewing the connection still existing between my old enemies, the scribblers, and navy officers.

I had hoped, that the late war, by making us better acquainted with each other, would have made us respect each other the more; but it really appears, that the breach between us grows wide & wider. We bear the floggings we got during the war, without murmuring: why should Englishmen be less patient than ourselves? Nay, we not only bore their triumphs on the ocean, but we let them crack their jokes at us on the Serpentine River, without complaining. We have no objection to their amusing themselves in any such harmless sports, but, for Heaven's sake, and their own, let them cease their abuse; for while they labor to disgorge the venom and spleen which

are engendered in their breasts, they only proclaim to the world the mortification on which rankles there.

I thank you sincerely for the present you intend me—& I shall not regret the abuse that has been bestowed on me, since it has been the means of putting me in possession of so disgraceful an evidence of the folly and imbecility of the British government. Say what they will of me and of my nation, I shall be content, while I possess, and while they know I possess, the gilded ropes of the ever memorable battle of the Serpentine.

With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
D. PORTER.

We observe the following lines in several leading federal newspapers: "The British cartel brig Madia arrived at New-York on the 15th June, from England, with one hundred American seamen, released from British ships of war."

"Released from British ships of war," were they, gentlemen? This comes with a pretty bad grace from federal editors, who have uniformly said that the late war with England was unjust, unrighteous, and unnecessary—that it was not declared for "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights." These editors were not apprized of the bearing of this article when it was published. It will not at all suit their Hartford Convention friends. Neither will governor Strong's Committee (which stated that there were only fifteen impressed Americans from Massachusetts) relish this unlucky assertion. It flies in the teeth of all your former writings gentlemen, and blasts with infamy the disgraceful calumniators of the government. We repeat, again, that the war with England was just and necessary, and notwithstanding the base efforts of an unprincipled faction among ourselves, it was carried on by the republicans and ended gloriously. It has secured us an honorable name among the nations of the earth—it has gained us a knowledge of our own resources and a sense of their importance.—We have by the war, asserted the rights of an independent nation, by insisting on reparation for wrongs, and demanding the recognition of our rights. We have beaten our old and deadly enemy—we have chastised her insolence: her Toulouse veterans have been routed by our undisciplined troops; her naval pride has been humbled by our heroes on the ocean; her commerce has felt the force of our privateering system; her manufactures have declined by the loss of our trade; and she was evidently driven to make a peace. In short, England has been defeated and disgraced in the contest. Let us therefore thank Heaven, that we have saved our honour, saved our independence, the integrity of our soil, & our republican institutions! and have taught the world that a republic under the most unfortunate auspices, has been able to sustain a war single handed, against the most powerful monarchy on earth. Rejoice, then Americans, and be grateful to Heaven; for for your independence, constitution and liberties are safe, and your glory is fixed on a foundation imperishable. "God hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad!"—"Glory to God in the highest. Peace on earth and good will to men!"

From the Philadelphia True American.

PATRIOTISM.

This term is in the mouth of every man—little understood and less practiced. In private conversations, all profess to be patriots and warm defenders, by words, of our national liberty—but ask a patriot to go to a ward election, and ten to one his reply will be—"No! I'm going to the falls to eat cat fish!"—But sir, as you are desirous to have good men in office, you can go to the falls on some other day, and aid us to day.—No! my friend, replies the patriot—I would not miss my engagement for the whole election; you can do without me!!

Ask another zealous patriot to serve as a judge or inspector of the election, and five to one his answer will be—I am engaged to dine out with a few select friends on that day on a fine sheep's head! Thus we see patriotism when brought to the point, and action is wanted, is resolved into trifles, tea-parties, eating sheep's heads and drinking London particular.

Ask an eating patriot to give you three and nine pence towards defraying the expenses of our election, and he will majestically shrug up his shoulders—turn on his heel, and d—n the elections. Trace this London particular patriot thro' the market and you will see him freely spend 6 or 7 dollars in the purchase of Irish hams, crabs, lobsters, and other dainties, palatable to the patriot's epicure!

There is another strange species of statesmen distinguished by the honorable name of toilet patriots! This tribe is distinguishable by dress, attention to barber's shops, balls and theatres! their patriotism begins and ends in gallantry. A genteel bow, is the proof of their love of country; and to lead off a dance with grace is natural glory!—They go to bed at 3 in the morning, get up at 11 o'clock, dine at 5 and at intervals between sleeping and dancing, huzza for correct principles and liberty—and curse all those who dare to hold opinions different from them!—Thus the safety of their country is hung to their whiskers, and their active patriotism to their pump heels.

All these separate distinguished tribes of able politicians and active statesmen, are to their party like drones in a hive—

they will condescend to accept an office of complaisance, but will not aid to get the honey.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in N. York, from an officer in the Mediterranean squadron.

"U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES, Barcelona-Roads, May 13, 1816.

"We arrived here from Algiers, via Marseilles, a few days since. Having settled our business, we shall return immediately to Algiers, where all the fleet will join us. It has become necessary to keep a bright look out for these fellows, they having shewn a hostile disposition towards us—they grumble and growl very much, & I believe only want a favorable opportunity to commence depredations on our commerce; at the same time I do not believe they will act, so long as we continue to make our appearance occasionally off the port. The Java, Constellation, Erie, and Ontario, having gone to Tunis and Tripoli.—We shall not in all probability go into a Christian port again for a month or two."

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

SIR,
At this season of the year when so many children are afflicted with complaints arising from an acid state of the stomach, and when bilious disorders so generally prevail; you will render an essential service to humanity by making known the following simple remedy; it is in every one's power, and has been often been proved efficacious in extreme cases of cholera and cholera morbus, affording almost instantaneous relief. Take a good soft cork, and burn it thoroughly—when it has ceased to blaze, powder it on a plate, separating any little hard particles that may remain. A table spoon full of this powder, mixed with molasses and water or any other liquid, will generally be sufficient; but being absolutely harmless, the dose may be enlarged or repeated at pleasure.

DON MEDICUS.

A NOBLE ENTERPRIZE.

It is reported and believed that a distinguished barrister of this city together with Capt. Bunker, of the steam packet Fulton, have resolved to cross the Atlantic to England, and proceed thence to Russia in the steam boat above mentioned. This grand undertaking, we understand, is in fulfillment or acceptance of a contract offered to Mr. Fulton by the Emperor of Russia, allowing him the exclusive navigation of steam boats in the Russian empire for 25 years.—As the vessel is built as substantial and strong as a sloop of war, little or no doubt is entertained by naval men of the practicability of the attempt. We are delighted with the prospect of a steam boat propelled across the Atlantic ocean, by Americans "the first." There is no doubt of the expedition, it is determined; and, since rumor is busy, on the subject, we make free to mention that Mr. Colden is the gentleman alluded to.

Columbian.

PLATTSBURGH, JULY 27.

FRANCIS DE ALERT, who was to have been executed yesterday, put a period to his life the night before, by hanging himself with his suspenders, in prison to the great disappointment of thousands of spectators who assembled to witness his execution.

The circumstances attending the murder of Peter Miller, of Champlain, as appeared on the trial of Alert, were as follows:

Peter Miller and his wife had been living with Francis de Alert and his father, but in consequence of some dissatisfaction moved to a neighboring house a short time before Miller was murdered. Francis Alert frequently importuned the wife of Miller as appeared by her testimony, to return and keep house for them—and asked her if Peter should die, whether she would live with him; to which she replied, "if the Lord should take Peter away and her brother John would accompany her, she would go and keep house for him." At two different times Alert called upon Miller to go with him in a boat on the lake—on his return each time he had a sickness similar to that produced by a dose of poison.—Alert came in one of the mornings after their return, & asked Miller to go to his house and take some bitters—Miller declined saying, "The bitters I drank yesterday made me sick." In the month of July, 1813. Francis de Alert came into the house of Miller in the morning, and told his wife that he found Peter dead in the lot—and asked her "if she would be as good as her word." After directed her to the spot where she found her husband lying with his head on a flat rock and a large limb of a tree on his head.

The neighbors were called—Alert went home and feigned himself sick—he and his father expressed much anxiety to have the body interred without waiting for a jury of inquest, &c. &c.

Suspicion rested upon the Alerts and they were taken before a magistrate, examined, and committed to gaol in this place. From their acknowledgments, and other circumstances it appears that as Miller was passing near their house at evening the old man seized him by the throat, (the marks of whose fingers were distinct on the neck) and that Francis gave him two or three wounds with a hatchet, on his head which produced his death—they then took him on a hand horror, carried him into the lot and laid

the limb upon his head to make it appear that on his return from work he attempted to carry home some wood—that he fell with the limb upon his head, and that this occasioned his death.

The Alerts were released by the British in their excursion in 1813. Francis married in Canada; where he resided till last winter, when, for some reason, he came this side of the lines, where he was taken, committed to gaol, and tried and condemned at the June circuit.

The old man, if living, still resides in Canada.

We this week close our selection of Toasts; and give the following *Epitome of Public Sentiment, as expressed July 4, 1816.*

The celebrations by the *Republican Party*, were very general throughout the Union.

Many mixed companies harmonized in American and Republican sentiments.

There were fewer federal celebrations than we ever before noticed—probably not a dozen in the whole United States.

The Declaration of Independence, its principles, authors and supporters, universally toasted.

The memory of WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN, and other heroes and sages of the Revolution, honored by all.

The President generally given with full approbation—in some instances with partial censure, for having signed the Salary-act.

The selection of Mr. MONROE and Mr. TOMPKINS, for our next President and Vice-President, warmly applauded, except by a very few parties who disapproved of the principle of Caucus-nominations.

The Majority of Congress reprobated in the most indignant terms by about ninety-nine meetings out of a hundred, for passing the salary act.

The Minority, thanked at most of the meetings for opposing that act; but condemned at 3 or 4 for taking the additional compensation.

The War, considered as having been unavoidable, successful and glorious—having raised the character of the nation in the estimation of ourselves & others, by developing our wealth, strength, skill and resources; and secured a permanent peace by displaying our prowess in war.

Gratitude to our Army and Navy—generally expressed in the warmest language, and Congress called upon to reward the disbanded officers.

The Hartford Convention and Washington Societies, almost every where loaded with reproach and ridicule.

Patronage of Domestic Manufactures in preference to foreign fabrics, regarded by most as essential to our real independence.

The fate of France generally commiserated; & a welcome to the exiles from that country expressed.

Success to the struggles of South America for Independence, universally invoked.

And, in a word, such sentiments generally expressed as are honorable to the intelligence, the virtue and the patriotism of the American people.

Tren. True Amer. J.

We understand that JOSEPH BONAPARTE, formerly King of Spain, has purchased the seat of STEPHEN SATYR, Esq. called Point Breeze, near Borden-ton, and about six miles from this city; and that he intends making it his future residence.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, August 1, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.
Promotions to fill vacancies in the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, which have occurred since the 17th of June, 1816.

Corps of Artillery.

1st Lieutenant Milo Mason, to be captain, 17th May, 1816, vice Herriot, declined.

2d Lieut. John W. Kincaid, 1st Lieutenant, 17th May, 1816, vice Mason, promoted.

3d Lt. Robert Goode, 1st Lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Morgan, resigned.

3d Lt. Richard H. Lee, 2d Lieut. 17th May, 1816, vice Kincaid, promoted.

3d Lt. Jesse M'Ilvain, 2d Lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Goode, promoted.

3d Lieut. William L. Booth, 2d Lieut. 15th July, 1816, vice Whitmore, resigned.

5th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Subael Butterfield, to be 1st Lieut. 30th June, 1816, vice Cilly, resigned.

7th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Jacob Tipton, to be 1st Lieut. 4th July, 1816, vice Hays.

8th Regiment of Infantry.

2d Lieut. Russell B. Hyde, to be 1st Lieut. 1st July, 1816, vice King, resigned.

The officers above promoted will report accordingly, subject to the approval of the Senate at their next session.
By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

Adjutant & Inspector General's Office, 1st August, 1816.

GENERAL ORDER.
Preparatory to forming a list of the army, conformably to a resolution of Congress, passed April 27, 1816, the State and County, in which each Commissioned Officer was born, will forthwith be reported to this office.

By order,
D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

The proximity of the elections for the State of Maryland, which are to decide the character of that State for five years to come, accounts for the unusual bustle among the managers of the federal party at this season of the year. A corresponding activity must characterize the tried friends of regular republican government unless they would be saddled for five years with a government of passion and expedients—a character which nothing but the firmness of the Senate has prevented from attaching beyond redemption to the State of Maryland. Had not that body, with a strong arm, stayed the head-strong precipitation of the federal majority of the house of delegates, who will say that scenes would not have been witnessed in that State in 1813 and 14, which would have stained the character of the State for ever! We judge not harshly, when we aver what might have been, from what a disposition was manifested to attempt. How often did the Federal Republican, the dictator to the party, sound the trump of civil discord! We speak not of its vulgar abuse, its disgusting personalities—because we seek, only to excite dispassionate enquiry into the fitness of a party, of which that print was the organ, to hold the reins and use the lash which has been so often brandished over the heads, not only of the Republicans of Maryland, but of the Coddies, as they were contemptuously called—those respectable citizens of the federal party, who refused to participate in excesses, to which they saw no end but in a civil war.

In the Federal Republican newspaper of December 5, 1814, important only because edited by federal members of Congress, we find the following paragraph: From the Federal Republican of December 5, 1814.

"It is our deliberate opinion, that the Congress of Vienna will eventuate in a merry Christmas for the European powers, and the little Island that has restored to them their long lost liberties. The inevitable consequence will be, a refusal to make peace with Mr. Madison, unless he agrees to terms, at which the spirit and honor of the American people will revolt. A further inevitable consequence will be, that before the 4th day of July next, NEW ENGLAND WILL ENJOY ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF PEACE, while the Western and Southern States will be left alone, under the gallant and skilful chiefs, Madison and Monroe, to fight the British, Spaniards, Indians and blacks on the western frontier. These speculations may appear wild to 'Hempden, Mohawk politicians,' like the venerable and meek Mr. Barnett, but a very little time will show what section of the country and set of politicians are to be scourged for their sins. THE POOR CRECKERS & CANADIANS WILL YET SEE A JUST PROVIDENCE AVENGING ALL THEIR WRONGS AND CRUEL SUFFERINGS."

Here is the patriotism, here the humanity, here the Christian spirit, which at that day of difficulty and external pressure animated the bosoms of the leaders of the federal party. Instead of depreciating the augmented power of annoyance given to our enemy by his successes on the Continent, they were congratulating the little Island on its accomplishment of all its wishes, and predicting the dissolution of the Union; instead of bending all their energies to a preparation for the expected conflict with a powerful foe, they were menacing republicans with a scourge for their opinions, and the gallant heroes of the west and north with the vengeance of Heaven! Shocking and blasphemous as this language now appears, it is only a fair specimen of the daily language of the most prominent federal print in the Union. If this language did not meet the approbation of some persons calling themselves federalists, if their feelings now revolt at it, they ought then to have refused to follow leaders, whose intemperance betrayed them into such excesses.

The leaders of the federal party in Maryland are, we believe, the sole exception, south of Connecticut, to the general disapprobation, even by federalists, of the objects of the notorious Hartford Convention. So far from disapproving it, in their newspapers and at their festivals they cheered it with warm applause. We well remember, that at one of their public carousals, whether at the Russian festival, or on the occasion when Major General Harper delivered an Alexandrine oration by torch light, we are not sure but certainly the toast was given by a very prominent man of the federal party in Maryland—"Federalism of the Boston stamp"—which was received with cheers and loud huzzas. Now, we say that those who make a merit of professing federalism of the Boston stamp, are not fit men to guide the destinies of a state. It is impossible, if our view of subject be correct, that the people of any state, which did not embark in the same bottom with the conventionists, can consistently give their confidence to federalists of the Boston stamp; of that stamp which, in 1806, denounced the British anti neutral measures, and demanded of our government to resist and resent them; which, at the same time, pledged lives, fortunes and sacred honor to support the government in the resort to an embargo or to war; which, in 1808-9, opposed the war in every shape, before and after it was declared, and observed neutrality as far as it could; which, when its soil was invaded in 1814-15, not only refused to attempt itself to repel the invaders but refused the aid of its militia to the general government to do it which would, in short, from the

mere influence of party spirit, have turned its arms against its own government instead of the common enemy, but that it dare not.

These are recollections which it is not pleasant to revive. They are reluctantly forced upon us by the course of vituperation & proscription of republican men and principles, with which the federal prints of Maryland have lately abounded. We are desirous to recal the attention of the opposition writers to principles. Instead of assailing us, let them defend themselves. In that employment they will find enough to do. Nat. Intel.

ARISTOCRACY.

A portion of the leading federalists in this country have been, for 20 or 30 years, accused of entertaining aristocratical and monarchical sentiments. Various have been the proofs adduced to establish the accusation. For ourselves, we have long been convinced of its truth; and we not a little deplore the blind infatuation of those who are still incredulous on the subject. We should think that the whole people of this State at least have witnessed enough of federal aristocracy to sicken them with the leaders of that party. The federal newspapers generally speak of the mass of the people with contempt; they treat them as if they deemed them unworthy of a voice in the choice of their public servants, and destitute of reason and sense. Some of the blue-light papers are so indiscreet occasionally, as to break out in the most impudent abuse of the poor and middling classes of the community. The Federal Republican of June 23, 1815, then owned and edited by Alexander Hanson, who is worshipped by all the federal leaders in the State, and whose will is law with them, abuses the republicans for daring to censure the British, and says that they do it "to cheat the ASSININE part of our population out of the little sense they have;" that is, fellow citizens of Maryland, the base upstart, blue-light aristocrats, tell you that the greater part of you, the bulk of the people, are ASSES and fools; that they have little or no sense; and that the republicans make a noise about British tyranny, to rob you of the little understanding only which the insolent federal aristocrats say you have! The world knows how tyrannically and unjustly Britain has always treated the United States; and yet the aristocratic federalists deny that she has so treated us, and say that it is all a democratic fabrication to delude you, whom they call ASSES, and destitute of sense!

The same paper, the "Common Sewer," of the 23d of June, 1815, then edited by Hanson, says that the democratic stories about English despotism are got up "and paraded before the PEOPLE, to make the GREASY CAPS stare in wonderment!" Here, the PEOPLE are distinctly called by the odious, low and disgusting name of "GREASY CAPS;" and this too by Hanson and his blue-light sycophants. Yet these pettifogging lawyers; these wretches, whose want of talents drove them from the bar to seek a living by office hunting; these blue-light Tories, who took part against their own country; in favour of the British, in the late war; these detestable would-be aristocrats audaciously stigmatise the very people, whose votes they ask to put them into office, as "simplictons," "ASSES," and "GREASY CAPS!" If the free-men of Maryland can bear this execrable & heinous abuse from men who have neither honor nor character themselves, they are a more tame and submissive race of people than we have ever yet found them to be. We trust that they will show the feelings of men towards the wretches who thus slander them, at the coming election.

Baltimore Patriot.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

When the Republicans of Maryland held the reins of government, they divided all the offices in the gift of the governor and council, with the federalists, particularly those that had an important bearing on the people, such as judges of election, magistrates, constables and military appointments. The judges of election were men selected for their knowledge of the law, moderation and virtue, and in every instance, one third were federalists; but mark the contrast! since the federalists have filled the executive branch of the government, they have turned almost every republican out of office that was in their power, and appointed the most violent and active partisans of their own party to offices of great trust, without having the requisite qualifications. The judges of election in almost every county, are remarkable for their ignorance and violence. In truth, none but such characters would suit the views of faction; for honest, intelligent federalists are as obnoxious to the Harper and Hanson faction, as the company of a christian is to an avowed infidel. In the cases of magistrates and constables, with few exceptions; the most hardened and wicked partisans have been appointed; men notorious for their persecuting dispositions, and blind followers of the mandates of the men that put them in office. In the military appointments, the most wicked unpunished and abominable impositions have been practised. Men who fought bravely in the American revolution, and in the second struggle for independence in 1814, have been cruelly & basely treated. A man taken from private life, made a major general over the veteran Stricker; a junior colonel put over a senior colonel, and made a brigadier ge-

neral; boys taken out of the ranks and made colonels, majors and captains over old experienced officers; whose only sin was that of being republicans, and having served their country faithfully and zealously. This is only a faint outline of the most base, wicked and detestable faction that ever disgraced a civilized people. COVINGTON.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

To the following interesting letter, we ask the particular attention of every voter in Maryland. It conclusively shews, by facts, that the taxes laid by the federal administration in peace, were nearly twice as heavy, in proportion to the ability of the people to pay, as the highest taxes ever laid by the republican administration during a war for the maintenance of the best interests and independence of the nation.

Letter from a respectable source, dated "Washington City, Aug. 6th, 1816." "As the federalists talk much about the enormous taxes laid during the war, I send you the following authentic statement, taken by myself from official documents:—which will shew that the two million tax laid in Mr. Adams's administration, and in time of peace, was a higher and heavier tax on the people of Maryland, than the three million and six million taxes ADDED TOGETHER, and which were laid in time of war:

The assessment valuation of property in Maryland, in the year 1798, was about 40 millions
In 1813, it was about 120 millions
The proportion of tax for Maryland, in 1798, was \$163,598
In 1813, it was 151,000
The acts of Congress themselves, of those years, have been used as authorities on this occasion.
The rate of tax on 40 millions of dollars, to raise \$152,598, the proportion of tax for Maryland, is thirty-eight cents in the hundred dollars.
The rate of tax on 120 millions to raise \$151,000—is twelve and a half cents only in the hundred dollars.
So that it is evident that the three million tax, of 1813 was not felt by the people of Maryland one third as much as the tax of two millions laid by the federalists in 1798—as they did not pay quite a third as much in the hundred dollars.

The rate of per cent. for the six million tax, the highest tax ever laid by the republicans, and that in time of war, is twenty five cents in the hundred dollars on the people of Maryland—ONE THIRD LESS than the tax laid by the FEDERALISTS IN TIME OF PEACE.

Thus it is demonstrable that the direct tax of three millions, and of six millions, laid by the republicans during the two years' war—when added together, was not so heavy a tax as the two million tax laid by the federalists in time of peace—viz:

The two million tax, in 1798, on the people of Maryland, was 38 cents in every hundred dollars; the 3 and 6 million taxes together, were 37 1-2 cents in each 100 dollars—one half cent less in the 100 dollars than the federal tax.

This flattering change of the value of property in Maryland did not arise from an increase in population—as there was a decrease in some counties—but from the acquisition of real wealth by the prudent management of our public affairs during the republican administration."

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

- Worcester—Election of the Senate.
Lemuel Purnell, Joshua Predeaux.
Cecil—Election of the Senate.
Edward H. Veazey, Joseph Harlan.
Kent—Election of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.
Talbot—Election of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.
Queen Anne's—Election of the Senate.
George Palmer, Gustav W. T. Wright.
Caroline—Election of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.
Dorchester—Election of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.
Allegany—Election of the Senate.
Benjamin Tomlinson, George Bruce.
Harford—Election of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.
City of Baltimore—Election of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.
Baltimore County—Election of the Senate.
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.
City of Annapolis—Election of the Senate.
William Kilty, Esq.
Calvert—Election of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.
Anne Arundel—Election of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.
Washington—Election of the Senate.
Frisby Tilghman, John P. Mason.
Prince George's—Election of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.
Frederick—Election of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

MAD DOGS.

A Philadelphia paper says, the increase of mad dogs is becoming very alarming. We every day hear of some one being bitten. Yesterday a most deplorable spectacle was exhibited in our streets. A man completely pinioned, in the strongest ravings and contortions of the hydrophobia, was carried to the Hospital.

Extract from Montgomery County August, 1. "A bold stand is being made against Hanson by the republicans and American federalists; he is supported by blue light fanatics."

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1816.

Maryland Election.

Of the present prospects and probable result of the election in September next, in the several counties on this shore, so far as the means in our power enables, we take pleasure in relieving the anxious enquiries of our friends the other side of the Bay, strongly confirmed in the opinion, that a full and fair expression of the Freemen of the state will put down faction.

TALBOT

Will retain its standing of last fall, if not increase the then majority, although she has suffered great loss by removals, among whom were active and zealous advocates in the cause of their country. The majority of the people of this county, are, in principle, republicans; and they are not to be cajoled out of their sentiments by the wiles of factious leaders.

CAROLINE.

Parties in this county ran very near last fall, its political complexion was decided by one vote in favor of Democrats, not so this—all the corn, money, whiskey and factious newspapers will not avail, it is believed the republican ticket will prevail by a handsome majority.

QUEEN ANNS

Will retain her dignified stand—opposition will only raise its crest to lose its feathers.

KENT.

From this county our information is limited—but it is admitted the republicans have brought up their loss of last fall, and the candidates will start evenhanded—truth and justice must prevail when opposed to bribery and corruption.

CÆCIL.

Like her neighbor Kent, has brought up her way, and will start fair. In both counties the republicans are active and calculate on the success of their ticket.

DORCHESTER

Will make a bold push, but it is doubtful as to the result, one on each side of the question is thought by some will be elected.

SOMERSET

Stands a monument of "error of opinion" where "reason" can hardly be "left free to combat it."

WORCESTER

Has a god ticket, and if the ranks of federalism and deception can be broke the trust is well reposed. We will now give our neighbors what we hear good from the other side of the bay, which we have received as the contents of private letters from men of the first intelligence and veracity, in Prince Georges, Frederick, and Calvert counties—that Republicanism is daily gaining ground in those counties, and that not a doubt can be entertained of success, unless cheated by the judges.

That the people of this state are numerically Democratic, cannot be doubted by the most sceptic observer; and that they can longer remain under the trammels of the factious leaders of Federalism, would insinuate reason and degrade the state, which has so severely suffered in the good opinion of her sisters the last four years.

In times like these with a view of the means resorted to by a faction, it is hardly to be doubted that many federalists are justly incensed at the attempts to prostitute the inestimable privilege of voting their sentiments in a class of freemen, whose more humble sphere in life they have dared to assail in a manner disgusting to the sight, degrading to the ear, and infamous to thought—we shudder for the assailed, while every thinking mind must despise the assailants.

The next Senate:

Our friend Mr. Gwynn, editor of the Federal Gazette, of Baltimore, has given a statement, which he says he has obtained personally and from gentlemen of the first respectability, of the probable result of the election of electors of the Senate, on the first Monday in next month—now be it remembered, that we disclaim all pretensions to meddle with the legal opinion of our friend, in two matters; but as this is a case where the people have to set in judgment, we, as a party, have a right with our professional weapons, to offer a rejoinder to the bill filed on the 3d instant, by the learned counsel of the Gazette—While we shall confine them in the same column, the reader will readily discriminate, and the vote of the people will decide.

Fed. Gaz. statement.	Fed.	Dem.	Rep. Star statement.	Fed.	Dem.
Allegany	2	2	2	2	2
Anne Arundel	2	2	2	2	2
Annapolis	1	1	1	1	1
Balt. City	1	1	1	1	1
County	2	2	2	2	2
Calvert	2	2	2	2	2
Caroline	2	2	2	2	2
Charles	2	2	2	2	2
Cæcil	2	2	2	2	2
Dorchester	2	2	2	2	2
Frederick	2	2	2	2	2
Harford	2	2	2	2	2
Kent	2	2	2	2	2
Montgomery	2	2	2	2	2
*P. Georges	2	2	2	2	2
Queen Anne	2	2	2	2	2
St. Mary's	2	2	2	2	2
Somerset	2	2	2	2	2
Talbot	2	2	2	2	2
Washington	2	2	2	2	2
Worcester	2	2	2	2	2
	25	12	17	23	17
Fed. maj.	16		Repub. maj.	6	

*These two counties we have reluctantly placed in the Federal list—we wish to be corrected.

CASUALTY.

On Wednesday last a negro boy in swimming a horse in the Pond of Wye Mill, the beast got hung, threw the boy, while in the act of sinking, Mr. James B. Rogers, jumped in to save him, when both went down and were drowned. The bodies were soon taken out, and every exertion made to resuscitate life, but without effect. The beast was saved.

At a meeting of the Republicans of the several districts of Baltimore county on the 8th inst. GEORGE HARRYMAN, GEORGE WARNER, Capt. ADAM SHOWERS, Capt. ABRAHAM H. PRICE, were duly nominated candidates to represent said county in the next general assembly of this state.

The Republicans of Worcester county, have nominated, as electors of the Senate, LEMUEL PURNELL & JOSHUA PREDEAUX, Esqrs. Success attend them.

ALLEGANY NOMINATION.

A letter from Old Town, to the editors of the Patriot, states that the republicans of Allegany

have nominated Benjamin Tomlinson & George Bruce as their senatorial electors, and William Price, Samuel Coddington, Samuel Magill and Joseph Cromwell, as their candidates for the house of delegates. Patriot.

RECANTATION.

From the Federal Republican of August 5. We are requested to state, and we do it with pleasure, that Wm. Pinkney, Esq. paid, before he sailed for Europe, the balance due to the government, so that he can no longer be considered a defaulter.

DIED.—In Prince George's county, Md. between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, on Friday 2d inst. the Right Rev. Dr. THOMAS JOHN CLAGGETT, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland.

GIG FOR SALE.

A gentleman about leaving this shore, will sell a public safe, on TUESDAY NEXT, 20th inst. on the Court House Green.

A NEW GIG & HARNESS. Baltimore makes, but three months out of the shop. She will be sold on a credit of 3 months, note with a good endorser.

ALSO—An excellent eight day Clock, warranted good, on the same terms. August 13.

SEINE & BOAT FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale (if not previous at private) on Tuesday the 20th of August instant, at Easton Point—A good Seine, Boat & Equipments, complete for use, on a credit of nine months, with note and security, bearing interest from the date. This property may be seen by application to the subscriber.

Also a small Bateau will be sold low for cash. ZACCHEUS KELLY. Easton Point Aug. 13.

A FARM FOR SALE.

In Kent county, Md. within two miles of George Town & Roads, three from the packet landing, and convenient to several Mills; containing about 340 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, stables, corn house, meat house, &c. &c. also a good stream of water running through it; and with little expense would make good meadows. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the premises. It may be purchased at private sale previous to the 20th of October next, but if not sold, it will on that day be offered at public sale at George Town Cross Roads, if fair, if not, the following fair day. It may be purchased low by making an early application. The terms are, one third of the purchase money will be required at the time of giving the title, and the residue in two equal annual instalments. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give satisfactory information respecting it. THOMAS SEWELL. August 13.

In Kent County Orphans' Court.

July 19, 1816. Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Martha Clark, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late Joseph Woodall deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 7th day of September next; provided, a copy of this order be advertised in the "Star," at Easton, three weeks successively, before that day; the report states that a house and about ninety acres of land sold for 708 dollars and 58 cents.

Thereby certify that the above is truly taken and copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphans' court: In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, this 22nd day of July 1816. RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. of Wills for Kent County. August 13.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To the creditors of the subscribers that they are petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court for the benefit of the laws of Maryland, passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors; and that the first Saturday in November term next is appointed for our creditors to appear before said court, and show cause, if any they have, why we should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed.

WM. B. MITCHELL, JOSEPH HARPER. August 13.

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the several sales of Mr. John Kennard's effects on the 27th of September, and the 9th of November 1815.—Are requested to take notice, that their several obligations are now, & will be due on the 9th instant—and that payment will be indiscriminately exacted immediately thereafter by the Trustees. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Kennard, upon business of considerable moment is earnestly requested in Easton, on Saturday the 17th instant. August 13.

NOTICE.

On application of HENRY DEAN, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in gaol on an execution of debt. I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said Henry Dean be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear, and recommend a Trustee for their benefit. And I do further order and direct, that the said Henry Dean give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the "Eastern Star" once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the first Saturday in November term next. Given under my hand this 8th day of May, 1816. LEMUEL PURNELL. August 13.

NOTICE.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August next, at Capt. Thomas Daffin's, fifty acres of LAND, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, part of a tract where Mr. John Bradley now lives, one negro man named Brambury, one ditto Dick, ditto ditto Esau, one boy Jim, one ditto Nathan: taken in execution as the property of the said Daffin, to satisfy the claims of Thomas Coward and Solomon Lowe, use of John M. G. Emory. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and at tendance given by

JAS. KEENE, Late Sheriff

July 30

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at James Selby's tavern in Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of August, inst. all that tract or parcel of Land, of which David Johnson died seized, lying on St. Martin's River; a description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale; the terms of sale, as prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond or bonds with security to be approved by the trustees for the payment of the purchase money (with interest thereon) within twelve months from the day of sale. The property will be sold entire, or in parcels, at the convenience of purchasers may require.

CORD HAZARD, Trustee.

August 6

NOTICE.

The stockholders of the "Easton Hotel" are requested to meet at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th of August, at 3 o'clock; the importance of this meeting is such that it is hoped that none of the stockholders will absent themselves therefrom.

WILLIAM BERRY,
WILLIAM BARNETT,
TRISTRAM NEEDLES.

July 30

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Anne's circuits, will be held (to commence on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of August, and to close on the Tuesday following) adjacent to the main road from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe creek. The place set apart for this religious purpose being within a few hundred yards of stop navigation and immediately at a good landing place, is rendered easy of access to persons disposed to visit it by water.

July 9

FEMALE ACADEMY, CHESTER-TOWN.

The Professor, anxious to give public proof of the discharge of a literary duty, invites ladies and gentlemen, particularly the parents & guardians of those entrusted to his Institution, to attend on Thursday, 15th August, on which day the respective classes will undergo examination in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Punctuation, and Composition; Ancient & Modern History, Geography with the use of the Globes, applied to Astronomy.

The offices of the Academy will be resumed on Monday, 24 September, when a department will be open for the reception of Males in general, & shall be so arranged, that during the hours of tuition, there can be no communication between either.

The public's obedient servant,
PATRIC QUIN.

July 30

Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of **PEARCE & SETH**, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of *Corn, Tobacco*, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of *GROCERIES*, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.

NATHL. PEARCE,
JAS. G. SETH.

August 6

PEPPER, PORK & SHOT.

JUST landing and for sale,
50 bags Heavy Black Pepper,
50 bbls New York Prime Pork,
25 tons American Patent Shot, from T. to No. 8, inclusive, from the Manufactory of Paul Beck, Philadelphia.

NATHL. PEARCE,
JAS. G. SETH.

August 6

THOS. P. BENNETT.

HAVING RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE, WITH A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, SUITED TO THE SEASON.

Offers them to the public at very reduced prices for CASH.

T. P. B. will give the highest prices, either in Cash, or in Goods at cash prices, for WOOL, combed, mixed, or Merino.

Easton, July 10

THOS. P. BENNETT.

Continues to receive as usual at P. B. in payment for Dry Goods, NOTES ON THE BANKS OF

CAROLINE, Laurel, Somerset & Worcester, &c. &c.

July 30

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now offering

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Amongst which are
London cloths and cas. Cambric singlets, calicoes, French and India silks, Silk shawls, (of various descriptions) Comp's bandanna handkerchiefs, Colored & Black Can. Twill and plain cotton shawls, Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and caradomusins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marcellas vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c. shirtings.

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS.

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE, At his Shop has now in full operation his

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 24

FOR SALE.

About two hundred and fifty acres of LAND, part of a tract called Hopson, situate in Talbot county, near Wee 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 granary and corn house under one roof. There is also a small dwelling house and shop on part of the Land immediately on the post road to Easton, so situated as to make an excellent stand for a blacksmith and wheelwright. There is a spring of excellent water close by the house—the situation is healthy, and there are eight or ten acres of branch, which might be converted into good meadow. Any person wishing to purchase will, it is presumed, take a view of the premises, and may apply to the subscriber

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Conterbury," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is still and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces very early rice, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat; persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one here. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots, with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wee Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

May 21

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, junr.

Aug 29

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the

Fountain Inn Tavern,

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 16

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of STAGES.

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington in one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same route Tuesday and Friday. Passengers from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Haddam's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT REDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAMP. CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

Apr 30

CASH.

And liberal prices will be given for FORTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sex. For information apply at the laws of James Murdoch, Easton, Sam. Chapman, Centerville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, or to

THOMAS RAGLAND.

July 16

WAR DEPARTMENT.

JULY 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE.

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

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

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

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

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

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

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

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

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New Jersey.

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

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

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

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

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

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's Land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

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

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

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War

July 11, (16)

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24th, 1816.

Explanatory supplemental rule.
In all the cases compromised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, &c.

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must, expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer.

The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2)

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week and send their bills to this office for payment.

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connections, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

JOHN JOHNSTON.

Saddler & Harness Maker.

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY.

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of Harnesses, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or other account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated and settled.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'ra.

July 16

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Hickey, late of Caroline county, dec'd either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated and settled.

WM. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whitelevsburg, Del. Nov 7

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and elegant SCHOONER in complete order for business, wish to inform the public that every excursion shall be made to please those who may favor them with their custom—grain or other produce will be taken on freight on the usual terms, and the interest of the owners particularly attended to; every encouragement they meet with will be received with thankfulness. For freight or otherwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or
W. MARKLAND, Oxford.

July 23

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20.

War Department.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that where any MILITARY LAND WARRANTS shall be lost or destroyed, upon the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldiers as will entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary of the Department of War has directed, that in case of military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, country, and township in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be heard and decided one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown, to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost DISCHARGES, the deposition, in addition to the time, place and manner of the loss or destruction of the DISCHARGE, must set forth the time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words "HONORABLY DISCHARGED," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner prescribed in the case of warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated in the best of the recollection of the witnesses, whose credibility the magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

The publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

July 29, (Aug. 6)

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House Keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star 25th cc.

may 7

NOTICE.

The subscriber has now got his vessel in complete order for the reception of guests, and returns his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuance of the same.

Yours, &c.
NOAH BULLEN.

Easton, July 16

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night, the 25th of November last, two negro men, named GEORGE and PETER.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be discontent when spoken to—Heed on when he was away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped waistcoat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair of blue domestic cotton, one pair of brown linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto towel linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather fond of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat, the green half worn, one long cloth coat, one pair of nankeen trousers, one pair of blue domestic cotton, one pair of brown linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

Head of Wye, Dec 12

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Denby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waterer and cook, and delights much in that employment and carried with him sundry clothing of nankeen, and one suit of country kersey nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John M. Ingre, Calvert street, called Flora, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Spedden, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$50 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June 13

Seventy Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Hall's Cross Roads, in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the 24th of June last, a negro girl named Ann, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limps a little in her right foot in damp weather; she has lost one of her lower front teeth; and had on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she was raised. Fifty dollars will be paid if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HEATHERS.

August 6

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ranaway from the subscriber near Vienna, Dor



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,

Every Tuesday Morning, by

THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of the
navy of the United States for the year one
thousand eight hundred and sixteen.Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That for
defraying the expenses of the navy for the
year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen,
the following sums be, and they are hereby re-
spectively appropriated, that is to say:For pay and subsistence of the officers, and
pay of the seamen, one million one hundred and
forty two thousand and fifteen dollars.For provisions, three hundred and fifty six
thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.For medicine, hospital stores, and all other
expenses on account of the sick, including those
of the marine corps, twenty five thousand dol-
lars.For repairs of vessels, three hundred thou-
sand dollars.For ordnance, ammunition and military stores,
two hundred and ten thousand dollars.For navy yards, docks and wharves, four
hundred and fifty thousand dollars.For contingent expenses, including freight,
transportation and recruiting expenses, three
hundred thousand dollars.For pay and subsistence of the marine corps,
one hundred and forty one thousand, one hun-
dred and seventy two dollars.For clothing for the same, thirty-four thou-
sand one hundred and sixty six dollars.For military stores for the same, one thousand
one hundred and eighty eight dollars.For contingent expenses for the same, four-
teen thousand five hundred dollars.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the several appropriations herein before
made, shall be paid out of monies in the treasury
not otherwise appropriated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to
John Rogers and others.Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
secretary of the treasury be, and he is hereby
authorized and required to pay out of any monies
in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the
sum of three hundred dollars, to John Rogers,
William C. Bordick, Joshua Hall and Jeremiah
Chapman, of New London, in the State of Con-
necticut, which money is paid to them for their
valour and good conduct in capturing a midship-
man and two seamen of the British navy, and as
compensation for said prisoners.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Menassah Miner and Isaac De-
nison.Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
proper accounting officers of the treasury de-
partment be, and they are hereby authorized and
directed to pay to Menassah Miner the sum of
three hundred and three dollars and seventy four
cents, and to Isaac Denison the sum of two hun-
dred and fifty five dollars and ninety two cents out
of any money in the treasury, not otherwise ap-
propriated, for services rendered and expenses in-
curred by said Menassah in providing for his son
John Miner, and for like services and expendi-
tures rendered and incurred by Isaac Denison
in providing for his son Frederick Denison while
they were disease by wounds received in the ser-
vice of the United States in defence of Stonning-
ton Point in the year one thousand eight hun-
dred and fourteen.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of the supervisors of the county of
Clinton in the State of New York.Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
commissioner to be appointed by virtue
of the act, entitled "An act to authorize the
payment for property lost, captured or destroyed
by the enemy while in the military service of
the United States," and for other purposes, passed
April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and
sixteen, be, and he is hereby authorized and di-
rected to audit and settle the claim of the su-
pervisors of the county of Clinton, in the State
of New York, for the destruction of the court
house of said county, by order of general Al-
exander Macomb, by ascertaining or causing to
be ascertained, the value thereof, in the manner
and form prescribed by the provisions of the afore-
said act.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the amount thereof, when so ascertained,
shall be paid to the said supervisors for the bene-
fit of the county of Clinton, out of any money
in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Ebenezer Keeler and
John Francis from imprisonment.Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That Ebenezer
Keeler and John Francis, who are
now confined in the jail of Delaware county, in
the State of New York, on a judgment obtained
against them in favor of the United States, be
discharged from their imprisonment: *Provided*
however, That any estate, real or personal,
which the said Ebenezer Keeler or John Francis
may have, or hereafter acquire, shall be liable to
be taken to satisfy any judgment obtained against
them by the United States, in the same manner
as if they had not been imprisoned and discharg-
ed.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Joseph Wilson.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America, in Congress assembled, That the
commissioner to be appointed by virtue of
the act entitled "An act to authorize the payment
for property lost, captured or destroyed by the
enemy, while in the military service of the United
States, and for other purposes," passed April
ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen,
be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to
audit and settle the claim of Joseph Wilson, for
a horse killed by a sentinel, by ascertaining, or
causing to be ascertained, the value thereof, in
the manner and form prescribed by the provi-
sions of the aforesaid act.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the value thereof, when so ascertained,
shall be paid to the said Joseph Wilson, out of
any money in the Treasury not otherwise appro-
priated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House
of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President
of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Rufus S. Reed & Daniel Dob-
bins.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the proper accounting offi-
cers of the navy department be, and they are
hereby authorized and directed to audit and set-
tle the claim of Rufus S. Reed and Daniel Dob-
bins for the schooner "Salina," by ascertaining
or causing to be ascertained the value thereof, in
such manner and upon such terms as may be re-
quisite and just.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the amount thereof, when so ascertained,
shall be paid to the said Rufus S. Reed and Da-
niel Dobbins, out of any money in the Treasury
not otherwise appropriated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Comptroller of the Treasury to
cancel certain export bonds executed by Cas-
per C. Schutte.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the comptroller of the trea-
sury be, and he is hereby authorized and empow-
ered to cause to be cancelled all the export bonds
executed by Casper C. Schutte in his life time for
merchandise shipped in the following vessels, to-
wit: the Ariadne, Hammonia and Enoch; and
should judgment or judgments have been enter-
ed upon any one or all of the said bonds, to direct
the collector of the customs for the port of
Charleston to enter satisfaction on the judgment
or judgments obtained thereon, on the payment of
the costs by the representative or representa-
tives of the said Casper C. Schutte.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the distribution of one hundred
thousand dollars among the captors of the Al-
gerine vessels captured and restored to the
Dey of Algiers.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the sum of one hundred
thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby ap-
propriated, to be paid out of any money in the
Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and distrib-
uted in the same proportions & under the same
regulations as prize money is now by law direct-
ed to be distributed, among the captors of the
Algerine vessels, captured by the American squa-
dron, under the command of Commodore Decatur, and
afterwards restored to the Dey of Algiers.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act making alterations in
the Treasury and War Departments, passed
the 8th day of May, 1792.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That there shall be appointed bythe President of the United States, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate, an addi-
tional accountant of the department of war, whose
duty it shall be to adjust and settle all the ac-
counts in that department existing at the conclu-
sion of the late war and are now unsettled. In
the execution of this duty he shall conform to the
regulations which govern the accountant of the
war department, and shall receive the same com-
pensation for his services and be entitled to the
same privilege of banking.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That for defraying the expenses of clerks to be
employed under his direction, and for the pay-
ment of his salary the sum of eight thousand
eight hundred and seven dollars is hereby appro-
priated out of any money in the Treasury not o-
therwise appropriated.Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That this act shall continue in force for one year
from the passing thereof, and to the end of the
next session of Congress thereafter, and no
longer.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Authorizing the payment of a sum of money to
James Lewis.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treas-
ury be, and he is hereby authorized and required
to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not
otherwise appropriated, the sum of five hundred
dollars to James Lewis, of South Carolina, or to
his legal representative, which sum of five
hundred dollars is paid to him as an evidence of
the sense entertained by Congress of his valor
and good conduct, in having re captured, alone
and unassisted, the schooner Santee, together
with a midshipman and four seamen of the Brit-
ish navy, which prisoners were delivered to the
marshal of the district of South Carolina; & also
as compensation for the prisoners so taken.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Directing the discharge of Moses Lewis from
imprisonment.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That Moses Lewis, who is now
confined in the jail of Haverhill, in the State of
New Hampshire, on a judgment rendered by the
circuit court of the United States, holden at Rut-
land, for the district of Vermont, by which he
was sentenced to pay a fine to the United States,
be discharged from his imprisonment: *Provided*
however, That any estate, real or personal,
which the said Moses Lewis may have, or after
acquire, shall be liable to be taken to satisfy the
sentence against him, in the same manner as if
he had not been imprisoned and discharged.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 26, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Samuel Manne.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the proper accounting offi-
cers of the war department be, and they are
hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle
the claim of Samuel Manne, a friendly Creek Indian
of the half blood, for his property which was de-
stroyed by the hostile Creek Indians, in the late
war, by ascertaining, or causing to be ascertain-
ed, the value thereof, in such manner, and upon
such terms as may be equitable and just.Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the amount thereof, when so ascertained,
shall be paid to the said Samuel Manne, out of
any money in the Treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 27, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States
to employ a skilful assistant in the corps of en-
gineers.Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the President of the United
States be, and he is hereby authorized to em-
ploy, in addition to the corps of engineers now
established, a skilful assistant, whose compensa-
tion shall be such as the President of the United
States shall think proper, not exceeding the al-
lowance to the chief officer of that corps.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Making further appropriations for the year one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the sum of two thousand
dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated
for compensation to the commissioner appointed
under an act entitled "An act to authorize the
payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed
by the enemy while in the military service of
the United States, and for other purposes," and
the further sum of one thousand dollars for com-
pensation to the clerk authorized by the act a-
foresaid, for the expense incurred by the board
of commissioners appointed under the act provid-
ing for the indemnification of certain claimants
of public lands in the Mississippi territory, seven
hundred dollars; and for additional compensa-
tion to the commissioners aforesaid, and their
secretary, four thousand dollars; and for expen-
ses of engraving, printing, and preparing cer-
tificates issued, and to be issued, by the commis-
sioners, three thousand dollars; for the expense
for clerks employed by the board of navy com-
missioners, seven hundred and fifty dollars in ad-
dition to the former appropriation; for the pay-
ment of pensions, in additional sum of one hun-dred and fifty thousand dollars; and for the pay-
ment of a clerk in the secretary's office of the
Mississippi territory, employed by the govern-
or of that territory from the first of April to the
first of August, one thousand eight hundred
and fifteen, two hundred dollars; to be paid out
of any money in the treasury not otherwise ap-
propriated.H. CLAY, Speaker of the house of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of Moses Turner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the secretary of the treas-
ury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed
to cause to be discharged from imprisonment,
Moses Turner of Poultney, in the State of Ver-
mont, who is now confined in gaol on final pro-
cess, issued on a judgement in favor of the United
States, against him, said Moses and Nathaniel
Taff; and that the said Moses be, and he
hereby is released and discharged from the pay-
ment of the balance due on said judgment, upon
the payment of all costs and marshal's fees, due
for his said Moses, commitment: *Provided*
however, That nothing in this act contained shall
be so construed, as to affect or discharge the said
Nathaniel Taff, on any co obligator, from the
payment of any sum or sums of money due there-
on to the United States.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of David Coffin, Samuel and Wm.
Rodman, and Samuel Rodman, junior.Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the collector of the customs
for the city of New York be, and he is hereby au-
thorized and directed to cancel a bond executed
by Hicks, Jenkins, and company, of the city of
New York, to secure the payment of duties on
the importation into the port of New York, in
the British brig Rolla, towards the close of the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
of twenty three casks of whale oil, the proceeds of
American fishing, the property of David Coffin,
Samuel and Wm. Rodman, and Samuel Rodman,
junior, which said twenty three casks of whale
oil had been put on board the brig Rolla at sea
from the city of New York, and he is hereby au-
thorized and directed to cancel a bond executed
by Hicks, Jenkins, and company, of the city of
New York, to secure the payment of duties on
the importation into the port of New York, in
the British brig Rolla, towards the close of the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
of twenty three casks of whale oil, the proceeds of
American fishing, the property of David Coffin,
Samuel and Wm. Rodman, and Samuel Rodman,
junior, which said twenty three casks of whale
oil had been put on board the brig Rolla at sea
from the city of New York, and he is hereby au-
thorized and directed to cancel a bond executed
by Hicks, Jenkins, and company, of the city of
New York, to secure the payment of duties on
the importation into the port of New York, in
the British brig Rolla, towards the close of the
year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen,
of twenty three casks of whale oil, the proceeds of
American fishing, the property of David Coffin,
Samuel and Wm. Rodman, and Samuel Rodman,
junior.H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 29, 1816.

Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

The argument which makes the favor-
ite flourish in all the federal haran-
gues on public affairs just now particu-
larly on the Presidential topic, has relation
to the skirmish which is generally
called the battle of Bladensburg.Are the federal party charged with
disaffection to the public interest during
the war; with the inconsistency of having
first clamored for and then opposed the
war; with conspiring against the public
authority at a moment, of all others,
when they ought, as good citizens, to
have lent their united aid to its support,
they reply, as if conclusively, by some
allusion to the battle of Bladensburg.
They, it is true, taught the militia to re-
fuse to cross the lines to aid their bleed-
ing countrymen; but then, the battle of
Bladensburg! Who can reply to this
laborious argument? Is a citizen so gen-
erally the object of popular esteem for
the highest office in the government, as to
be emphatically called the Man of the
People he too, good lack! was at the
battle of Bladensburg—that's enough.This sort of eloquence covers the
whole ground of the federal opposition
to the democratic candidate for the Presi-
dency. That he is honest, they do not
deny; that he is competent they cannot.
His services as a revolutionary soldier
and as a patriot, are to be found in the
annals of the country, of an earlier date
than the birth of his calumniators. He
fought and bled in the revolution with
some of their grand fathers—he was ready
to do so after his youthful blood had
time to cool. But what of all this? He
did not single-handed face the legions of
the enemy at Bladensburg. "O, most
lame and important conclusion!"In regard to this affair at Bladensburg,
now noticed by us, we hope for the last
time, the personal conduct not only of
Mr. Monroe, but of the higher officers
of government generally, have been
most largely traduced. If any man de-
served credit for his conduct before and
at the affair of Bladensburg, it was James
Monroe. Without any other authority
than voluntarily yielded to the weight of
his personal character, he alone, as hun-
dreds will testify, made the few arrange-
ments which were made in the foremost
lines, (the commanding general not hav-
ing reached the field) to give the enemy
a shot as he approached. When the
general took the field, he was his duty,
returned from the conspicuous station of
a leader. He retreated with the rest,
when retreat became necessary; and so
did every federalist on the ground who
did not choose to fall into the hands of the
enemy, and was able to escape them.We say the insinuations thrown out
against the personal courage of Mr.
Monroe, who appears to be the great ob-
ject of this abuse, are so baseless, in-
sane,that we are of the opinion that there is
no federal gentleman (however prejudi-
ced) at all acquainted with the facts, who
will either confirm this malignant slan-
der, or permit it to pass uncontradicted
where he is present. Those who deal
out this slang, without understanding or
examining the ground on which they
stand, deserve to be pitied rather than
condemned, when they mistake vulgarity
for humor, and malignity for sarcasm.—
It is disgusting, indeed, when these ef-
fusions of faction and calumny proceed
from men who are professors of truth
and preachers of toleration. Hypocrisy
is more detestable, if possible, than vice
itself. It throws into mockery those
principles which are the foundation of all
public and private morality.Did not sense of justice arrest the
slanders of which we speak policy ought.
Let the Federalists but imitate even in
a small degree the delicacy which Re-
publicans have observed in regard to sim-
ilar subjects, where they had substantial
ground to stand on, and we shall com-
plain not, nor retaliate as we justly might.
What were the case reversed, would
the Federalists say of the commander at
Hamden, obliged by the retreat of his
men to surrender, the frigate Adams to
the enemy? What would they say of
the conduct of governor Chittenden, who
not only did not himself face the invad-
ing enemy, but forbade the freemen of
Vermont to go? Or of the governor of
Massachusetts, who suffered the enemy
to occupy the soil, without molestation,
and even refused the aid of the state to
repel him. These are familiar instan-
ces, but are only here adduced to ex-
hibit in vivid light the contrast between
the toleration of the Federal and the Re-
publican party.The conduct of the Federal party in
this & other respects, violates the finest
feelings of our nature—breaks asunder
those social links which bind society to-
gether. Accused by that spirit of party,
which makes a man speak falsely of
his neighbour, and knows no limits but
expediency. Such is the spirit, how-
ever disguised, which rages wherever in-
dividual conduct at the battle of Bladen-
burg is made a party question.We abhor it; the republican party has
disclaimed it. The respectable gentle-
man who commanded the field of battle
on that day, was as distinguished a Fed-
eralist as any of his years in the coun-
try, and as respectable for its event as any
man on the ground. He has never
been assailed by the press; his feelings
have been respected—it was enough to
republican, though he was a federalist,
that he was unfortunate—they had the
sense to know, that he could not com-
mand success. Had a Democrat com-
manded the army, what would have been
his fate? Faction would have pros-
trated him; it would have pursued him to
the grave—it would have disturbed his
ashes in the tomb.

Not Intel.

FOR SALE.

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less,
and is part of that valuable tract of Land called
"Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about
one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hills-
borough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in
tolerable good repair; the situation is healthy and
handsome; about two thirds of the Land is still
and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the
other third is light but produces we corn or rye,
besides there is a branch through which runs a
never failing stream of water which might be
made a good mill seat: persons wishing to pur-
chase a bargain will no doubt meet with one
there.—Should it best suit purchasers the Farm
may be sold in three separate lots with a good
portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply
to Mr. Edward B. Hardcastle, at Denton, or to
the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.

may 21

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of
STAGES.Has commenced running from Easton to
Wilmington in one day, viz: Leaving Easton
every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, pass-
ing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's
Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassa-
fras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the
Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by
the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons
from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to
Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's
Stage can be accommodated on the next morn-
ing by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or
Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to
Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodat-
ed the next morning by the way of Centerville,
Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Had-
daway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington
or Baltimore.The subscribers pledge themselves to the pub-
lic, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages,
Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation
at the different stopping places that the country
can afford—by the public's humble servants,ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPMAN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

apr 30

To the Farmers and Mechanics of the 3d congressional district.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

The approaching election for members of congress, excites a great deal of interest amongst the people. The principal subject is the *compensation bill*, now spoken of; and in as much as the law giving members of congress higher pay for their services has never been published; and for what cause you can judge as well as I can, think a few hints to you will not be amiss. As for the higher order of men, such as the governor, judges, and your would-be nobles, they have all the information necessary, but we the laboring part of mankind, have not a fair opportunity of knowing the letter nor spirit of the law—nor will we have until the election is over—(a member of congress gave me this information.) Hereofore all laws of congress of a general nature touching the interest of the people, have been the first to be published.

You will understand that the former pay of congress, was six dollars per day. The congressional year commences the 4th day of March, and ends the 3d of March succeeding; and the constitutional time of the meeting of congress is the first Monday in December in each year; but it frequently happens that congress continue their session from the 3d of March, say until May or June, which can only happen every other year, as they are elected only for two years at once.

The present congress, at their last session, adjourned about the 30th day of April, and some time between the 13th and 19th March, passed the compensation bill, allowing themselves 1500 dollars for the year last past, which ended the 3d of March, in lieu of their daily pay, which they had received, or had a right to receive; and then from the 4th of March until their adjournment, they allowed themselves about 10 dollars per day, being their proportion of 1500 dollars for the year ending the 3d of March next. All these allowances were made, and their travelling expenses (or 6 dollars for each twenty five miles going and returning to and from Washington city) continue, and the same expenses incurred for contingencies, as though they had been paid 6 dollars per day!!! The same allowance made for paper and other stationary, to write to their constituents and crowd the mail with *frank letters*—when you and I were paying twenty five and thirty seven and a half cents for a small piece of paper, transported to us on business, the same distance, and perhaps frequently our letters had to give place to their free ones! Now see the difference between 6 dollars per day, for two years, taking the present congress which set fifty-seven days over and above the common, or constitutional time.

1815 Dec. 28 days

1816 Jan. 31

Feb. 29

March 3

—91 days at \$6 per day \$546

57 do. at \$6 per day 342

Making a total of 888

The new mode, (or as some pretend to say, the *saving mode*), for 91 days is \$1500

And for 57 days at \$10 570

Total on the new plan, 2070

Clear gain between the old & new mode to each member, 1182

Which some people have the hardihood to say is a saving to the republic.

This estimate is made without taking into view travelling expenses, &c. &c. The balance of the time the present congress has to sit, is 92 days,

Which at \$6 per day, would amount to \$552

And they will receive about 930

Clear gain between the old & new mode to each member, 378

Giving to each member of congress 1500 dollars more in the two years than they would be entitled to receive at the six dollars per day.

The friends of the law say, that absent members will be charged with the amount of time lost; let that be as it may, when men are receiving from 10 to \$20 per day, there will be very little saving in that way.

My only desire is that the people shall be informed of the conduct of their public servants—*Public servant* is a phrase that our congress is getting ashamed of, which is one reason the mode of compensating members was changed. Why did not the old congress twenty or thirty years ago, get ashamed of being called public servants? no! they felt more for the equality of the American citizen, and did not feel themselves debased to serve an enlightened people by the day, in the honorable capacity of members of congress.

Fellow citizens, the view taken of the measure as above stated is correct, any thing that may be said to the contrary notwithstanding; and if it should be denied, let those denying produce the law, and they will be confuted.—Reflect, and think before you vote, is the desire of

A MECHANIC.

A British merchant at Malaga, in a letter dated May 20, complains that the Spanish government had demanded of him the sum of 5000 rials vellon, as his quota of a contribution of 500,000, which the King had ordered to be levied to

continue his piece with the regency of Algiers! Having refused to comply with the demand, as contrary to the treaty between the two countries, a file of soldiers was sent to his house, who broke open his money chest, and took the above mentioned sum, with an additional sum for expenses. Three other British merchants were served the same way. Representations had been made of this transaction to the British Ambassador at Madrid.

Boston Chronicle.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

In a debate in the British Parliament, June 13, on the civil list, Lord Holland recommended the British nation to look to the government of America as an example of economy in their civil list expenditures. He stated, that the civil lists of the general government and the state governments of America, together, amount only to about 1,800,000 dollars; while the civil list of Great Britain amounts to upwards of TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum; besides this upwards of THIRTY MILLIONS of dollars, for the support of three millions of paupers, are annually paid into Great Britain. Lord Holland said that these poor rates "which would sound the Americans," ought to be considered as a part of the British civil list in the comparison with America; but they left these out, and showed that without them, Great Britain paid more than TEN TIMES as much as the whole of our state governments together. He also showed, that although no honorable allowance was made to members of parliament for their services considerably more was given to them in the way of *sinecures* than was honorably paid by the American people to their members of congress for their services. These *sinecures* he stated to be nearly half a Million of dollars. He moreover contrasted the expenses of President Madison with those of the British "royal family," so called.—The President's salary he allowed not to exceed 30,000 dollars, which are 5,000 more than it really is; while the regular allowance to the family of the king of England, besides extra appropriations for them, is upwards of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS A YEAR! Lord Holland concluded by paying a just and handsome compliment to the republican system. He said that the comparison he had made showed that there was much truth in the observation of Milton, "that the TRAPPINGS OF MONARCHY were sufficient to FIT OUT A REPUBLIC."

Here, fellow citizens, you have, from the lips of a British aristocrat and monarchist, an eulogy upon your republican governments "above all Greece, above all Roman praise." You have a statement, which ought to inspire your hearts with the most perfect satisfaction with your government and its republican administration, and with gratitude to Heaven for the distinguished blessings you enjoy. You have a comparison between the republican and the monarchical systems, which ought to make you spurn from your confidence, the *blue-light* partisans of England, who disavow their predilection for that country, "monarchy and all," and who would fain establish a kingly government here.

Balt. Patriot.

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman in Leghorn, to his friend in New York, dated

May the 30th, 1816.

"I have lately received a letter from my friend Major Barney, in which he speaks of the pointed and highly distinguished reception given him by the Emperor of Austria, when on a late visit to Trieste. He gave him a private interview of an hour, in which he spoke with much satisfaction of the American Commerce to his ports, and said that every thing on his part would be done to encourage it; he seemed to be aware of its being of more value to him than that of the English, which impression the Major did not of course fail to strengthen, by pointing to the fact that we not only brought rich cargoes, but returned laden with the productions and manufactures of the Austrian Empire: the English on the contrary, took few of the former and none of the latter. On his visit, he says he found the Anti-Chamber crowded with persons of distinction, and the Consuls of other Powers, waiting for an audience. As soon as he entered he was conducted into the Royal presence, and was told, that it was the order of the Emperor to give the American Consul immediate admission.—I am sure, you will participate in the pleasure I felt in finding, in the Sovereign of so important a nation and with whom we had so little intercourse, the manifestation of so friendly a disposition towards our Country."

M. Adv.

PHILADELPHIA, August 12.

THE EXECUTION.

Before eight o'clock on Saturday morning, a number of people collected in the State House Yard, and near the Prison, and by ten, the South East Public Square, was thronged with Spectators, to witness the unfortunate Young Man who was doomed to expiate his crime by the loss of his life. At half past ten o'clock, the Prison Gate in Sixth street was opened, and he appeared, (preceded and followed by a great number of civil officers on horse and on foot) in a cart, with the Executioner, & the Rev. Dr. Hurley, with whom he was engaged in deep supplication and prayer. The procession reached the Execution ground, in the centre of the North West public Square at eleven o'clock, and after the necessary preparations were made, he was embra-

ced most tenderly by his Confessor, shook hands with the Sheriff, the Keeper of the Prison and others, and at half past eleven, was launched into eternity, apparently without a struggle.—His body hung about half an hour, when it was taken down and given to his friends for interment.

Richard Smith was born in Ireland, but losing his father in his infancy, his mother married again, and he was brought to this country and reared in the vicinity of Philadelphia—and at the age of 18, obtained the Commission of Lieutenant in the United States army—was in many engagements during the late war, and rendered himself more conspicuous for his bravery than his moral conduct.

The concourse of people at the place of execution were immense, and all seemed to lament the necessity of enforcing so awful a punishment. [30,000 persons are supposed to have been present.]

From the Philadelphia True American.

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE EXECUTION.

We understand that on Thursday night previous to the fatal day, the prisoner was extremely ill: whether it arose from heart sickness, or some other cause, is not known; probably however from the former. He made three requests—one, to be executed on the prison wall—if that could not be granted, to be permitted to go to the place of execution in a carriage—and 3dly, to have the assurance that he should be buried in some of the Christian burial grounds within the city. It was not possible to give an affirmative answer to either request.

The officers having charge of his execution, were very humanely disposed, and would have willingly done any thing consistent with their duty to alleviate his sufferings; but such was the state of public feeling, that it was not deemed entirely safe to grant him a carriage.—Indeed they tho't, and the public sentiment accorded with their opinions, that no reasons existed for any deviation from the usual course prescribed by custom on such occasions.

The refusal of these requests it is tho't affected him. He wrote a note immediately to the Rev. Dr. Hurley to visit him. Whether the billet was written with more than common pathos, or whether his feelings were over come by the contemplation of the fate of the young man, we know not, but on reading it, the tears gushed from his eyes, and he was hardly able to say "I will come."

On Friday the prisoner resumed his composure, was better in health, and ate a hearty dinner. At times his situation, and it is very natural, seemed to rush on his mind with an irresistible force; at others he was more calm.

We understand that the prisoner repeatedly expressed his deep regret at the death of Capt. Carson. The morning of his execution he sent for a person of whom he had in his passion spoken harshly. The person visited him.—Smith with tears confessed his fault—spoke with feeling on his situation and approaching fate, and acknowledged his justice.

On Saturday morning we are told that the prisoner sent for the keepers of the prison, and thanked them individually, presenting them his hand, for their uniform kindness to him. At the time appointed for departure from his prison, he was dressed in blue, having on, it is believed, the very surcoat which he wore when the deed was done. The rope was placed on his neck in the prison. Some wine was given him before the doors of the prison yard opened—he then rode out, having Dr. Hurley by his side, engaged in prayer; a person kindly sat in the cart and held an umbrella over them, as the sun was powerful; the prisoner's back was towards the horse but the coffin was not in the cart.

It is impossible to give an idea of the number that crowded to see the prisoner when he first appeared, and the throng of thousands and ten thousands who flocked to the place of execution. To what principle in our nature is it to be referred? Does man delight in scenes of woe? Is there pleasure extracted from the pain of seeing a fellow mortal ignominiously die? But this is not the object of the present article.

A number of applications had been made to Governor Snyder for a pardon. It is well known that the Governor has repeatedly expressed his opinion that the punishment of death should be abolished.—This opinion was suggested to him, with the hope of its aiding to obtain his release. The Governor replied with great correctness. "The subject I recommended to the Legislature repeatedly; as often they decided against it: such therefore must be considered as the settled opinion of Pennsylvania. My duty is to execute the laws of the commonwealth; and not my individual opinions."

The prisoner arrived at the gallows about 11 o'clock. For some time he continued in prayer with Dr. Hurley.—He then asked if there was no reprieve, a circumstance to which he had probably looked with strong expectations.

"The wretch, condemned with life to part, Still, still, on hope relies, And every pang that rends his heart, Bids expectation rise."

The answer was that there was none. His time the awful certainty seemed to overwhelm him; but he soon recovered, and told the sheriff *not to delay*.—It was a moment inconceivably dreadful.—Surely the way of the transgressor is hard. (truth of what we say) is frequently the

A young man, not yet having accomplished his four and twentieth year, just about to be precipitated, by a violent and ignominious death, into the dark abyss of eternity! Every soul seemed to recoil with horror. While the sentiment seemed general that he justly suffered, yet mercy snatched the sceptre from justice, and a low murmur of pity ran from one extreme of the living field to the other. The place too. It was a burying ground! and there were many graves already opened. The heart must be unfeeling that did not tremble, & the prayer for the prisoner's soul, mingled with "Father lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil," ascended from thousands of hearts to the throne of mercy.

He bid those around him farewell, and the feelings of Dr. Hurley were so overcome, that in parting he fainted and fell into the arms of a friend.

At 19 minutes past 11, he fell! He was taken down at 10 minutes before 12. His body was interred in a burying place over Schuylkill.

The order that was preserved throughout so vast an assembly; the decency and propriety with which the whole ceremony was conducted, reflects the highest honor upon the sheriff, his officers and upon the police of the city, as well as upon the people who attended to witness the scene.

LOOK OUT!

It is the uniform practice of the Federal party to prepare hand-bills and pamphlets, to be scattered through the country, on the eve of the election, containing the most vile and scurrilous defamation of the worthy and able supporters of the republican cause.—It has been accidentally ascertained that a federal pamphlet abounding in gross misrepresentations, and foul abuse of the best men in the state, is already printed; but will not be circulated in time to be answered.—It is only necessary for the people to be apprised of the secret schemes of their enemies, who shun the light because their deeds are evil.

Balt. Patriot.

It is part of the trade of federal editors, as the election approaches, to fabricate "extracts of letters from respectable gentlemen" in the different counties, giving of course flourishing prospects of federal success. They seem to think while they are telling, that they might as well tell a good one accordingly one of these fabricators has given the federalists every county in the state as certain, except Washington, Hartford, Baltimore and Queen Ann's. If such are their real certainties—why not spare themselves all the corn, whiskey and money they are sending to Kent, Cecil, Talbot and Caroline? Stop, friends, you are not yet out of the bushes.

COMPENSATION BILL AGAIN.

Since the Federalists impudently commenced a clamor against the compensation law, their own agency in the measure has been demonstrated in a manner that has covered them with shame and confusion. Such has been the effect of this exposition, that a certain would-be member of Congress, who lives—retired—from Bladenburgh, in a late address to the people, dared not touch upon the subject. There is one light in which it may still be well for the people of Maryland to look at this measure, viz:

Who pocketed the greater part of the cash arising under this compensation law in Maryland?

Were any of these high-minded, conscientious federal gentlemen too squeamish to pocket the needful, which they say is wrung by taxes from the hard earnings of the poor? Not one of them.

FEDERALS.

Senator Harper, the infamous letter-writer, voted for and pocketed \$1500

G. Baer, the receiver of the infamous letter, pocketed 1500

Hanson shrunk from the vote, but pocketed the 1500

C. Goldsborough pocketed 1500

R. Goldsborough pocketed 1500

Stewart pocketed 1500

J. C. Herbert pocketed 1500

Federals got of the needful, 10500

REPUBLICANS.

S. Smith, 1500

Wright, 1500

Archer, 1500

Republicans got 4590

Federals of Maryland fobbed out of the public money, under the compensation law, more than Republicans in the neat little sum of \$6000 nearly four times as much as Governor Winder borrowed out of the state treasury for military services in defence of the shores of the Chesapeake and Patuxent.

People's Advocate.

SELECTED.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Soldier has his furloughs and his times of respite—the mechanic his days of recreation—the merchants his periods of relaxation—but the editor is a sentinel who must never sleep;—to unbend, is to undo himself. Well may he say with the poet:

"E'en Sunday shines no holiday to me."

His toil, though not of a bodily, is of a more oppressively and destructive kind—the toil of the brain. His constitution, (we appeal to brother editors for the

sacrifice to his labors. And what is his recompense? often penury—seldom affluence.—Like the poor player, who from the cheering of the printer has to feed himself with the present praise, and future anticipations. There was a time when printing and printers were held in just estimation, when intellect superceded wealth, and industry received its reward. Need we say, that time has passed. Could a printer strike sustenance from his head, as Vulcan struck Pallas from the head of Jove, then indeed, it would be folly in him to complain; but such miracles are not to be worked now a days.—Or could his look convert stones into flesh, as the head of Medusa did flesh into stone, he might do tolerable well. But printers, unfortunately for themselves, are no magicians, although they deal in an art which has charmed mankind. They have much headwork to perform; but their teeth require to be occupied also. Indeed, with some, the occupation of teeth is the major object. And, to confess the truth, it forms a part of our ambition also, otherwise we should not now be writing this paragraph. Possibly our readers may approve the saw, "the leaner the dog the keener the scent," but we, like Sancho, relish much better that which says, "a full stomach makes a contented mind."

In plain terms, we think ourselves fully as competent to sign a receipt as write a paragraph.—And we would thank those who wish us to perform the latter, to first call and take with them a specimen of the former; for, like what the federalists used to say of Bonaparte, we "want money and must have it."

From the Buffalo Gazette, August 6.

NEWS FROM THE WEST!

The hermaphrodite brig Union, James Beard, master, left Detroit on the 23d ultimo, and grounded near the head of Gros Island, about 8 miles below Detroit, her own boat being too small, she obtained one from the U. S. garrison at Gros Island for the purpose of getting her off; which was effected on the morning of the 24th. The wind being ahead she beat down the River nearly abreast of the garrison, to which two men were sent to return the boat—being in sight of Amherstburg, a boat was seen to leave the latter place at the same time ours left the brig, and proceeded in the same direction until our boat came near the garrison, she then put about for the Union, having on board an officer a midshipman and six men, who immediately came on deck. The officer enquired for the master of the brig, and told him he had come to search his vessel for deserters. Mr. Beard observed, his men were all on deck, except those sent ashore in the boat. The officer then ordered his men into the hold and fore-castle to search.—Mr. Beard remonstrated against such unwarrantable proceedings and forbid it. The officer then replied, that he was ordered to search her peaceably if he could, if not, to use force, saying, "your government allows it, and why should not you?"—At this time there were two pieces of artillery drawn up on the Canada shore, apparently well manned, and not more than 100 yds from the Union. Mr. Beard told the British officer that if he would search the brig, he must take charge of her; which he did by taking the helm and ordering his men to take in sail & bring her to anchor, which was done. The brig was then searched and the officer told Capt. Beard he might resume the command of her. On Capt. Beard asking him by what authority he acted, he replied, that his name was Henry Brook—that he acted under a verbal order from his commanding officer.

A suitable notice of the above transaction will be forwarded to the head of the proper department at Washington.

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Worcester—Electors of the Senate.

Lemuel Parnell, Joshua Predegar.

Cecil—Electors of the Senate.

Edward H. Veazey, Joseph Harlan.

Kent—Electors of the Senate.

Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.

Talbot—Electors of the Senate.

Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.

Queen Ann's—Electors of the Senate.

George Palmer, Gustav W. T. Wright.

Caroline—Electors of the Senate.

Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.

Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.

Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.

Alleghany—Electors of the Senate.

Benjamin Tomlinson, George Bruce.

Harford—Electors of the Senate.

John Forwood, Jacob Michael.

City of Baltimore—Electors of the Senate.

Joseph H. Nicholson.

Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.

George Barryman, George P. Stevenson.

City of Annapolis—Electors of the Senate.

William Kilty, Esq.

Calvert—Electors of the Senate.

Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.

Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.

Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.

Washington—Electors of the Senate.

Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason.

Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.

Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.

Frederick—Electors of the Senate.

Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

FEDERALISTS vs. COBBETT.

Our opposition Gazettes continue to rent their spleen in bitter exclamations against Cobbett, because he says so many hard things against the British ministerial party, and for our republican institution. This is uncharitable, as it shows that they would deny him the privilege of merely doing in his country, what they are over-doing in theirs;—they are in the constant habit of heaping the vilest abuse upon the administration of their government, and vilifying the private as well as the public character of all its members who happen not to belong to their party; Cobbett is aiming to pursue the same course towards his government; but as he is somewhat fettered, then outstrip him by large odds. Again—they chime in with all the political plans and proceedings of the British ministry, and give loud huzzas for the success of legit. mate princes.—Cobbett applauds the acts of our administration and avows his attachment to a republican government. If Cobbett is a base man because he is dissatisfied with the administration of the government in his country, what shall we say of his American enemies who so far exceed him in the violence of their old friend as much as they please—they are both delving in the same ditch;—the only difference between them is, that he throws his dirt to the right, they to the left, or wrong side. By the bye, we do not intend any compliment to Mr. Cobbett, nor do we feel pleasure in reproaching the virulent conduct of our opposition—it is far more agreeable to applaud than to censure. Of the latter, however, but we cannot but lament that in their hostility to the administration they should endeavor to prostrate the national dignity. Will it tend to exalt the American character in the estimation of Europe, that the American people have preferred to the highest offices of state, profligates, swindlers, fools and traitors?—and yet the modesty of our opposition writers has ascribed all these accomplishments to the men whom the American people have voluntarily chosen to fill the higher offices of government! What a pretty idea the nations of Europe would have of the people and government of the U. State, if they depended for information on the statements of our opposition writers.—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the People's Advocate.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND!!!

Judges of Election!
It can readily be accounted for why the fair, honest resolution offered by Mr. Forwood, in the last House of Delegates, to let the people choose the Judges of Election, instead of their being chosen by the Levy Court, was rejected by the federalists. The federalists in Maryland always had a perfect contempt for the people; it is a favourite doctrine with them, that the people have too much power; that they have no business to meddle with politics; hence the motive for not giving them the right of choosing men who would be governed by law and justice, in presiding on days of election. It was federal judges that robbed—yes, robbed the republicans of Allegany county, in 1813, of their Representatives, who were fairly and honorably chosen. It was federal judges that set aside the votes in Bladenburg District, in Prince George's county, because one of the clerks got drunk and was guilty of some informality in making out the return; a clerk, too, chosen by the judges.—The mistake ought to have been rectified at the time, and would have been doubtless, had the judges done their duty. They might have been, and it is probably were in the same situation as he clerk. It was federal judges that deprived many, very many, votes from exercising the important and valuable right of suffrage in Cecil county last fall, particularly in Elk District. It is confidently asserted that as many good voters were rejected in that District alone as would have turned Republicans instead of Federalists. The judges, it is said, have made bets that the county would be federal of course were governed by interested motives. Patience is a great virtue in almost every situation in life; but to remain silent when indignity upon indignity is daily heaped upon the republican party, by a set of unprincipled men, would be such a reproach as could not be wiped away for ages to come.

MOURNFUL CATASTROPHE.

We learn from undoubted authority, that a young woman of good character made away with herself on Thursday last, about a mile from Hoboken ferry, where her body was found, and brought to this city and interred on Friday, agreeably to the request in the following Memorandum, which was found in her bosom.

"That whoever finds my body may have some means of discovering who I am, I will give you the following particulars:

"I was born in the town of Rye, state of New York; in my early life I have lived with an aunt in that place.—For these three years past I have resided in the city of New York, and have committed many errors, but no heinous crimes. My parents are now living in New York. Enemies have persuaded my mother against me; she has treated me with the greatest coolness ever since I lived with her. It is that has driven me to this horrid act.—Why should I wish to live? I have no friends; no well-wishers—my parents despise me. Who should I look to for comfort?—I am determined to die!

"How shall I meet an avenging and justly offended God! How shall I appear at his bar, to answer for this last offence! I hope you will have the goodness to inform my parents where I am. My parents live at No. 115 Lombard street, New-York. My name is P. M.—I have not completed my 18th year; but misfortunes have brought me to an untimely death! I came here that I might effect my purpose unobserved—I bid my dear sisters farewell! May Heaven bless you, and your mother be kinder to you, and love you better than she did me. I beg that my remains may be carried to New York—I now take my leave of this world, to make atonement for my sins in the next.

"Farewell, Father! Mother, and dear Sisters! and my dearest of Aunts!
M. Y. Paper.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN. HYDROPHOBIA OR CANINE MADNESS.

As every man which affords a prospect either of mitigating or preventing the symptoms of this terrible disease is entitled to our consideration and respect, we communicate the following information in hope that by these means the knowledge may be more generally diffused. Dr. Mosely, an English physician of unbounded learning and great respectability, has published a work upon this subject, which in a few years has gone thro' six editions. The means he employs as a preventative, we are informed, has proved infallible in hundreds of instances in which he has used them; and even some cases where symptoms of hydrophobia had already appeared, have been cured by the same treatment.

In the first place he cauterises the bitten part deeply and extensively with *lapis infernalis*, then applies a poultice to abate the inflammation & promote suppuration. Early. He exhibits mercury to the extent of effecting the gums, using calomel internally, and in urgent cases, employs mercurial frictions. For relieving the spasm, he gives the ammoniated tincture of valerian and camphor.

Such is a summary of the treatment, from which, he informs us "that for upwards of 30 years, and in many hundred cases, he has never had one failure."—He condemns the practice of excision and amputation of the bitten part as not only unnecessary, but prejudicial and barbarous.

This information is the more valuable, as the work referred to is very scarce in this country. Dr. Mosely has had the politeness to forward two copies to the Editors of the Medical Repository, (Dr. Mitchell and Pascalis) which, thro' their friendship, we have had an opportunity of perusing.

The Tories in the revolutionary war declared that the contest for independence was unnecessary and unjust, and constantly predicted that it would end in ruin and disgrace. Throughout the war, they clamored against it, and said that nothing but a speedy peace could save us from desolation and destruction. This is precisely the language held by the blue light federalists, during the second struggle for our rights with England.—They pronounced the war wanton, cruel and unjust; they magnified the resources of our enemy; they threatened us with the vengeance of the "mother country;" they justified every barbarity committed by the British arms; and they too predicted, falsely predicted, that the war would ruin us. The Tories of the revolution, and the blue light federalists of the present day, are the same sort of people. Can the people of Maryland think of confiding their government to these men?—*Patriot.*

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUD.

It is ascertained that the federalists in the doubtful counties intend employing obscure persons to vote the federal ticket in two or three different districts, or two or three times in the same district, under fictitious names. This ought to be well guarded against by the republicans. It is of the utmost importance that committees of vigilance be appointed in the different counties, to guard most sedulously against fraud in every imaginable shape. It behoves the republicans to be particularly watchful that no persons be permitted to vote except in the districts in which they are known to reside. It will require extreme activity to prevent this kind of fraud. The polls ought not to be unattended by the republicans a single moment during the day of election.

The republican printers throughout the state are requested to publish this until the election.
M. L. Repub.

[From the People's Advocate.]

REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND.

Attend at the polls early and punctually on the first Monday in September, and you will have cause to rejoice in the triumph of

Principle	Intrigue
Truth	Falsehood
Moderation	Terror
Justice	Bribery
The Voice of the People	Fraud,
Republicanism	Monarchy.

The time has arrived, when every Republican, every Freeman, every American, must stand forth against base bribery, British agents, and blue-light factionists. The cause of Republicanism is the cause of the people; therefore, the people must guard it with unceasing vi-

gilence and firmness, and all will be well.
DEXTER.

A Cat Fish was taken by a trot line, opposite Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday last, the dimensions of which, by actual ad-measurement, were five feet and an half in length, four feet girth, twelve inches between the eyes, and nineteen across the breast, weight, one hundred and seventeen pounds! Such was the power of the fish that the men who took him were obliged to shoot him, in order to get him to shore.—*West. Spy.*

STEAM BOAT BURNT.

A letter from New Orleans, under date of the 14th July, says—"I regret to inform you, that the Steam Boat *Vestavia*, which was loaded with a valuable cargo, and which intended to sail for Natchez this morning, took fire about 12 o'clock last night, and was immediately burnt without a possibility of saving any thing of either vessel or cargo."

One of the distilleries at Brooklyn uses coal instead of wood, as a saving of from 5 to 7 dollars per day by the exchange.

One of the Steam boats on the Hudson, is now making the experiment of coal instead of wood.

A Newport paper informs, that in Rhode Island the Corn looks well. Potatoes never looked better, and Rye does well throughout the State. The Hay will not be plentiful.

A Gibraltar paper confirms the account of the riot in Tunis, and of the flight of the rioters in five vessels which they seized, taking with them a very rich booty.

Judge Tappan, of the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county, Ohio, has declined taking cognizance of a cause relative to a violation of the revenue laws, on the ground that state courts cannot enforce the penal laws of the United States.

REPUBLICAN STAR, OR General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1816.

Accounts to a late date from those considered doubtful on the Western Shore, are truly flattering—those AMERICAN principles which Maryland established (and but for a short relaxation) appear to have resumed their old ground; and that a majority of the Good People of the State, will by their vote in September put down that faction which has (and longer kept in power) will disturb its repose. Republicans of the Eastern Shore, be firm! do your duty to yourselves, your country and posterity.

A PLAIN FACT.

The republican majorities in the recent elections in Vermont was	1500
In New Hampshire	2700
Federal majority in Massachusetts	4200
chusetts	2070
In Connecticut about	700
Rhode Island	460
	5170
	1030

Leaving a republican majority, even in the nation of New England, of 1030. In Maryland, in general ballot, there is a majority of 5000 Republicans—all the other states and territories republican—Alas, federalism! where is your sting! Oh! Cossacks! when will be your victory?
Bull. Patriot.

NOTICE.

A report yesterday was currently circulated, that a black woman from Baltimore, was in this town laboring under the SMALL POX, and that I had stated it to be a fact.—For the purpose of doing away as speedily as possible a report, that would ultimately have the most pernicious tendency. I have thought proper, this public to state, that I have visited the woman, and she has not the disease above stated; and I will further observe that the *Small Pox* does not exist in the county at this time, therefore such a report is erroneous, and entirely without foundation.

THEODORE DENNY.

august 20

NOTICE.

The members of the "DEVILISH CLUB" are requested to meet at the *Hunted Castle* at Ring Road, on Wye River, on FRIDAY, 23d inst. and every other Friday hereafter. Any gentleman wishing to become a member, will attend on that day at 4 o'clock. P. M.
J. THUNDERBOLT,
S. O. R. M. F. O. R. T.,
NEVER FAIL.

august 20

MANUFACTORY OF COTTON SEINE TWINE.

THE subscriber manufactures COTTON SEINE TWINE of a quality that has given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased it, and he believes will meet the approbation of judges of the article generally, which he offers for sale at No. 61, Pratt street, between Hanover and Sharp streets.

Where he has on Hand,
Shad
Herring
Gill Net and
Hanging
COTTON SEINE TWINE.

He also expects by one of the earliest fall arrivals,
A quantity of English Seine Twine, of the finest and best kind.

N. B.—A person in the neighborhood, long accustomed to the business, will knit Seines of any description with dispatch, and at a moderate price.
MOSES SHEPPARD.
august 20

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of Talbot county, I beg leave to inform the public, that I shall begin the collection on the 26th inst. and shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Morsell & Lambdin, every Tuesday, where, it is hoped, gentlemen will be good enough to call and pay their respective assessments.

ROBERT LAMB DIN, of Wm.
august 16, (20)

HORSE MILL.

The Subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, offers for sale his Horse Mill with all the apparatus for manufacturing Wheat and Corn.—It has a pair of Burr Stones, which make as good flour as any mill in the state; and a bolting cloth of superior quality.—Competent judges have pronounced it a valuable piece of Mechanism—built by the most substantial workmen—like manner, all the running gear being of Cast Iron.—It will grind forty bushels a day, and it is believed, should a pair of Cologne Stones be added, it would grind nearly twice that quantity of Corn.—In a section of the country where water Mills are scarce, it would be the most productive property a man could possess for the same money.—It may with a trifling expense be removed by water to almost any part of the Eastern Shore.—Should it not be sold at private sale before Saturday the 7th of September, it will then be offered at public sale.

W. L. HORTON.

Kent Island, august 20

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

AUGUST 1, 1816.

All officers holding Commissions or Warrants, or acting in any capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the State or Country in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

aug. 12, (20)

Maryland, Kent County, So.

March Term, 1816.

On the return of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the prayer of the petition of Robert S. Gamble, preferred to this court at March term, 1815, for the division of the real estate of the late *Darius Gamble*, deceased, mentioned in the said petition that the estate would not admit of a division, &c. and the said Robert S. Gamble, the eldest heir of the said *Darius Gamble* entitled to election appearing in court and refusing to take the said estate at the valuation of the said commissioners; & the other heirs not appearing in court to make their election.—And, whereas it appears to the court that *Rebecca Crouch*, Joseph Brown and Maria Brown, William Boon, William Starkey, Henry Elbert and Rebecca's wife, Pollard Keene, Samuel Wheeler and Margaret his wife, and Samuel Deek and Sarah his wife, reside out of Kent county. It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given to the above named persons by advertisement in the *Star* at Easton, at least four weeks successively, before the third Monday in September next, that they then make their election before the said county court, to take the undivided lands of the late *Darius Gamble*, deceased, at the valuation thereof lately made by the commissioners; or refuse the same, otherwise the said court will pass such order as to them shall seem proper.

August the tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

A true copy. Test,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Ck.
august 20,

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT.

August Term, 1816.

On application of *ELIZABETH V. GLENN*, administratrix of *Jeremiah J. Glenn*, dec'd.—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the *Star* and *Monitor*, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.

of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,
That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jeremiah J. Glenn*, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber immediately. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1816.

ELIZABETH V. GLENN, adm'x
of Jeremiah J. Glenn, dec'd.
august 20

NOTICE.

On the application in writing of *JAMES OZMAN*, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, and a schedule of his property, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and I being satisfied that the said *James Ozman* hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and he being brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, agreeably to my order heretofore issued. I do hereby order and direct that the said *James Ozman* be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in November term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct that the said *James Ozman* do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Republican Star* at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1816.

Rd. T. EARLE.

august 20

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber.
JOHN L. BOZMAN.
august 20

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By order of the orphans' court of Kent county, I beg leave to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained from the said orphans' court, letters testamentary on the personal estate of *General Benjamin Chambers*, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, residing in Chester Town, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be precluded from all benefit of said estate.—Persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1816.

ELIZABETH CHAMBERS, Ex'ors.
EZRAIEL F. CHAMBERS,
august 20

NOTICE.

On application of *DANIEL RICE*, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Associate Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on execution for debt. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said *Daniel Rice* be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct that the said *Daniel Rice* give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Star*, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 7th day of May, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

aug. 20

NOTICE.

On application of *NICHOLAS FRAMPTON*, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as associate judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session, 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, having been confined in jail on an execution for debt. I do hereby order and direct that the body of the said *Nicholas Frampton* be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; & the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct that the said *Nicholas Frampton* give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Eastern Star* once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 14th day of August, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

aug. 20

NOTICE.

On application of *DANIEL FRAMPTON*, of Talbot County court, as associate Judge of the second judicial district of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session eighteen hundred and five, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements being annexed to his petition.—And being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the state of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on an execution for debt. I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said *Daniel Frampton*, be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday in November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct that the said *Daniel Frampton*, give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the *Eastern Star*, once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1816.

LEMUEL PURNELL.

aug. 20

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. the following described negroes.

Negro *Simon*, aged about 39 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, small nose, and very red eyes, a down look when spoken to, and wears his wool in long plaits before and behind; he took with him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing not recollected.

Negro woman *Augusta*, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 8 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand between the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes.—The above negroes left home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro *Simon* and *Augusta*, if taken up in the State, and the above reward in full for the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.
august 20

SEINE & BOAT FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Sale (if not previous at private) on Tuesday the 20th of August instant, at Easton Point—A good Seine, Boat & Equipment, complete for use on a credit of nine months, with note and security, bearing interest from the date. This property may be seen by application to the subscriber.

Also a small Bateau will be sold low for cash.

ZACCHEUS KELLY.

Easton Point Aug 13.

GIG FOR SALE.

A gentleman about leaving this shore, will sell at public sale, on **TUESDAY NEXT**, 20th inst. on the Court House Green.

A NEW GIG & HARNESS, Baltimore make, but three months out of the shop. She will be sold on a credit of 3 months, note with a good endorser.

ALSO— An excellent eight day Clock, warranted good, on the same terms.

august 13 2

NOTICE.

By virtue of two writs of vendition exponas, issued out of Caroline county court, and to me directed, will be sold on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st day of August next, at Capt. Thomas Daffin's, five acres of LAND, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, part of a tract where Mr. John Bradley now lives, one negro man named Brambury, one ditto Dick, ditto ditto Esau, one boy Jim, one ditto Nathan; taken in execution as the property of the said Daffin, to satisfy the claims of Thomas, Edward and Solomon Lowe, use of John M. G. Emory. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, and at land office given by

JAS KEENE, Late Sheriff

July 30 4

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at James Selby's tavern in Berlin, on **SAUNDAY**, the 13th day of September next, all that tract or parcel of Land, of which David Johnson died seized, lying on St. Martin's River; a description of the land is deemed unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale—the terms of sale as prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond or bonds with security to be approved by the trustee for the payment of the purchase money (with interest thereon) within twelve months from the day of sale. The property will be sold entire, or in parcels, as the convenience of purchasers may require.

CORD HAZARD, Trustee.

august 6 5

A FARM FOR SALE.

In Kent county, Md. within two miles of George Town & Roads, three from the packet landing, and convenient to several Mills, containing about 340 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, stables, corn house, meat house, &c. &c. also a good stream of water running through it, and with little expense could make good meadows. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the premises. It may be purchased at private sale previous to the 20th of October next, but if not sold it will on that day be offered at public sale at George Town Cross Roads, if fair, if not, the following fair day. It may be purchased low by making an early application. The terms are, one third of the purchase money will be required at the time of giving the title, and the residue in two equal annual installments. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give satisfactory information respecting it.

THO MASEWELL.

august 13 4

A GENERAL CAMP MEETING.

For Caroline, Talbot, and Queen Ann's circuits, will be held (to commence on **WEDNESDAY**, the 21st day of August, and to close on the Tuesday following), adjacent to the main road from Hillsborough to Easton, and within a mile of the former place, on the banks of Tuckahoe creek. The place set apart for this religious purpose being within a few hundred yards of stop navigation and immediately at a good landing place, is rendered easy of access to persons desiring to visit it by water.

July 9 7

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the general sales of Mr. John Kennard's effects on the 27th of September, and the 9th of November, 1815. Are requested to take notice, that their several obligations are now, & will be due on the 9th instant—and that payment will be indiscriminately exacted immediately thereafter by the Trustees. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Kennard, upon business of considerable moment is earnestly requested in Easton, on Saturday the 17th instant.

august 13 3

PEPPER, FISH & SHOT.

JUST landing and for sale,
50 bags Heavy Black Pepper,
50 lbs New York Prime Pork,
29 tons American Patent Shot, from T. to No 8, inclusive, from the Manufactory of Paul Beck, Philadelphia.

IN STOCK.
50 kegs Pennsylvania yellow Butter in nice shipping order
200 bags Jamaica Pimento, as fitted to debarment,
120 lbs New Orleans Sugar, 1st quality,
8 do Sardinian Olives,
50 bags Fresh Fish,
30 do Soft Shelled Almonds,
10 do Stewed do
Russia, Cotton, and Ravens Duck,
Russia, Sheetings, entitled to debarment,
Boston No. 1 Beef,
Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar Loaf paper,
Refined Salspeter, White Lead oil,
An invoice of Drugs,
ditto Cutlery,
ditto Earthenware.

NATHL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14 Bowley's wharf.

august 6.

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the

Fountain Inn Tavern,

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.

July 20

Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of **PEARCE & SETH**, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of *Groceries, Tobacco*, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of *GROCERIES*, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.

NATHL PEARCE.
JAS. G. SETH.

august 6.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now opening
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH ARE
London cloths andeas: Cambric muslins, cashmeres, co's, gingham, French and India silks, Silk shawls, (of various descriptions—Comp's handkerchiefs, Colored & black Can. Twill'd and plain cotton shawls, Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and caradise muslins, Silk & cotton hosiery, Marseilles vesting, white Steam loom and other and colored, &c. shirtings,

They have also received a supply of
FRESH TEAS,
And expect in a few days to receive
CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c
They offer them all remarkably cheap, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.

Easton, June 4

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,
At his Shop has now in full operation his
Fountains of
MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

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.

F. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOR SALE OR RENT.

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.

Baltimore.

Aug. 20

In Kent County Orphans' Court,

July 19, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Martha Clark, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late Joseph Woodall deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 7th day of September next; provided, a copy of this order be advertised in the "Star," at Easton, three weeks successively, before that day; the report states that a house and about ninety acres of land sold for 708 dollars and 68 cents.

Richard Barrow, Trustee.

Kent County ss.

I hereby certify that the above is truly taken and copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphans' court. In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, this 22nd day of July 1816.

RICHARD BARROW, Secy of Wills for Kent County

august 13 3

NOTICE.

On application of JOHN DORRILL, of Talbot county, in writing to me in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the November session of 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said act and supplements; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them at present, as directed by the said act and supplements, being annexed to his petition; and by being satisfied by competent testimony that he has resided in the State of Maryland the two years next immediately before his application as aforesaid; and being brought before me by the Sheriff of the said county, having been confined in goal on executions for debt:—I do hereby order and direct, that the body of the said John Dorrell be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county, on the first Saturday of November term next, to answer such interrogatories and allegations as may be proposed to him by his creditors, and the said day is hereby appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit:—And I do further order and direct, that the said John Dorrell give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Republican Star once every three weeks for the space of three months successively, before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 23d day of July, 1816.

Ed. T. EARLE.

July 30 1816

WAR DEPARTMENT,

JULY 20, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States; from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

- 1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the Upper Lakes and the State of Ohio, and on or adjacent to the waters of Lake Michigan.
- 2d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.
- 3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.
- 4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.
- 5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the District of Maine and State of New Hampshire.
- 6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Massachusetts.
- 7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island.
- 8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, north of the Highlands and within the State of Vermont.
- 9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of New York, south of the Highlands, including West Point and within the State of New Jersey.
- 10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Pennsylvania.
- 11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the States of Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia.
- 12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Virginia.
- 13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of North Carolina.
- 14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of South Carolina.
- 15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

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

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

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,

Secretary of War

July 11, (16) 11

NOTE.—The Editors of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

NOTICE.

Office of Claims for property lost, captured or destroyed, whilst in the military service of the U. States, during the late war.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 24TH, 1816.
Explanatory supplemental rule.

In all the cases compromised in the notice from this office of the 3d inst. the following supplemental regulation must be observed by every claimant, viz:

Whenever the evidence, on oath, of any officer of the late army of the United States, shall be taken, or the certificate of any officer, in service at the time of giving it, shall be obtained, such evidence or such certificate must expressly state, whether any certificate or other voucher, in relation to the claim in question, has been given, within the knowledge of such officer. The claimant must also declare, on oath, that he has never received from any person any such certificate or voucher, or, if received, must state the cause of its non production. In every case the name of the officer furnishing such certificate or voucher, together with its date, as near as can be ascertained, will also be required.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

June 26, (July 2) 8

The Printers in the United States or Territories thereof, who are employed to print the Laws of the United States, are requested to publish this notice for eight weeks successively once a week and send their bills to this office for payment.

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.

Easton, July 16

War Department.

The act of Congress of the 26th of April 1816, having provided that where any **MILITARY LAND WARRANTS** shall be lost or destroyed, upon the proof thereof to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the War, a Patent shall issue in the same manner as if the Warrant was produced; and when the same proof shall be produced, that any Soldier of the Regular Army has lost his discharge and certificate of faithful service, the Secretary of War shall cause papers to be furnished such Soldiers as will entitle him to his Land Warrant and Patent. To enable all persons comprehended by the provisions of the said act, to avail themselves of the relief intended to be granted, the Secretary of the Department of War has directed, that in case of military Land Warrants, which have been lost or destroyed, the party shall, upon oath in writing, state the time, place and manner of such loss or destruction, the date and number of the Warrant, and the company and regiment to which the Soldier belonged at the time of his discharge; and also the state, country, and township in which he resides. The oath must be made before an officer duly qualified to administer it, and the official character and signature of such officer must be certified by the Clerk of the County, the mayor of the City, or by such other officer as is required by the laws and usages of the state where it is made. Every application will be admitted one month in the papers of the state where the applicant resides, before any decision will be made in the case by the Secretary of the Department. Evidence in corroboration of that of the party, will be required, where it is not satisfactorily shown, to be out of his power to produce it.

In the case of lost **DISCHARGES**, the deposition, in addition to the time, place and manner of the loss or destruction of the **DISCHARGE**, must set forth the time and place of enlistment, the company and regiment to which the soldier belonged at the time of his discharge—the date of the discharge, and rank and name of the officer who signed it—it must also state whether the discharge contained the certificate of faithful service, required by law, or the words "**HONORABLY DISCHARGED**," or words of that import. The deposition of a disinterested witness, as to the service and discharge of the applicant, is required in corroboration of his own testimony. Where this is not produced, the reason of its non production must be satisfactorily stated. The testimony must be authenticated in the manner prescribed in the case of warrants. Where the precise dates or numbers cannot be stated, they may be stated in the best of the recollection of the witnesses, whose credibility the magistrate, who takes the evidence, must certify in the usual form.

The publishers of the Laws of the United States will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

July 29 (Aug 6) 3

JOHN JOHNSTON,

Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary for his line of business, and of the latest fashions from England—Likewise a handsome assortment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass. He has also an elegant assortment of Leather, which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed in this place; and with which, from the attention he has paid to its selection, he confidently expects to be able to execute his work with neatness and dispatch, and to give general satisfaction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N.B. My best Saddles I make myself—and those gentlemen only for whom I have had the honor of working, can judge of the quality; and other gentlemen who will do me the honor to call, will not be disappointed.

Easton, March 26

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel William H. Hickey, late of Caroline county, dead either on bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective claims: And all persons having claims against said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement.

Wm. Whiteley, & Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whitefishburg, Del. Nov. 7

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL STREVEN, Jun. who is authorized by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'x.

July 16

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and elegant **SCHOONER** in complete order for business, wish to inform the public that every exertion shall be used to please those who may favor them with their custom—grain or other produce will be taken on freight on the usual terms, and the interest of the owners particularly attended to; every encouragement they meet with will be received with thankfulness. For freight or otherwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or W. MARKLAND, Oxford.

July 23 7

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,
CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

35 All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,

CLEMENT VICKARS.

Easton Point, Feb. 20

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle-aged single Woman, that can come well recommended, is wanted as a House-keeper, in a genteel family—none other need apply. Apply at the Star office.

may 7

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

To the creditors of the subscribers that they are petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court for the benefit of the laws of Maryland, passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors; and that the first Saturday in November term next is appointed for and shew cause, if they have, why they should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed.

WM. B. MITCHELL,
JOSEPH HARPER.

august 13 4

CASH,

And liberal prices will be given for **FORTY YOUNG NEGROES**, of both sexes. For information apply at the bars of James Murdoch, Easton, Sam. Chaplain, Centerville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, or to

THOMAS RAGLAND.

July 16 79

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, near Easton, Md. on Saturday night the 25th of November last, two negro men, named **GEORGE** and **PETER**.

GEORGE is 22 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, very slender built, black complexion, small features, ill look, and is apt to be impatient when spoken to—Had on when he went away, and took with him, one fur hat half worn, one long black cloth coat, one striped cotton waistcoat, one pair of nankin trousers, one pair ditto blue domestic cotton, one other pair ditto tow linen, one white muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen,—shoes and stockings,—shoes lined and bound.

PETER is 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, square built, very dark mulatto complexion, very pleasant countenance, and rather handsome for a negro. Peter has lately had the end of the forefinger of the right hand cut off, which was not well when he left home—His clothing, one fur hat much worn, one long cloth coat half green half worn, one yellow Marseilles waistcoat, one pair of nankin trousers, one pair ditto tow linen, one muslin shirt, one ditto tow linen, shoes and stockings, &c.

George and Peter are brothers, and it is likely they will keep together—Should they both be taken up in Talbot county, and secured in the goal at Easton, \$100 reward will be given, or \$50 for either of them; should they both be taken up out of Talbot county and in this State or elsewhere, the above reward will be given, or \$100 for either of them, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

John Seth.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, near Easton, a negro man called **Joseph Demby**, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his chin near his lip, and has an impediment in his speech; he was brought up to house work, and is a good waiter and cook, and delights much in that employ—had on and carried with him sundry clothing of nankin, and one suit of country Kerser nearly new; he claims to wife a negro girl in Baltimore, belonging to Mr. John M'Intire, Calvert street, called **Flora**, purchased by him for a term of years from Robert Speedin, of Easton, which term is out or nearly. I will give \$50 if Joseph be taken in this State and secured so that I get him again, or the above reward if taken out of the State and secured as aforesaid, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

RICHARD SHERWOOD.

June 18

Seventy Dollars Reward.

Ranaway from the subscriber, living near Halls Cross Roads, in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on the 24th of June last, a negro girl named **Ann**, about 16 years of age, light color and well made, limbs a little in her right foot in damp weather; she has lost one of her lower front teeth; and had on country clothing. She is supposed to have made for Talbot county, where she was raised. Fifty dollars will be paid if taken up in the State of Maryland, and secured so that the subscriber gets her, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable charges if brought home.

SAMUEL HEATHERS.

august 6

WAS COMMITTED.

To the jail of Talbot county, Md. on the 21st of July last, as a runaway, a negro woman by the name of **HARRIOT**; says she was sold by Mrs. Fraize, of Baltimore, to a Mr. Stapleton, of South Carolina—she is about 20 or 21 years of age, dark mulatto, 4 feet 11 1/2 inches high, her clothing when committed was a black cambric frock. Her owner is desired to come & release her, otherwise she will be sold according to law for her prison fees.

JAMES CLAYLAND, Sheriff

of Talbot county, Md.

august 6

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 17th of June, as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself **SARAH**; says she is free, that she was committed by a Mr. Joseph Brown, of Baltimore—She is a bright mulatto, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; her clothing when committed was one blue calico frock, one strip'd cotton do, an old black silk bonnet, a pair of green morocco shoes, and a pair of white cotton stockings. The owner is desired to come & release her, otherwise she will be sold for her imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff

of Frederick county, Md.

July 10, (23) 8

NOTICE.

Was committed to the goal of Frederick county, Maryland, on the 10th of June, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **JAMES HALL BROTHERS**; says he belongs to a Mr. Francis Reid, of Allegany county, in this State—He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high; had on when committed an old brown cloth great coat, tow linen shirt, strip'd country linen overalls, and an old wool hat. The owner is desired to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his imprisonment fees.

JOSEPH M. CROMWELL, Sheriff

of Frederick county, Md.

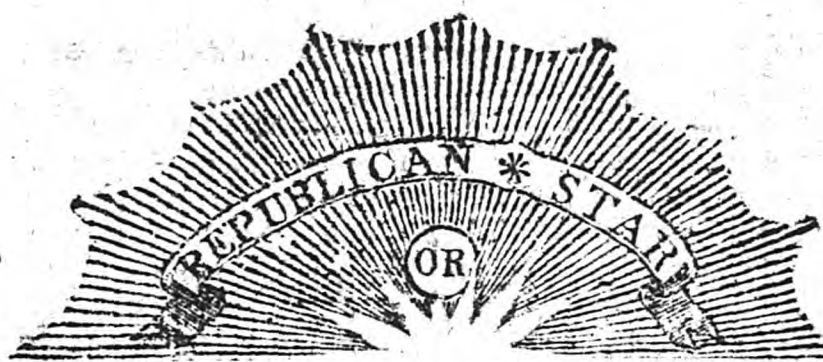
July 1, (23) 8

HOPKINS & DUFF'S

RAZOR STROPS,

Of superior quality.

For sale at the Star office.



PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,
Every Tuesday Morning, by
THOMAS PERRIN SMITH,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)

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.

LAWS OF THE U. STATES.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To enable the people of the Indiana
Territory, to form a constitution and
state government, and for the admis-
sion of such state into the Union, on
an equal footing with the original
states.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the inhabitants of the territory of Indiana
be, and they are hereby authorized to
form for themselves a constitution and
state government, and to assume such
name as they shall deem proper; and
the said state, when formed, shall be ad-
mitted into the Union upon the same
footing with the original states, in all re-
spects whatever.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the said state shall consist of all the
territory included within the following
boundaries, to wit: bounded on the east,
by the meridian line which forms the west-
ern boundary of the state of Ohio; on the
south, by the river Ohio, from the
mouth of the Great Miami river, to the
mouth of the river Wabash; on the west
by a line drawn along the middle of the
Wabash from its mouth, to point where a
due north line drawn from the town of
Vincennes would last touch the north
western shore of the said river; and
from thence by a due north line, until
the same shall intersect an east and west
line, drawn through a point ten miles
north of the southern extreme of Lake
Michigan; on the north, by the said east
and west line, until the same shall inter-
sect the first mentioned meridian line
which forms the western boundary of the
state of Ohio: *Provided*, That the con-
vention herein after provided for, when
formed, shall ratify the boundaries afore-
said; otherwise they shall be and remain
as now prescribed by the ordinance for
the government of the country northwest
of the river Ohio: *Provided also*, That
the said state shall have concurrent ju-
risdiction on the river Wabash, with the
state to be formed west thereof, so far as
the said river shall form a common bound-
ary to both.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That all male citizens of the United
States, who shall have arrived at the age
of twenty one years, and resided within
the said territory at least one year pre-
vious to the day of election, and shall
have paid a county or territorial tax; and
all persons having in other respects the
legal qualifications to vote for represen-
tatives to form a convention, who shall
be apportioned amongst the several coun-
ties within the said territory, according
to the apportionment made by the legis-
lature thereof at their last session to wit:
from the county of Wayne, four repre-
sentatives; from the county of Franklin,
five representatives; from the county of
Dearborn, three representatives; from
the county of Switzerland, one repre-
sentative; from the county of Jefferson,
three representatives; from the county of
Clark, five representatives; from the county
of Harrison, five representatives; from
the county of Washington, five repre-
sentatives; from the county of Knox, five
representatives; from the county of Gib-
son, four representatives; from the county
of Posey, one representative; from the
county of Warwiek, one representative;
and from the county of Perry, one rep-
resentative; and the election of the
representatives aforesaid, shall be hold-
en on the second Monday of May, one
thousand eight hundred and sixteen,
throughout the several counties in the
said territory; and shall be conducted in
the same manner, and under the same
penalties, as prescribed by the laws of
the said territory, regulating elections
therein for members of the house of re-
presentatives.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,
That the members of the convention
thus duly elected, be, and they are here-
by authorized to meet at the seat of the
government of said territory, on the sec-
ond Monday of June next, which con-
vention when met, shall first determine
by a majority of the whole number elect-
ed, whether it be or be not expedient at
that time to form a constitution and state
government for the people within the
said territory, and if it be determined to
be expedient, the convention shall be,
and hereby are authorized to form a con-

stitution and state government; or, if it
be deemed more expedient, the said con-
vention shall provide by ordinance for
electing representatives to form a consti-
tution or frame of government; which
said representatives shall be chosen in
such manner, and in proportion, and shall
meet at such time and place as shall be
prescribed by the said ordinance, and
shall then form, for the people of the said
territory, a constitution and state govern-
ment: *Provided*, That the same when-
ever formed, shall be republican, and
not repugnant to those articles of the
ordinance of the thirteenth of July, one
thousand seven hundred and eighty-
seven, which are declared to be irrevoca-
ble between the original states and the
people and states of the territories north-
west of the river Ohio; excepting so
much of said articles as relate to the
boundaries of the states therein to be
formed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,
That until the next general census shall
be taken, the said state shall be en-
titled to one representative, in the House
of Representatives of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,
That the following propositions be, and
the same is hereby offered to the con-
vention of said territory of Indiana, when
formed, for their free acceptance and re-
jection, which, if accepted by the con-
vention, shall be obligatory upon the U.
States.

First. That the section numbered six-
teen, in every township, and, when such
section has been sold, granted or dispo-
sed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and
most contiguous to the same, shall be
granted to the inhabitants of such town-
ship for the use of schools.

Second. That all salt springs within
the said territory, and the land reserved
for the use of the same, together with
such other lands as may, by the Presi-
dent of the United States, be deemed
necessary and proper for working the
salt springs, not exceeding in the whole
the quantity contained in thirty-six entire
sections, shall be granted to the said
state, for the use of the people of the
said state, the same to be used under
such terms, conditions, and regulations
as the legislature of the said state shall
direct: provided the said legislature
shall never sell nor lease the same, for a
longer period than ten years at any one
time.

Third. That five per cent. of the net
proceeds of the lands lying within the
said territory, and which shall be sold by
Congress, from and after the first day of
December next, after deducting all ex-
penses incident to the same, shall be re-
served for making public roads and can-
als, of which three-fifths shall be ap-
plied to those objects within the said
state, under the direction of the legisla-
ture thereof, and two-fifths to the mak-
ing of a road or roads leading to the said
state under the direction of Congress.

Fourth. That one entire township,
which shall be designated by the Presi-
dent of the United States, in addition to
the one heretofore reserved for that pur-
pose shall be reserved for the use of a
seminary of learning, and vested in the
legislature of said state, to be appropri-
ated solely to the use of such seminary
by the said legislature.

Fifth. That four sections of land be,
and the same are hereby granted to the
said state, for the purpose of fixing their
seat of government thereon, which four
sections shall, under the direction of the
legislature of said state, be located at
any time, in such township and range,
as the legislature aforesaid may select,
on such lands as may hereafter be ac-
quired by the United States, from the
Indian tribes, within the said territory;
Provided, that such locations shall be
made prior to the public sale of the lands
of the United States, surrounding such
location; and provided always, that the
five foregoing propositions herein offer-
ed, are, on the conditions that the con-
vention of the said state shall provide by
an ordinance, irrevocable without the
consent of the United States, that every
and each tract of land sold by the United
States, from and after the first day of
December next, shall be and remain ex-
empt from any tax laid by order, or un-
der any authority of the state, whether
for state, county or township, or any
other purpose whatever, for the term of
five years from and after the day of sale.

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

April 26, 1816. 151
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain claimants to lands in
the District of Vincennes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the several persons whose claims were con-
firmed by the act of Congress, entitled "an act con-
firming certain claims to lands in the District of
Vincennes, and for other purposes," approved
the 3d day of March, one thousand eight hun-
dred and seven; and the act entitled "an act
confirming certain claims to land in the district
of Vincennes," approved the thirtieth day of

February, one thousand eight hundred and thir-
teen, which having been located cannot be sur-
veyed agreeably to law, or which having been
located have, in the opinion of the Register of
the Land Office, for the said district, been re-
moved by the survey of prior locations, from the
spot intended to be occupied, are hereby author-
ized to enter their locations with the Register of
the Land Office at Vincennes, on any part of the
tract set apart for that purpose in the said dis-
trict, by virtue of the act entitled "an act re-
specting claims to lands in the Indiana Territory
and State of Ohio," and in conformity to the
provisions of this act.

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

April 16, 1816. 152
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Providing for the settlement of certain accounts
against the Library of Congress for extend-
ing the privileges of using the Books therein,
and for establishing the salary of the Libra-
rian.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and
they are hereby authorized and required to in-
vestigate and settle the accounts against the Li-
brary of Congress, exhibited by George Water-
ston, Daniel Rapine and William Elliot; and
the amount thereof, which shall be deemed equi-
table, shall be paid out of any moneys in the trea-
sury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That there shall be allowed to the Librarian for
attending said Library, an annual salary of one
thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the Treas-
ury of the United States, to commence and take
effect from and after the 21st day of March, one
thousand eight hundred and fifteen.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,
That the privilege of using the books in the Li-
brary shall be extended to the attorney general
of the United States and the members of the di-
plomatic corps on the same terms & conditions,
as it is enjoyed by the Supreme Court.

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

April 16, 1816. 153
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

To authorize the Legislature of the state of Ohio
to sell a certain part of a tract of land, reserv-
ed for the use of that State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the Legislature of the state of Ohio shall be, and
are hereby authorized and empowered to cause
to be selected and sold, in such manner and
upon such terms and conditions as they may by law
direct, any one section, not exceeding the quan-
tity of six hundred and forty acres, of the tract of
land of six miles square, reserved for the benefit
of that state, at the Scioto salt springs: *Provided*,
That the section so selected shall not include
the said salt springs, and that the money arising
from the sale of the aforesaid section, shall be ap-
plied to the erection of a court house, or other
public buildings, thereon, for the use of the coun-
ty of Jackson, in said state; and whenever the
selection and sale of the said section of land shall
have been made, and the same shall be duly cer-
tified to the commissioner of the general land of-
fice, a patent shall be granted by the President of
the United States, for the said section, in trust
to such person or persons as the Legislature of
the state shall have appointed and authorized to
sell and execute titles to the purchasers of the
land aforesaid.

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

April 16, 1816. 154
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Supplementary to an act, entitled "an act to in-
corporate a company for making certain
turnpike roads within the District of Colum-
bia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the company for making certain turnpike roads
in the District of Columbia, established by an act
of Congress, passed on the twentieth day of A-
pril, one thousand eight hundred and ten, be au-
thorized and empowered to open and make a
turnpike road, at their own risk and expense,
from the Eastern Branch bridge to meet a road
to be opened and made under the authority of the
state of Maryland, from Edward H. Calvert's
mill, in Prince George's county, to the line of the
District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That the said company may demand and receive
the same tolls as are allowed for a like distance
by the act to which this is a supplement, and
shall possess and enjoy the same rights and pri-
vileges, and be subject to the same limitations,
penalties, and penalties, as are prescribed, enjoined,
and directed by the aforesaid act, and an act in ad-
dition thereto, passed on the 25th day of April,
one thousand eight hundred and ten.

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

April 16, 1816. 155
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

Further extending the time for issuing and locat-
ing military land warrants, and for other pur-
poses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States
of America, in Congress assembled, That
the secretary of war be authorized to issue mil-
itary land warrants to such persons as have or
shall, before the first day of March, one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen produced to him sa-
tisfactory evidence of the validity of their claims;
which warrants, with these heretofore issued,

and not yet satisfied, shall and may be located in
the name of the holders or proprietors thereof,
prior to the first day of October, one thousand
eight hundred and eighteen, on any unlocated
parts of the fifty quarter townships, and the frac-
tional quarter townships, reserved by law for
original holders of military land warrants. And pa-
tents shall be granted, for the land located under
this act, in the same manner as is directed by for-
mer acts for granting military lands.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,
That at the expiration of the term limited by this
act, for the location of the military land warrants
aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the commis-
sioner of the general land office, to transmit to the
surveyor general a list of all the lots of land with-
in the fifty quarter townships & fractional quar-
ter townships, which shall at that time remain
unlocated; and the surveyor general shall pre-
pare and transmit to the registers of the land of-
fice at Chillicothe and Zanesville, respectively,
general plats of the aforesaid unlocated lots which
lots shall, after the first day of March, one thou-
sand eight hundred and nineteen, be offered for
sale at the land offices in the districts in which
they are situated, in the same manner, on the
same terms and conditions, in every respect, as
other public lands are offered at private sale, in
the same districts.

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

April 16, 1816. 156
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

AN ACT

For the relief of certain owners of goods, entered
at Hampden, in the District of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the trial of any information,
libel, or other suit for the forfeiture or condem-
nation of the goods and merchandise, which be-
tween the twenty fifth day of October, and the
thirty first day of December, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and fourteen, were en-
tered at Hampden, in the District of Maine; and
have been since seized as imported or entered
contrary to law, all claims to forfeiture and con-
demnation be, and hereby are released, arising
from want of lawful authority to enter and deliv-
er said goods at Hampden, or from the illegali-
ty of trading between Orlington and Hampden,
in a neutral vessel, not licensed for the coasting
trade. *Provided*, That the claimants of the
goods and merchandise so entered as aforesaid
shall pay and satisfy all the reasonable expenses
and charges attending the seizure and keeping
thereof, and all the expenses, costs and charges
of prosecuting the informations, libels and suits
instituted against the same, to be taxed by the
court in which final judgments shall be rendered
against the respective claimants, whether the final
judgments shall be in favour of the claimants
respectively or against them.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 24, 1816. 157
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

RESOLUTION

For printing the laws relative to Naturaliza-
tion.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America, in Con-
gress assembled, That the secretary of state be
authorized and directed to cause to be printed
four thousand copies of the laws now in force on
the subject of naturalization. And, of the copies
which may be so provided, two shall be sent to
each marshal of a judicial district of the United
States, two to the clerk or prothonotary for each
court of the United States, or of a particular state,
which may by law admit persons to be naturaliz-
ed, and to each collector of the customs. The
remaining copies, after reserving such as the
President of the United States may deem proper
for the use of the executive departments, shall be
placed in the Library of Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Re-
presentatives.
JOHN GAILLARD, President of the
Senate, pro tempore.

April 16, 1816. 158
Approved, JAMES MADISON.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Saddler & Harness Maker,

Takes the liberty of informing his friends and
the public generally, that he has just returned
from Baltimore, with an elegant assortment of

SADDLERY,

Consisting of Bridle Bits and Stirrups, of various
patterns, and every other kind of plate necessary
for his line of business, and of the latest fashions
from England—Likewise a handsome assort-
ment of common Saddlery, both fine and brass.
He has also an elegant assortment of LEATHER,
which, with regard to quality, was never surpassed
in this place; and with which, from the at-
tention he has paid to its selection, he confident-
ly expects to be able to execute his work with
neatness and dispatch, and to give general satis-
faction. He will sell low for Cash.

The Public's obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSTON.

N. B. My best Saddles I make myself—and
those gentlemen only for whom I have had the
honor of working, can judge of the quality; and
other gentlemen who will do me the honor to
call, will not be disappointed.
Easton, march 26

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Colonel
William H. Hickey, late of Caroline county, dec'd.
either on bond, note, or book account, are re-
quested to come forward and settle their respec-
tive claims: And all persons having claims a-
gainst said deceased's estate, are requested to
bring them in, properly liquidated for settlement
before the first day of September next.

Wm. Whiteley, &
Henry Whiteley,
Executors.

Whiteleysburg, Del. nov. 7

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED.

A middle aged single Woman, that can come
well recommended, is wanted as a House Keep-
er, in a genteel family—none other need apply.
Apply at the Star office. may 7

From the National Intelligencer.

INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE UNITED STATES.

There are some facts, connected with
the Internal Revenue of the United
States, that do not seem to be so gener-
ally known as their importance merits
that they should be. It is, not, perhaps,
extraordinary that these facts have not
been detailed in the public prints, when
we consider the numerous and interest-
ing topics that have engaged for a con-
siderable time past the attention of Con-
gress, and that the documents, printed
by their order, during the last session al-
one, fill at least a dozen volumes.
There certainly never has existed a
government in which the fountains of
knowledge have been so thoroughly o-
pened; or from which a more abundant
stream of light has constantly flowed for
the information of the people. The only
fear now, perhaps, is, lest the extent
and variety of this information, involved
as it necessarily often is, in the forms of
office, may in some points obscure ra-
ther than enlighten the public mind by
the various views presented of the same
objects, or deter the conductors of our
public journals from filling their columns
with details that are dry and tedious,
however interesting in their results. It
is these results, exhibited in condensed
and general views, that it has, hence,
now eminently become the duty of our
public journals to exhibit.

The views which it is intended now to
present, being all derived from official
documents, may be entirely relied on,
and will, it is hoped, be an antidote to va-
rious misapprehensions as well as mis-
representations that have appeared in
the public prints. This office is now
undertaken principally from one consid-
eration.

Most of the internal revenues are in
their operation substantially direct, that
is, the individual who pays the tax bears
himself the burden, instead of its being,
as in the case of imported goods, eventu-
ally borne by the consumer although
in the first place incurred by the import-
ing merchant. Direct taxes, it is well
known, have been universally the most
difficult to collect, owing to the expense
of collecting them from so many persons,
and to their payment being in all cases
compulsory, not depending, as in the
case of articles of consumption, on the
inclination of the individual purchasing
them, who, moreover, in many cases is
unconscious of the tax he pays. Hence
it has always been expected that the im-
position of such taxes would involve the
strongest appeal to the good sense as
well as virtue of the community, and
the liveliest solicitude has been entertained
for the effects of their imposition,
strengthened by the impression made on
the public mind by their original im-
position during the administration of Mr.
Adams.

The experiment has recently been
made with a success beyond the most
sanguine expectations. These taxes,
though for a time very considerable in
amount, have been discharged with a
promptitude and cheerfulness that have
evinced a general willingness and ability
to pay them. This alacrity has not been
confined to the friends of the administra-
tion, but has been also, to their honor,
displayed almost universally by their op-
ponents. A people thus obedient to the
laws, in the point in which their opera-
tion was most sensibly felt, claim our
respect if not our admiration. For let
us always remember that they not only
pay these taxes, but that they also laid
them; and that it was their will which
gave them being, and that it is their will
that continues them in existence. With
this fact in view, the attempt recently
made, to prove that these taxes are re-
luctantly and tardily discharged, calls for
exposure. That where the highest praise
was merited, this severest reproach
should be cast on the people, should excite
not only indignation but reprobation.
To repel this unjust charge, to disprove
it beyond a doubt, to vindicate the honor
of an abused community, is the object
of the subjoined statements and elucida-
tions.

In the second year of the late war, viz.
on the 24th of July 1813, Congress passed
acts imposing duties on carriages,
stills, sales at auction, and on refined su-
gar, and on the second of August ensu-
ing, passed acts imposing duties on re-
tailers, and on various instruments of
writing which were required to be
stamped; all these duties to take effect
on the first of January 1814.

On the 22nd of July 1813 an act was
passed, directing an assessment to be
made of the real estate and slaves in the
United States, the operations under
which, were not to commence until the
first of February following.

On the 2d of August 1813, an act was
passed imposing a direct tax on the real
estate and slaves, so assessed, of three
millions of dollars.

On the 24th of July 1813, the office of
Commissioner of the Revenue, on which
the superintendence of the collection of

the revenue was devolved, was established.

Before the system could be carried into effect it became necessary to organize one hundred and ninety nine distinct districts in the United States, by appointing in each a collector and principal assessor, and giving them their necessary instructions, and by the appointment by these officers of the requisite number of assistants.

This organization was seasonably effected, and the collection of the internal duties went fully into effect on the appointed day.

How far this system has succeeded the following results will show:

2. View of the collection of the direct tax and internal duties for the year 1814.

The Secretary of the Treasury had computed that of these duties, there would accrue in the first year the amount of two millions. Instead of this amount there actually accrued above three millions two hundred thousand dollars.

This aggregate sum drawn from the following duties:

From Sills	\$ 1,681,087
Carriages	225,178
Retailers	787,065
Sales at auction	151,629
Refined Sugar	11,670
Stamps	410,516
Interest and penalties	3,845

Refunded or remitted, \$3,273,990

11,793

3,262,197

Of this amount there was received by the Collectors during the year 1814, \$2,083,218, the balance consisting principally of bonded duties not payable within the year.

Of the sum received by the Collectors in the year 1814—

There was paid to the treasurer \$1,762,003

And the expenses of collection were 118,991

Total paid into the Treasury, \$1,910,994

Leaving in the hands of the collectors \$ 172,224

The expenses of collection, consisted of the following items:

Contingent expenses, such as books, stationery, notices, &c.	\$ 17,147
Measuring stiles, an expense almost exclusively incident to the commencement of the system	13,594
Commission and Extra allowance by the President	118,250

The whole expenses of collection \$ 148,991

Being 7 1/2 per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury, and about 7 per cent. on the amount received.

The assessment of the real estate and slaves, generally commenced in the month of February, and was, in most of the districts, accomplished within a period of six months. It is doubted whether the fiscal annals of any nation exhibit the performance of such a complicated operation within a shorter period, and it is the more memorable from the fact, that the only general assessment, ever before made in the U. States, which was directed in the administration of Mr. Adams, occupied several years.

The collection of the tax of three millions, was immediately consequent to the assessment. Of the whole amount, the states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia Ohio and Kentucky, assumed their respective quotas, and punctually, with the deduction of 15 per centum allowed by law, paid them. The aggregate of these quotas amounted to 1,362,290 dollars, leaving to be collected from individuals the sum of 1,656,760 dollars.

Of this last amount there was received in the year 1814, the sum of 1,258,549 dollars, of which there was paid to the treasurer \$1,090,848

And the expenses of collection were 75,996

Total paid into the Treasury, \$1,166,844

The whole expenses of collection being six and a half per centum on the amount paid into the treasury, and six per centum on the amount received.

Combining the direct tax and duties, the whole amount paid into the treasury during the year 1814, independently of the quotas of the assuming states, was 3,877,838 dollars, and the expenses of collection 224,987 dollars, being about seven and a quarter per centum.

On the 28th of November, 1815, it appears that there remained to be collected, 56,761 dollars, near one half of which was due by Louisiana, in which the assessment was much protracted, from the difficulty of obtaining officers for the compensations allowed by law:—the balance consisted principally of taxes on non-resident property, for the payment of which a further time is allowed, than for taxes on the property of individuals, and on property purchased on behalf of the U. States.—The whole of this balance has been since reduced to an amount within twenty thousand dollars, which will be discharged within the periods fixed by law.

View of the collection of the Direct Tax and Internal Duties for the year 1815.

In December, 1814, the duty on Carriages was modified. A duty of 20 cents a gallon was laid on spirits distilled within the U. States, to take effect on the 1st of February ensuing, in addition to the duty on stills, the duty on retailers augmented 50 per centum, and that on sales at auction, 100 per centum, both augmentations to take effect on the 1st of February ensuing.

On the 18th of Jan. 1815, a duty was imposed on household furniture, & gold and silver watches, and on various arti-

cles manufactured in the U. States, the latter to take effect on the 18th of April ensuing.

In the same month a direct tax of six millions of dollars was laid on the United States, exclusive of the District of Columbia, on which in the ensuing month, a direct tax of \$19,998 was laid.

Under this act, a new assessment was made throughout the U. States, on principles, in some respects, different from those by which the preceding assessment had been regulated, and particularly in regard to an entirely new feature, according to which the valuations of the principal assessors of each state were required to be submitted to the whole of the principal assessors of the state, who definitively fixed them and decided the rate of taxation. In consequence of the increased labor of this operation, a much greater time was consumed in effecting it, than was taken up in the preceding assessment, and very different terms occurred in different states, and even in different districts of the same state. We find, accordingly, that in some districts the assessment was not completed so early by 7 or 8 months as in others. Owing to this circumstance the collection of the tax was commenced at very different times in the different districts. Forming an average of those times, it may generally be taken, as commencing on the 15th of Feb. 1816.

In this year (1815) the aggregate internal duties that accrued, amounted to about \$6,300,000

Add the amount which accrued, but was not received during the year 1814 1,178,000

Of this amount there was received by the collectors during the year 1815 4,980,000

Leaving a balance uncollected, consisting principally of duties, not payable within the year, of 2,498,000

Of the sums received by the collectors, there was paid to the Treasurer 4,150,000

And the expenses of collection were 278,582

Total paid into the Treasury \$4,228,582

The whole expenses of collection being 6 1/2 per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.

Of the direct tax of 1814 at the end of that year there remained unpaid into the Treasury, the sum of 469,555

Of the direct tax of 1815 amounting to 6,019,998

there was paid by the states of New York, S. Carolina, Georgia and Ohio, which assumed their respective quotas, including the deduction allowed, the sum of 1,634,268

Leaving to be collected from individuals 4,385,730

4,555,626

As already observed, the collection of this tax did not commence in any of the districts till late in the year of 1815, and in many of them, did not commence until the months of January, February and March of 1816.

Of the balance of the tax of 1814 remaining unpaid into the treasury, there was paid to the treasurer during 1815 367,335

And of the tax of 1815, there was likewise paid to the treasurer in that year 388,663

And the expenses of collection were 48,042

Total paid into the Treasury 804,039

Leaving to be accounted for at the end of the year 1815 4,051,587

The whole expenses of collection being less than six per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.

Combining the direct tax and duties, the whole amount paid into the Treasury during the year 1815, independently of the quotas of the assuming states, was 5,232,621 dollars, of which the expenses of collection were 326,624 dollars, being less than six and quarter per centum.

At the late session of Congress an essential modification was effected of the existing internal duties, and the direct tax was reduced from six to three millions of dollars.

Of the effect of this modification, the following estimate may be made:

Reduction of direct tax	3,010,000
Of duty on retailers	300,000
Abolition of duty on spirits	2,500,000
On spirits manufactured, 1,500,000	
On household furniture and watches	220,000

Add, for the augmented duty on stills, 600,000

Amounting in the whole, to a reduction of 6,930,000

The remaining taxes may be estimated as follows:

Direct Tax	3,000,000
Duty on Carriages	200,000
Retailers	700,000
Sills	1,500,000
Auctions	400,000
Refined Sugar	150,000
Stamps	400,000

6,360,000

III.—View of the collection of the direct tax and internal duties, since the 31st of December, 1815.

The accounts, as yet rendered by the collectors, do not furnish the requisite materials for a statement of the amount of the accruing internal duties during the present year.

There appears, however, to have been received by the collectors from this source, 3,800,000 dollars, which exceeds by 1,500,000 dollars the whole balance outstanding on the 31st of December, 1815.

If this balance be deducted from 3,800,000 dollars which may be estimated

as the probable amount of accruing duties during this year to the present time there will remain \$2,300,000 for the whole amount that has accrued and has not been paid, which principally consists of bonded duties not yet payable.

Of the direct tax, there appears to have been received by the collectors during the present year, the sum of 3,070,000 dollars, which, taken from the amount outstanding the 31st of December 1815, leaves the sum of 981,587 dollars, to be yet collected, which is in a state of rapid collection.

The expenses of collection will be this year rather less than those incurred in the year 1815, and will certainly not exceed six per centum on the amount paid into the Treasury.

From these statements the following general results may be drawn:

That the whole sum that has accrued, for internal duties, from the 1st of January, 1814, to the present time, amounts to about \$12,863,998

That the whole of the direct tax of 1814 and 1815 amounts to 9,012,998

Total amount of internal revenue, exclusive of proceeds of sales of land and duties on postage, 21,882,995

That of this amount, there has been received, 18,900,608

That there remains due of the direct tax, 981,587

That there remains to be paid of the duties, by far the greater part of which is not yet due, about 2,000,000

That of the direct tax and duties received from individuals, there has been paid into the Treasury, viz.

In 1814	3,077,838
1815	5,232,621
1816 about	7,000,000

Total, 15,310,459

That the expenses of collection have been,

In 1814	225,987
1815	278,621
1816	375,000

Total, 926,611

The entire expenses of collection being, on an average, six per centum.

That these revenues have been promptly paid by the people.

That they have been faithfully collected and accounted for.

That they have been economically collected, the expenses of collection not exceeding six per centum, a commission which is not greater than that paid in Great Britain, where the population is so compact, and the amount of taxes so great, and where, moreover the government enjoys the benefits of a long experience.

These facts will serve as an antidote to a flagrant misrepresentation, which seems to have run through the papers, that the duty on household furniture and watches amounted only to 70,000 dollars, which was entirely absorbed in the expenses of collection; the fact being, that the expenses of collection, in this instance are precisely the same with those incurred in collecting other duties, and will little, if at all exceed six per centum. It may be added that the duty on furniture and watches will probably amount to 220,000 dollars.

It is a fair conclusion, we believe, where the points relied on by an advocate in any controversy are obviously weak and untenable, that he feels the badness of his cause, though he support it with all the pertinacity of prejudice and the earnestness of zeal. The orator or writer may labor in his vocation with talent misapplied, but fruitless will be all his efforts. In vain will he speak by the hour and write by the quire: the highest praise he can hope is that he can speak and can write.

Such is the unfortunate situation of the Federal editors in Maryland, and their coadjutors elsewhere, at the present conjuncture. When they attempt to substitute argument for personalities and caustic epithets which a patriot could prize as well and as wisely, they exhibit striking instances of the prevention of the reasoning faculties, when they come to competition with interest, ambition or prejudice.

The bubble of the Comptroller's List has burst, and covered the contrivers with confusion.—They winced at the exposure of their artifices, and heartily wish they had not attempted to garble documents, which they appear to have consulted only to misquote. The nature of the statement, which includes as public debtors not only those who owe the public nothing, but those to whom the public are indebted, is now understood. The People have discovered that this document, if it be a good argument against any party, which they deny, applies still more strongly to the Federalists, who form a majority of the delinquents, real and supposed, than to the Republicans.

We have mentioned one or two names, those of Mr. Adams and Mr. King, by way of sample; and what is the reply? Why, with the modesty and decorum worthy of a Wyandot or Potawatamie, one of them says, if "OLD JOHN ADAMS" appear on the Treasury books as debtor to the Public, "the more is the shame." Shame to then who shame deserve; thus to treat a man whose honesty never was disputed, deified by the party who treat his name bus contumeliously until he refused to lend himself to all their purposes. If gratitude form no part of their composition, his hoary locks, beached in the public service, should have shielded Mr. Adams from these taunts. But such is the treatment of the Federal

party to those who no longer serve their purposes; and so good reader, will they serve you who blindly follow them.—What have you to hope, but that when their turn is answered, you will be forgotten, or remembered only to be insulted? Mr. King has escaped the fate of Mr. Adams, only because he is yet on the stage, keep in the confidence of the party, and must not be provoked.—It were more manly at once to have confessed error, or relinquished equivocation, than to persist in it at the expense of the best men of their party.

One of the sagacious document managers has travelled through the statute-book, and by dint of great industry and acuteness as it would appear to his infinite satisfaction, that there are such things as Surveyors of the Port at some ports of entry in the United States, who receive salaries of from one to three hundred dollars each, who have but little duty to perform. Really! It would be a sufficient answer to this gentleman, though it is almost a pity to deprive him of the reward which no doubt attends his labors if his party succeeds, that 8-tenths of the ports of entries were established by the Federal party, or under the administration of Washington by whom these officers were, in many instances by the very persons who now hold them. So that if this were filled, not the most timely of all popularity-traps, the Federalists themselves would be caught in it. But let us do justice even to those who deny it to us: the office of Surveyor of a Port is necessary, even though there may not be constant employment for him, as those may learn who will examine statutes and enquire into the facts; and it would be idle to assign laborious duties to a man without affixing thereto some compensation. If compensation be allowed it can only be asked that it be reasonable; and never were lower compensation allowed to responsible public servants, than are allowed to the officers of the customs.

But then the Taxes—aye the Taxes!—No administration deserves support that cannot carry on government without money. Such is the proposition into which all the clamor about the Taxes finally resolves itself. In return we ask what government ever existed without taxation? To desire an object incompatible with the existence of government. The only question then that can be rationally agitated, respecting taxation, at this time, is as to the mode. The same revenue has been heretofore collected indirectly from the people, and came from their pockets, being a part of the price they paid for foreign necessities and luxuries.—But owing to the stagnation of commerce, the revenue from that source was no longer adequate to the necessary expenditures of the government; and a portion of the revenue must be collected directly from the people. All this being clear and undeniable, are the taxes imposed on the most proper objects, and collected in the best manner? That the objects selected for Taxation, being principally lands distilleries, and retailers license, are those which combine equality of distribution and convenience to the People, we believe will not be denied, at least by the Federal party, many of whom voted for them, notwithstanding their general opposition to all measures for the support of government, so well satisfied were they of their expediency. As to the economy of collection, we have already demonstrated that, in this respect, the Republican government has done itself honor, having collected the taxes at a cheaper rate than so limited on amount of taxes has ever before been known to be collected.—Taxes being inseparable from civil government, more cannot be demanded of an administration, than that they should be, as we have shewn that they are, as equal as practicable, and collected with the greatest possible economy.

Before the Federal party clamors against measures which are almost unsalable, they had better justify before the people their own conduct, in unanimously opposing taxation, during war, when it was necessary to maintain the national independence, and to provide the means of public defence, and voting for it since the Peace, when it was beyond comparison less necessary.—Such is the fact with a considerable proportion of the party, as the Journals of Congress will shew.—Here is conduct which indeed merits reprobation, which ought to consign those whom it concerns to private life forever, if not for want of patriotism, at least for lack of sense.

There is now a topic of Federal declamation more capable of easy refutation than these. When they declaim of the absence of defence for exposed points during the war it is fit to ask them, who delayed or prevented the measures necessary to provide funds for such purposes? Who voted against the Loan Bills, and opposed them in philippics each of them as long as Mr. Harper's Russian Speech? Who threatened to exclude from the altar the man who would dare to subscribe his money to a Loan for the Public Service? Who summoned meetings of the publicans to oppose the collection of the Tax laws? Who rejoiced in the prospect of the success of these combined operations, and hoped that the administration would "be compelled to strike its flag?"—This, and more than all this, did the Federalists, not the rear rank, but the file leaders of the party.—Such men as those who resolved it was unbecoming a moral and religious people to celebrate their country's victories.—The administration had all the disposition, but wanted the means if any means could have effected

it, to defend every exposed point on the frontier; which means, no art was untried by the federal party to prevent them from obtaining. More anon.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1816. STATE BANKS.

The Convention of delegates from the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore which lately met in Philadelphia, decided to postpone the resumption of specie payments until, at the earliest, the 1st of July next. The decision was communicated, as stated in an extract from a Baltimore paper published in this paper on the 18th inst. to the Secretary of the treasury: but we understand, that the Secretary was far from approving it, or suggesting that in the discharge of his official duties, he could acquiesce in the proposed arrangement. The decision is in manifest collision with the measures of the Legislature, for establishing the Bank of the United States and for collection of the revenue, in the lawful currency; and Mr. Dallas's view of its effects may be collected from the expressions of a letter which he has addressed to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia; and of which the following is a copy.

Letter from the Secretary of the treasury to the Bank Commissioners at Philadelphia.

Treasury Department, 15th Aug. 1816.

GENTLEMEN,

The information communicated to this Department renders it probable, that in the course of a few days, the sum of \$4,000,000 dollars in gold and silver coin, and in the public debt, will have been actually received, on account of the subscriptions to the capital of the Bank of the United States, exclusively of the public subscription and it will then be your duty, to notify a time and place within the city of Philadelphia, for the election of the directors, who are to be chosen by the stockholders. As an incident in the performance of this duty, it is presumed, that you will deem it proper to provide a suitable building for commencing the business of the Bank, at the place designated for holding the election; and conforming to the general nature of your trust, you will, no doubt, be disposed to make such other preparatory arrangements, as will facilitate and accelerate the operations of the institution. It is, indeed, of high importance to the people, as well as to the government, that the Bank of the United States should be in an organized and active state before the 20th of February next, when the paper of the State Banks which have not returned to metallic payments, must be rejected in the collection of duties and taxes; and when such Banks will unavoidably cease to be the depositaries of the public revenue.

In this view of the subject, I am authorized by the President to recommend that you cause to be prepared such books, engravings, and paper, as you shall deem necessary for the commencement of the bank, as soon as the directors shall be chosen by the stockholders. If, however, an opportunity occurs, it will be proper to consult the directors who have been appointed by the government, although not members of your board, upon the measures pursued in consequence of this recommendation.

With the advantages of the proposed anticipation, it is believed, that the Bank of the United States may be in operation before the 1st of January next; and a hope is still indulged, that the State Banks will either conform to that event, or adopt the period contemplated by the Legislature (the 20th of February) for a general resumption of specie payments.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient serv't,

A. J. DALLAS.

Messrs. JONES, GIBBARD, WILLING, LEIPER, & EVANS. Commissioners, &c.

NEW YORK, August 16. CARACAS TAKEN BY THE PATRIOTS.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

Curacao, July 13, 1816.

The squadron under Adm. Brion landed its forces at Curapano, his second in command, to march upon Cumana. Flanked by 1500 cavalry, directed their march upon the plains (Llanos.) Margarita and several other places were taken, and great clemency shown by the conquerors to the Spanish prisoners.—Hence they sailed, and landed at Ocumana with 2000 troops, where they rallied 700 more in 3 days. They subsequently took possession of Cabrera and Maracay. Valencia was after evacuated, and the victorious independent army took the road to Caracas. This morning Adm. Brion arrived before this port, & obtained permission to land, for the purpose of having a conference with adm. Kikkert, and he brought the intelligence of Caracas having surrendered to the Patriots. The Spanish soldiers are daily deserting their monarch's cause, to enlist under the liberators' banners. They say they are starving under the cruelty of the Spanish government, and wish no longer to be slaves. Previous to their landing at Curapano, a naval action took place, in which Don Mateo de O'Campo was killed; in consequence of which, he went to join Zunzola. Boves, and other vega-wounded, but is now perfectly recovered.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

Extract of a letter from Kent county, dated August 22.

"When I wrote you last, the torpor & indifference which appeared too prevalent in the republican ranks, induced me to doubt the issue of the September election; but appearances now are totally changed.

"Our friends are full of life and spirits—and I have no doubt that every fair and honorable exertion will be made to bring every man to the polls. That the contest will result in our favour, I feel perfectly confident.—The federalists, whose governing principle is, that the end will justify the means, will without doubt strain every nerve to obtain success. As usual, we expect Mr. F. will be over on the day of election, with his pockets well filled for the benefit of the poor.

"If that gentleman has a proper regard for himself, he will meddle less with the elections of Kent than he has hitherto done. He has once been upon our criminal docket for bribery, and probably by dexterous management only escaped the disgrace of a public trial. Let him look to it, lest on another occasion he should not be so fortunate.

"The people of Kent are roused to indignation at what they consider an improper interference by Mr. F.—and I believe many are extremely desirous of a convenient occasion to treat him in a manner that I should regret; but which would probably be justified by his conduct."

Extract of a letter from an old Republican, dated

Dorchester county, August 22.

"Our prospects of success at the September election are very flattering and daily increase, although we have a powerful force to contend against; and we are all determined to die in the last ditch or scale the walls.—The exertions on both sides are tremendous; but with justice from the judges, we shall beat them."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman near Easton, dated

August 21.

"Place not the least confidence in the Federal Gazette statement relative to the election on this shore. I have never yet deceived you, and you may rest assured with fair play from the judges we shall carry our election in Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester and Worcester.—For the last twenty years I have never known the people so determined to do their duty and to have their rights. If the judges should attempt any Allegary fraud on this shore, the consequences will be fatal to them. We ask for no favours, but justice we will have at the risk of our lives."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity & the first respectability, dated Nottingham, Prince George's county, August 21, 1816, to a gentleman in this place.

"We yesterday had the most respectable meeting, near this place that has yet been held in the county. Com. BARNEY and the candidates were present, *pro and con*, and never in all my life did I hear any one equal to Barney before the people; he electrified the meeting and diffused his fire into every man's soul. Herbert and Calvert attempted to check the current of public feeling, loudly manifested every moment, but retired disgraced and discomfited, with but one federal voice to cheer them. Barney told the people all the federal sins, and even worse, to Calvert and Herbert's teeth; the one, he said, had _____, and the other, was not found in the ranks on the day of the disastrous battle of Bladensburg. There must have been from 300 to 400 people present."

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

This subject has occasionally excited considerable interest in the state of Maryland, from 1796 to the present day, a period of twenty years. It is, or ought to be known to every man, that the poor people, or in other words those who were not worth *thirty pounds*, never enjoyed the privilege of voting until the republican senate was elected in 1801, and that no man could hold an office in the state, without being possessed of a very high property qualification. It is known that the republicans have always been the strenuous advocates of general suffrage, or the right of poor men to vote without distinction or property qualification, and that the federalists have as warmly maintained the doctrine, that all poor men should enjoy liberty; that though "all men be equally free by nature," it does not follow that in all circumstances they should equally participate in the affairs of government," and that "natural liberty and the right of suffrage" are not "the same thing." These quotations are their own language, taken from a message of the federal senate of 1800, published in the votes and proceedings of that year, page 91.

Under the old system, it will be remembered, that *free negroes* being possessed of property to the amount of thirty pounds, had a right to vote while the *poor white men* that had aided in the establishment of the liberties of his country, who had toiled in the tenebrous field and bid defiance to the assailant hosts of despotism, who had performed seven winter campaigns without shoes, and as many in summer almost without a shirt, who had traversed the icy soil of Canada, and fainted under the rays of the sun at the battle of Monmouth, whose wooden

leg reminded him of the hardships he had endured for the enjoyment of liberty, and whose beggary daily called to his memory the murder of his wife and children by merciless savages, the burning of his house and the destruction of his property. I say, under the old federal system, *free negroes* and even old Tories who he had met in arms were permitted to vote, when *poor white men* were indignantly scoffed at & driven from the polls as unworthy of the enjoyment of those liberties for the establishment of which they had shed their blood and sacrificed their property. To remedy this evil; and to place the poor man in point of rights on a footing with his oppressors, for in point of moral honesty he was far above them.—In the year 1796, a bill was introduced into the house of delegates of Maryland, the object of which was to alter and repeal all those parts of the constitution and form of government that require property as a qualification for voters at elections, and for persons holding places of profit, honour or trust in or under government was passed by a vote of 32 to 21, and sent to the senate which was then federal. In that body it was taken up *read the first and second time by special order, dissented from, and returned to the house of delegates on the same day.* Here was a peremptory denial, a celerity of legislative action which proved their utter contempt for the rights of poor men, and evinced an inveterate hostility to the freedom of election and the equality of the people.

The following is a full list of the members of the senate at that time, accompanied by a statement of the variations each year, until 1800, when their term expired:

SENATE OF 1797.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton,
David M. Michen,
Nicholas Hammond,
Littleton Dennis,
John Campbell,
John S. Purnell,
William Perry,
John Graham,
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton,
Uriah Forrest,
William Hammond Dorsey,
John Thomas,
James Holliday,
John Chesley, and
Robert Milligan.

VARIATIONS.

In 1798, no changes in the Senate from that of the preceding year.

In 1799, Messrs. Wm. Hindman, Chas. Goldsborough, jun. and Wm. Hemley, junior, were elected members in place of William Perry, John S. Purnell, and John Chesley.

In 1800, Mr. John Chesley was elected a member in place of Robert Milligan.

Here you see one of these men (Charles Ridgely, of Hampton,) now made Governor of the State of Maryland, and another (Charles Goldsborough, jun.) made a representative in congress, by the federalists. This is for their services in endeavoring to enslave poor men, and keep all power in the hands of the rich.

In the year 1798, when both branches of our legislature were federal, a bill was proposed by the Republicans giving the right of voting to every *free white male citizen* having age and residence, which was rejected in the house of delegates without being put upon its passage at all!!!

The following is the vote in that body on the question of reference:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Barroll, Fugman, Dunn, Worthington, Bourne, T. Buchanan, Ridgely, Carroll, Lemon, Edmondson, Hyland, Stuart, Pattison, Keene, Steele, Miller, Hollingsworth, Wallace, J. Magruder, Quynn, Key, Corbin, Purnell, Gwynn, Bruce, Potter, A. Buchanan, Kershner, Geoghagan, Cresap, (of M.) Beall, Simkins—32.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Leight, Barber, Greenwell, Neale, Harwood, Hall, Mackall, Taney, Broome, Parnham, M'Pherson, Sherwood, Benson, Jones, S. Frazier, Addison, Calvert, Duckett, J. Brown, C. Frazier, Nicholson, E. K. Wilson, M'Comas, Clark, Hughlett, Summers, R. Magruder, Riley, Cresap, (of D.) 29—Votes and Proceedings of H. D. 1798, page 83.

In the year 1799, a bill was introduced in the House of Delegates, proposing to alter that part of the constitution and form of government which requires property as a qualification in voters, and on the second reading was passed by a vote of 43 to 13. The following persons voted against it: From Kent county Matthew Tilghman; from Charles county John Parnham; from Somerset county John Cottman and Alexander Stewart; from Dorchester county Matthew Keene; from Cecil county John Rumsey; from Prince George's county George Calvert; from the city of Annapolis Allen Quynn; from Worcester county George Purnell, John Gunby, William Corbin and Isaac Franklin; and from Caroline county, Wm. Potter.—The bill was then sent to the Senate, and immediately on receiving it, was "read the first and second time by special order," and endorsed "will not pass."

The conduct of the federalists in 1800 on this subject was stated in my last.—These facts require no comment to be understood; I shall therefore leave that part to my readers. *Mid. Repub.*

The state of Maryland, it is well known, own an immense amount of public stock; that it has a great surplus fund, which lies entirely useless. When the United

States tax was imposed, it was proposed to the several states, that if they would assume the payment of that tax, fifteen per cent, should be deducted. The republican states of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio and Kentucky, agreed to the proposal, and paid the whole amount out of their public treasuries. Maryland, governed by federalists, who were solicitous that the farmers should feel the utmost weight of the war, refused. She insisted that the Maryland treasury should remain full at the expense of the people. It was done to give a disgust against the general government. Out of three millions tax, \$1,363,290 were paid by the republican legislatures, without calling on the people. Had the federal states acted in like manner, the taxgatherer would never have approached your doors on account of that tax. But no, they wished to familiarize you to taxes, that they might, when opportunity offered—grind you to dust.—*Fred. Pol. Ex.*

In a conversation a few days since, in which the subject of universal suffrage was introduced, a federalist observed that "it was shameful to permit every poor vagabond to vote with men of property; that they might as well drive a drove of hogs to the polls, as so many poor men." Indeed, federalists and royalists have always designated the poor as the "swinish multitude."—ib.

The President of the U. States has recognized Wm. Dawson, Esq. as Consul of his Britannic majesty for the State of Maryland. *Nat. Intel.*

We have received returns enough from Kentucky to satisfy us, that H. Clay, R. M. Johnson, and Joseph Desha are re-elected to Congress, and that the remaining seven will be new members. Henry Clay is re-elected by a majority of 646 votes.

The majority of R. M. Johnson is estimated at 1000 votes. Joseph Desha is re-elected by a majority estimated at between 5 & 600 votes.

Tunstall Quarless is elected to the next Congress from the district now represented by Mr. Taul.

Mr. Robeson is chosen from that represented by Mr. McKee, who declines a re-election.

Thomas Speed appears to be elected from the district now represented by Mr. Harden.—ib.

INDIANA ELECTION.

There is a warm contest in the new state for the office of governor, Thomas Posey and Jonathan Jennings are the candidates. The election took place on Monday, 5th inst. In the counties Switzerland and Posey, Mr. Jennings had a majority of 279—ib.

REPUBLICAN STAR,

OR
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 27, 1816.

We this morning present the readers of the STAR, with an interesting view of the Internal Revenue of the United States—a careful perusal, will convince every dispassionate mind, of the prudent economy and care with which the business has been managed by the Government, while that just odium most indignantly fall on the authors of the many Federal falsehoods to the contrary.

Next Monday

The free and independent voters of Maryland, will have in their power, to exercise the important privilege (by their votes) of retaining the *poor man's suffrage*, so often denied him by federalists as will be seen in the preceding column) and extended to them by Republicans.—Let the poor man pause and reflect, lest by that vote he does not promote the election of those whose opinions are in unison with the Senate of 1797.

The editor of the Federal Gazette, in noticing our remarks, has reduced his federal majority of electors of the Senate to 13—we have no reason to change the ground we have taken, but on the contrary are strongly supported by recent advices—reduce again Mr. Gwynn.

STATE OF PARTIES IN MARYLAND.

The fact cannot be denied that a large majority of the people of this state are republicans, yet the federalists incessantly labor to make the people believe the majority is on their side. To decide this question look at the following facts, evinced by the average majorities in the elections of last year:

Federal Counties.	
St. Mary's contains a federal majority of about	300
Charles	700
Calvert	44
Prince Georges	154
Montgomery	600
Frederick	237
Alleghany	145
Kent	66
Cecil	47
Dorchester	150
Somerset	700
Worcester	200
Total	3363

Republican Counties.	
Annapolis and Anne-Arundle	932
Baltimore city and county	5715
Washington	481
Harford	1625
Queen Anns	650
Caroline	10
Talbot	63
Republican Total	8798
Federal Total	3363

Actual republican majority in the state, 5435

There were 12 counties last year, which elected federal delegates, and 7 counties and 2 cities that elected republicans to the assembly; but it will be seen that the seven republican counties and two cities, contain an actual republican majority over all the rest of the state, of five thousand four hundred and thirty-five votes; and it may be added, that the seven counties and two cities pay fourteen thousand eight hundred and

eighteen dollars more than all the rest of the state be-side, of the direct tax of the United States.—How many lies do these plain and simple facts put down? *Mid. Repub.*

REPUBLICAN TICKETS.

Worcester—Electors of the Senate.
Lemuel Purnell, Joshua Predeaux.
Cecil—Electors of the Senate.
Edward H. Vezzey, Joseph Harlan.
Kent—Electors of the Senate.
Benjamin Massey, Thomas Carvell.
Talbot—Electors of the Senate.
Solomon Dickinson, John Bennett.
Queen Anns—Electors of the Senate.
George Palmer, Gustav W. T. Wright.
Caroline—Electors of the Senate.
Frederick Holbrook, James Keene.
Dorchester—Electors of the Senate.
Capt. Solomon Frazier, Wm. W. Eccleston.
All-rany—Electors of the Senate.
Benjamin Tomlinson, George Bruce.
Harford—Electors of the Senate.
John Forwood, Jacob Michael.
City of Baltimore—Elector of the Senate.
Joseph H. Nicholson.
Baltimore County—Electors of the Senate.
George Harryman, George P. Stevenson.
City of Annapolis—Elector of the Senate.
William Killy, Esq.
Calvert—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Joseph Wilkinson, Lewis Sutton.
Anne Arundel—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas B. Dorsey, Thomas Sellman.
Washington—Electors of the Senate.
Frisby Tilghman, John T. Mason.
Prince George's—Electors of the Senate.
Gen. Robert Bowie, Col. Joseph Cross.
Frederick—Electors of the Senate.
Thomas Hawkins, Joshua Cockey.

\$7 The Rev. Mr. M'KEAN, of Baltimore, will, with Divine permission, preach at the Methodist Meeting House, THIS EVENING, at early candle light.

The "Address and Constitution of the Bible Society of Kent County" is received and shall appear in our next.

Died, on the 18th inst. MONTGOMERY DENNY, Esq. late a Delegate from Caroline County.

Payment Wanted.

This morning's paper completes a year with original subscribers, from whom, a payment becomes due—those indebted for more than one year will attend to this—Also, those indebted for advertisements, &c. will call and close their accounts, or they will be put in hands for collection, without discrimination. Star Office, Aug. 27 1816.

To my Fellow-Citizens of Talbot County.

It is now certain that I shall be deprived of the pleasure of seeing you previous to the Election. The act of Providence will in this instance prevent me from enjoying the numerous and innumerable little pleasing sensations, that occur on the interview of friends, and the interchange of social feelings that take place on such occasions. But, it is the fiat of Heaven—to which I cheerfully submit, as do I, my cause to you.—You know the ardor, the fidelity, and friendship, with which I have served you. I cannot believe, even for a moment, that you will desert me in the hour of affliction and adversity.—No: As poison from the lips, I dash the thought from my mind.

Yours Sincerely,

JOHN BENNETT.

Easton, Aug. 23, (27)

To the People of Talbot.

On Tuesday last, a Democratic gentleman, with an air of apparent triumph, but with "civil leer," *taxed* me with the question, whether I had stated to the people in the *Bay Side*, that Mr. Madison had signed a law, prescribing a qualification of five hundred pounds for voters? I replied that it was untrue that I had said Mr. Madison had signed a law prescribing a qualification of five hundred pounds, but that I had asserted that Mr. Madison had approved and signed a law, which was passed by a Democratic Congress, prescribing a property qualification for voters. The gentleman said that he had never read such a law, which I knew to be extremely probable; but solicitous to satisfy every man of the sincerity of my political, as well as private declarations, I invited him to be informed and to be convinced.—After perusing the Act of Congress, to which I alluded, he professed to be entirely satisfied. It is true, my fellow citizens, that when assailed with the hacknied imputation on the federalists of being inimicable to the poor man's right of suffrage, I have repeatedly retorted the plain and unqualified manifestation, which has been made, both by Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, of their hostility to the principal of Universal Suffrage—a principle now irrevocably established for the people of Maryland and so engrained in their Constitution that no man, I trust, will ever have the hardihood to impugn it by a proposition of repeal. There is an old adage that "one may leap over the hedge, whilst another shall not look over it."—Such is the impartial justice, with which certain political brawlers decide on the merits of contending parties and opposing candidates. Thus the most atrocious acts of tyranny and oppression will sometimes pass unheeded in their view and without a whisper of disapprobation, and at other times, the most trivial aberration from political rectitude excites their indignant reproaches.—They will "strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

I know, my Fellow-Citizens, that it is not in the power of every one to possess himself of the public documents, though our country is blessed with a more general diffusion of knowledge and information than any other portion of the Globe; and, therefore, in order to substantiate beyond a doubt the declaration I have made on the subject of Universal Suffrage and to enable you to judge of the sincerity of those who abuse one set of men, on the ground of a mere suspicion of their entertaining sentiments unfriendly to that right, when, in the same moment, they shout applause to others who systematically and openly oppose it, I publish for your information the following official public acts:—

In the year 1808 when Mr. Jefferson was President and George Clinton, Vice President, and when there was a large and decided democratic majority in both houses of Congress, having therefore, in their hands the uncontrollable power to pass or to reject it, the following act to define and prescribe the right of suffrage to the people of Mississippi territory was passed and approved:

"Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That every Free white male person in the Mississippi Territory, above the age of twenty one years, having been a citizen of the United States and resident in the said Territory, one year next preceding an election of Representatives and who has a legal or equitable title to a tract of land, by virtue of any act of Congress, or who may become the purchaser of any tract of land from the United States of the quantity of fifty acres, or who may hold in his own right a town lot of the value of one hundred dollars within the said territory, shall be entitled to vote for Representatives to the General Assembly of said Territory."

(Signed) J. B. Vinton, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEORGE CLINTON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
Approved.

THOS. JEFFERSON.

January 9th, 1808.

After an experience of six years, the people of this Territory, began to feel the hardship and injustice of such a restriction of the elective franchise, and, at the session of 1814, petitioned Congress for an extension of it. At that period, every citizen knows, there was a decided democratic majority in both Houses of Congress, who having had a fair opportunity of testing in this territory, the people of the United States, the real sentiments and feelings of the party on the great and interesting principle of Universal Suffrage: But the result was that from this overwhelming majority, with Mr. Madison at their head, no more could be obtained than an extension of the right of suffrage to that class of people, who "paid a county or territorial tax," as will appear from a perusal of the following authentic, official act, passed and approved.

"Be it enacted, &c. That each and every free white male person, being a citizen of the United States, who shall have attained the age of twenty one years, and who shall have paid a county or territorial tax, and who also, shall have resided one year in said territory previous to any general election, and be the time of any such election a resident thereof, shall be entitled to vote for members of the House of Representatives and a Delegate to Congress, for the territory aforesaid: any thing in the ordinance or in any act relative to the government of said territory to the contrary notwithstanding."

(Signed) "LAKANNON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, JAMES MADISON."
October 25th, 1814.

Again: At the last session of Congress so lately as the 19th of April, 1816, when an act was about to be passed "to enable the people of the Indiana Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," the qualification prescribed by the act, which actually passed and has been signed and approved by Mr. Madison, requires that "the voters for members of the Convention shall have paid a county or territorial tax." See Acts of Congress 1815—16, Chap. 57.

I am not in possession of the Journal of the last session of Congress and cannot therefore state with accuracy all the proceedings on this last mentioned act; but I have seen it declared in the public papers, and there can be no doubt of the fact, that when the bill was before the Senate, our Representative in that body, the Hon. Robert H. Goldsborough, with a zeal and energy, which became a citizen of Maryland, where the principle of Universal Suffrage is now held sacred, moved and pressed an amendment, which would have given to the people of the Indiana Territory the same elective franchise, which the humblest citizen of our State enjoys. But his endeavors proved ineffectual, and the act, which I have recited, became the law.

The principles of men are better ascertained by their actions than their professions. Those acts of legislation over a portion of the citizens of the United States, equally entitled with ourselves, to all the rights of freedom, form a conclusive test of the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson & Mr. Madison on this important principle. It is well known too that in the great democratic State of Virginia, the poor man is utterly excluded from the right of suffrage. And yet the people are taught to look to those who reject the claims of the honest poor man to enjoy the elective franchise, as the only faithful guardians of their rights! At so late and enlightened a period, when the public sentiment in favor of Universal Suffrage had been so thoroughly fixed in the minds of our people, had a federal Congress passed and a federal President approved such laws as those I have stated to you, they must have encountered curses, to which even the imprecations on the framers of the *Salary Bill*, could bear no parallel.

It is fortunate for the people that the power to make such a general law is not delegated to Congress. The Constitution has wisely reserved to the states, respectively, the power to regulate such privileges. Congress, however, has legislative control over the new Territory, until their population entitles them to be admitted as a state; and these laws incontestably prove the sentiments and feelings of those who enacted them with regard to this privilege, which the people of Maryland hold so dear.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Monday, August 19th, 1816.

TO RENT,

For the ensuing year, a TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, in Denton, the house has two rooms and a flush passage on the lower floor, and three rooms above, a Kitchen adjoining, Smoke-house, Corn-house, Stalls and Carriage house, with a large garden. For terms apply to Mr. James Sangston, in Denton, or the subscriber in New-Market, Dorchester County.

ALEXR. MAXWELL.

Aug. 27 3

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of twelve years, POPLAR ISLAND, the property of Charles Carroll, esq.—Any person desirous of having this Lease, will be pleased to make application to the subscriber. JOHN L. KERR.

Fulton Aug. 20. (aug 27)

CARRIAGE HORSE FOR SALE

That can be well recommended for a family.—Apply at the Star Office.
August 27.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER—Who is capable of managing a large farm.—Liberal wages will be given—and recommendations will be expected. EDWARD HARRIS.
Queen-Anne, Aug. 17 (27) 3

HORSE MILL.

The Subscriber intending to remove to Baltimore, offers for sale his *Horse Mill* with all the apparatus for manufacturing Wheat and Corn. It has a pair of Burr Stones, which make as good flour as any mill in the state; and a bolting cloth of superior quality. Competent judges have pronounced it a valuable piece of Mechanism—built by the most substantial workmen—like manner, all the running gear being of Cast Iron. It will grind forty bushels a day, and it is believed, should a pair of Cologne Stones be added, it would grind nearly twice that quantity of Corn. In a section of the country where water Mills are scarce, it would be the most productive property a man could possess for the same money. It may with a trifling expense, be removed by water to almost any part of the Eastern Shore. Should it not be sold at private sale before Saturday the 7th of September, it will then be offered at public sale.

W. L. HORTON.
Kent Island, August 20

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Hon. the Judges of Worcester county court, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at James Selby's tavern in Berlin, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of September next, all that tract or parcel of Land, of which David Johnson died seized, lying on St. Martin's River; a description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons inclined to purchase will view the same previous to the day of sale—the terms of sale as prescribed by the court are, that the purchaser or purchasers shall give bond or bonds with security to be approved by the trustee for the payment of the purchase money (with interest thereon) within two months from the day of sale. The property will be sold entire, or in parcels, as the convenience of purchasers may require.

CORD HAZARD, Trustee.
August 6

A FARM FOR SALE,

In Kent county, Md. within two miles of George Town & Roads, three from the packet landing, and convenient to several Mills; containing about 340 acres, with a dwelling house, barn, stables, corn house, meat house, &c. &c. also a good stream of water running through it; and with little expense would make good meadows. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed persons inclined to purchase will view the premises. It may be purchased at private sale previous to the 20th of October next, but if not sold, it will on that day be offered at public sale at George Town Cross Roads, if fair, if not, the following fair day. It may be purchased low by making an early application. The terms are, one third of the purchase money will be required at the time of giving the title, and the residue in two equal annual instalments. Persons wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give satisfactory information respecting it.

THOMAS SEWELL.
August 13

NOTICE.

Having been appointed by the Levy Court, Collector of Talbot county, I beg leave to inform the public, that I shall begin the collection on the 20th inst. and shall attend at Easton, at the store of Messrs. Morrell & Lambdin, every Tuesday, where, it is hoped, gentlemen will be good enough to call and pay their respective assessments.

ROBERT LAMBDIN, of Wm.
August 16, (20)

NOTICE.

All persons who purchased property at the several sales of Mr. John Kennard's effects on the 27th of September, and the 9th of November 1815.—Are requested to take notice, that their several obligations are now, & will be due on the 9th instant—and that payment will be indiscriminately exacted immediately thereafter by the Trustees. A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Kennard, upon business of considerable moment is earnestly requested in Easton, on Saturday the 17th instant.

August 13

MANUFACTORY OF COTTON SEINE TWINE.

THE subscriber manufactures COTTON SEINE TWINE of a quality that has given entire satisfaction to those who have purchased it, and he believes will meet the approbation of judges of the article generally, which he offers for sale at No. 64, Pratt street, between Hanover and Sharp streets.

Where he has on Hand,
Herring Gill Net and Hanging

He also expects by one of the earliest fall arrivals,

A quantity of English Seine Twine, of the finest and best kind.

N. B.—A person in the neighborhood, long accustomed to the business, will knit Seines of any description with dispatch, and at a moderate price.

MOSES SHEPPARD.
August 20

PEPPER, PORK & SHOT.

JUST landing and for sale,
50 bags Heavy Black Pepper,
50 bbls New York Prime Pork,
29 tons American Patent Shot, from T. to No. 8, inclusive, from the Manufactory of Paul Beck, Philadelphia.

IN STORE,
50 kegs Pennsylvania yellow Butter in nice shipping order
200 bags Jamaica Pimento, entitled to debenture,
12 hds. New Orleans Sugar, 1st quality,
8 do. Surinam Molasses,
50 bags Fresh Filberts,
30 do. Soft Shelled Almonds,
20 do. Shelled do.

Russia, Cotton, and Ravens Duck,
Russia Sheetings, entitled to debenture,
Boston No. 1 Beef,
Wrapping, Sheathing and Sugar Loaf paper,
Refined Seltzer; White Lead in oil,
An invoice of Drugs,
ditto Cutlery,
ditto Earthenware.

NATHL F. WILLIAMS,
No. 14 Bowley's wharf.

August 6.

AN APPRENTICE

Of respectable connexions, is wanted in the Office of the Court of Appeals.

JAMES PARROTT.
Easton, July 16

Mineral Water Fountains.

WM. W. MOORE,

At his Shop has now in full operation his fountains of

MINERAL WATER.

Easton, 7th mo 2d

Co-partnership.

The undersigned have associated themselves together, in the Commission & Grocery business, under the firm of **PEARCE & SETH**, at No. 6, Bowley's wharf, Baltimore. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of *Corn, Tobacco*, and other country produce, and the transaction of Commission business generally, either in buying or selling. They have on hand, and intend keeping at all times, an extensive and well selected assortment of *GROCERIES*, which they will sell at the lowest Market prices.

NATHL PEARCE,
JAS. G. SETH.

August 6.

The Fountain Inn Tavern.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the

Fountain Inn Tavern,

In Easton, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Barrow. He returns his thanks for the encouragement he has received, and solicits general patronage.

WILLIAM GREEN.
July 16

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers have just received and are now offering

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE GOODS,

AMONGST WHICH ARE
London cloths and cas. Cambric muslins, calicoes, gingham,
French and India silks. Silk shawls,
(of various descriptions.) Comp's hand-mn handkerchiefs,
Colored & black Can. Twill and plain cotton
trousers, crapes,
Fancy mull and leno Seersucker and caradac
muslins,
Silk & cotton hosiery, Marcellus vesting, white
Steam loom and other and colored, &c.
shirtings,

They have also received a supply of

FRESH TEAS,

And expect in a few days to receive

CHINA LUSTRE & QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

They offer them all REMARKABLY CHEAP, and invite their friends and the public to call and view their assortment.

CLAYLAND & NABB.
Easton, June 4

In Kent County Orphans' Court,

July 19, 1816.

Ordered, that the sale made and reported by Martha Clark, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the late Joseph Woodall deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown before the 7th day of September next; provided, a copy of this order be advertised in the "Star," at Easton, three weeks successively, before that day; the report states that a house and about ninety acres of land sold for 708 dollars and 88 cents.

Maryland
Kent County ss.

I hereby certify that the above is truly taken and copied from the minutes of proceeding of the Orphans Court. In testimony whereof, I have hereto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, this 22nd day of July 1816.

RICHARD BARROLL, Reg.
Of Wills for Kent County

August 13

FOR SALE,

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

P. W. HEMSLEY.

April 9

FOR SALE OR RENT,

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

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

James Calhoun, jun.
Baltimore.

Aug. 29

FOR SALE,

A Farm containing 250 acres, more or less, and is part of that valuable tract of Land called "Controversy," lying in Caroline county, about one mile from Denton, on the post road to Hillsborough. This Farm is well timbered, and is in tolerable good repair, the situation is healthy and handsome; about two thirds of the Land is still and adapted to the growth of wheat or corn, the other third is light but produces very corn or rye, besides there is a branch through which runs a never failing stream of water which might be made a good mill seat: persons wishing to purchase a bargain will no doubt meet with one there. Should it best suit purchasers the Farm may be sold in three separate lots with a good portion of timber on each lot. For terms apply to Mr. Edward B. Hardesty, at Denton, or to the subscriber in Wye Neck.

RICHARD SKINNER.
May 21.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

August 1, 1816.

All officers holding Commissions or Warrants, or acting in any capacity under the orders or appointment of this Department, are requested to report forthwith by letter, the name of the State or Country in which they were respectively born.

N. B. As many officers included in the above order are absent from the United States, the relatives or friends of such are requested to communicate to this Department, the information above required.

B. W. CROWNSHIELD.
Aug 12, (20)

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 10, 1816.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

That separate proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the 21st day of October next, inclusive, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the U. States, from the 1st day of June, 1817, inclusive, to the first day of June, 1818, within the States, Territories, and Districts following, viz:

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

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

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri Territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the Mississippi Territory, the State of Louisiana and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Georgia, including that part of the Creek's land lying within the territorial limits of said State.

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

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

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

WM. H. CRAWFORD,
Secretary of War.

July 11, (46)

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the U. States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement once a week until the first of October next.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Mr. John R. Downes, late of Talbot county, deceased, either on bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and settle at an early date, as it is the wish of the executor to settle the estate; and all persons having claims against said deceased's estate are desired to present them legally liquidated for settlement to SAMUEL STEVENS, jun. who is authorized by me to receive and pay all accounts.

ELIZA DOWNES, Ex'rx.
July 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

To the creditors of the subscribers that they are petitioners to the Judges of Worcester county court for the benefit of the laws of Maryland, passed for the benefit of insolvent debtors; and that the first Saturday in November term next is appointed for our creditors to appear before said court, and show cause, if any they have, why we should not have the benefit of said laws as prayed.

WM. B. MITCHELL,
JOSEPH HARPER.

August 13

Maryland, Kent County, Sc.

March Term, 1816.

On the return of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the prayer of the petition of Robert S. Gamble, preferred to this court at March term, 1815, for the division of the real estate of the late Darius Gamble, deceased, mentioned in the said petition that the estate would not admit of a division, &c. and the said Robert S. Gamble the eldest heir of the said Darius Gamble entitled to take the said estate at the valuation of the said commissioners; & the other heirs not appearing in court to make their election:—And, whereas it appears to the court that Rebecca Crouch, Joseph Brown and Maria Brown, William Boon, William Starkey, Henry Elbert and Rebecca his wife, Pollard Keene, Samuel Wheeler and Margaret his wife, and Samuel Beck and Sarah his wife, reside out of Kent county. It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given to the above named persons by advertisement in the Star at Easton, at least four weeks successively, before the third Monday in September next, that they then make their election before the said county court, to take the undivided lands of the late Darius Gamble, deceased, at the valuation thereof lately made by the commissioners or refuse the same, otherwise the said court will pass such order as to them shall seem proper.

August the tenth, eighteen hundred and sixteen.

A true copy. Test,
WILLIAM SCOTT, Ck.

August 20

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

By order of the orphans' court of Kent county.—This is to give notice, That the subscribers have obtained from the said orphans' court, letters testamentary on the personal estate of General Benjamin Chambers, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, residing in Chester Town, on or before the 12th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be precluded from all benefit of said estate. Persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 27th day of July, 1816.

ELIZABETH CHAMBERS, Ex'rs.
EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, Ex'rs.

August 20

KENT COUNTY ORPHANS' COURT,

August Term, 1816.

On application of ELIZABETH V. GLENN, administratrix of Jeremiah J. Glenn, dec'd.—It is ordered, that she give three weeks successive notice in the Star and Monitor, printed at Easton, required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate.

Test—RICHARD BARROLL, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order,

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber, of Kent county, hath obtained from the orphans' court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jeremiah J. Glenn, late of Kent county, deceased.—All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 26th day of February next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, immediately. Given under my hand this 15th day of August, 1816.

ELIZABETH V. GLENN, adm'rx
of Jeremiah J. Glenn, dec'd.

August 20

NOTICE.

The subscribers having a large, new and elegant SCHOONER in complete order for business, wish to inform the public that every exertion shall be used to please those who may favor them with their custom—grain or other produce will be taken on freight on the usual terms, and the interest of the owners particularly attended to; every encouragement they meet with will be received with thankfulness. For freight or otherwise, apply to

C. VICKARS, Easton Point, or
W. MARKLAND, Oxford.

July 23

NOTICE.

On the application in writing of JAMES OZMAN, of Talbot county, in the recess of Talbot county court, as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District of Maryland, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, 1805, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, and a schedule of his property, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and I being satisfied that the said James Ozman hath resided in the State of Maryland the two preceding years prior to his application; and he being brought before me by the sheriff of Talbot county, agreeably to my order heretofore issued. I do hereby order and direct that the said James Ozman be discharged from imprisonment, and that he appear before the county court of Talbot county on the first Saturday in November term next, and at such other days and times as the said court shall direct, to answer such allegations and interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; and that the said day is appointed for his creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit.—And I do further order and direct that the said James Ozman do give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Republican Star at Easton, once a week for three weeks successively, three months before the said first Saturday in November term next.

Given under my hand this 16th day of April, 1816.

August 20

CASH,

And liberal prices will be given for FORTY YOUNG NEGROES, of both sex. For information apply at the bars of James Murdoch, Easton, Sam. Chaplain, Centerville, and Nathaniel Hinson, Chester Town, or to

THOMAS RAGLAND.
July 16

AN OVERSEER

Is wanted by the subscriber.

JOHN L. BOZMAN.
August 20

HOPKINS'S & DUFF'S

RAZOR STROPS,
Of superior quality,
For sale at the Star office.

August 13

The Wilmington & Easton new Line of

STAGES,

Has commenced running from Easton to Wilmington on one day, viz: Leaving Easton every Monday and Thursday at 4 o'clock, passing through Centerville, Church Hill, Sudler's Cross Roads, Head of Chester, Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Middletown, so on by the Buck Tavern to Wilmington—and returning by the same every Tuesday and Friday. Persons from the upper part of this Line, wishing to go to Baltimore, by coming down in the Tuesday's Stage can be accommodated on the next morning by the way of Centerville, Queen's Town or Easton to Baltimore; and those wishing to go to Annapolis or Washington, can be accommodated the next morning by the way of Centerville, Broad Creek, or by the way of Easton and Hadaway's Ferry, on to Annapolis and Washington or Baltimore.

The subscribers pledge themselves to the public, that their Lines shall not want for good Stages, Horses or Drivers, and the best accommodation at the different stopping places that the country can afford—by the public's humble servants,

ROBERT KEDDY,
THOS. PEACOCK,
SAM'L CHAPLAIN,
JAS. MURDOCH.

april 30

N. B. The subscribers have a Hackney Carriage placed at Church Hill, for the conveyance of Passengers to Chester Town or Rock Hall, running the same day of the Line of Stages. Also the baggage at the risk of the owners.

Easton and Baltimore Packet.

SLOOP GENERAL BENSON,

CLEMENT VICKARS, Master.

Will leave Easton Point on Sunday morning next, 25th inst. at 9 o'clock.—Returning, leave Baltimore every Wednesday morning during the season, at the same hour.

For freight or passage, (having excellent accommodations for passengers) apply to the Captain on board—or, in his absence, at his office at the Point.

All orders, accompanied with the cash, will be duly attended to by

The Public's obedient servant,
CLEMENT VICKARS.
Easton Point, Feb. 20

150 DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber living near Centerville, Queen Ann's county, Md. the following described negro

Negro SIMON, aged about 39 years, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, small nose, and very red eyes, a down look when spoken to, and wears his wool in long plats before and behind; he took with him a blue striped cotton coat, his other clothing not recollected.

Negro woman AUGUSTA, aged about 17 years, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, stout made, long bushy wool and stutters; has a scar on her right arm, and one other on the same hand between the thumb and finger; her clothing not recollected, except one cambric muslin frock and green morocco shoes. The above negro and his home on Saturday morning the 10th inst. under pretence of going to a Camp Meeting, near the Head of Chester, in this State. It is supposed they have gone on to Pennsylvania. One hundred dollars will be paid for apprehending negro Simon and Augusta, if taken up in the State, and the above reward if taken out of the State, with reasonable expenses if lodged in Baltimore goal.

MARY E. C. NICHOLSON.
August 20

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 1st day of June inst. living in Talbot county, Md. near Easton, a negro man called Joseph Demby, about 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, one of his upper teeth broken off, a small scar on his